"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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THE WEATHER.

Cloudy; probably showers; winds southerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, $1.18¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

Page 2.

The rush of men who wish to join Lafayette Post's brigade and other volunteer movements continued yesterday.

The National Guardsmen of the city were waiting yesterday for the President's call to arms, ready to answer with full ranks.

Capt. Sir Bryan Leighton, Bart., of England arrived here yesterday on the Germanic, and went to Washington to offer his services to Gen. Miles.

Page 3.

Several policemen asked yesterday for leave of absence to go to the war.

A steam barge of the Engineer Corps of the Army and a steam lighter were at work yesterday on mines in the Lower Bay.

The steamship Alcedene sailed for Havana yesterday, loaded with a big cargo, including armored railroad cars for the Spaniards.

Twelve young women took the oath of allegiance to the Red Cross Society yesterday, and ten of them expect to sail for Key West to-day on the City of Texas.

Page 4.

The armed transport Panther sailed from the navy yard yesterday with nearly 700 marines on board.

The membership of the naval board on auxiliary cruisers was increased again yesterday, as an immense amount of work is still to be done.

Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn of this city has presented to the Government his fine and fast steam yacht the Free Lance. She will be used in the auxiliary fleet at once.

Page 5.

The prices of a majority of stocks advanced on the Exchange yesterday. Government bonds were dull and lower.

The Stars and Stripes were displayed profusely in all parts of the city yesterday, and preparations were under way for a more lavish decoration to-day.

Page 7.

A funeral service for George Parsons Lathrop was held in the Church of the Paulist Fathers yesterday. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. William McKinley passed the day quietly yesterday, and in the evening, with a party, occupied a box at Daly's Theatre. Her presence aroused the patriotic ardor of the audience, who, rising to their feet, cheered enthusiastically while the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Page 8.

P. B. Armstrong yesterday resigned his position as President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, and John J. Gibbons was elected to succeed him.

Page 9.

The conference on undervaluation frauds was continued at the Custom House yesterday.

Representatives of woolen firms said to be capitalized at $50,000,000 met yesterday and organized the American Woolen Goods Association, the purpose of which is to stop alleged abuses in the trade on the part of wholesale clothiers.

An apparently aged and decrepit man arrested in New Brunswick yesterday as an importunate beggar was found to be the owner of considerable property in Philadelphia. In the police station cell he divested himself of his ragged garments and appeared in a fashionably cut suit.

Page 10.

The deciding match for the Lakewood Golf Club Cup will take place to-day on the Lakewood links between C. Tiffany Richardson and Findlay S. Douglas.

Page 11.

The Columbia Institute Cadets held their fifteenth annual reception drill at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Page 12.

The seventy-second anniversary of the Old Guard was celebrated yesterday with services in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church.

John Marke of 172 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly last night while kneeling in prayer in the Concord Baptist Church.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday reported to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that he could do nothing against the new primary law.

The jury in the case of Theodore Allen, charged with running a poolroom, brought in a verdict of acquittal last night. There are four other indictments against him.

Secretaries Alger, Gage, Wilson, and Bliss will, it is expected, attend the annual banquet of the Grant Monument Association at the Waldorf-Astoria on the 27th.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has raised the rate of interest on mortgages held by it on a tract of real estate in Tremont from 5 to 6 per cent. The Equitable and New York Life will not take similar action.

Among a quantity of rubbish which a boy threw on a bonfire on Marion Street, Brooklyn, yesterday was a box of chemicals. An explosion followed which seriously injured him, burned another boy, and smashed the windows of the neighboring houses.

William Hepburn was arrested in Manhattan yesterday and taken to Brooklyn, where, with Charles M. Winant, he was held in $5,000 bail. Hepburn refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the Kings County Court. The Grand Jury yesterday brought in another joint indictment against ex-Coroners Coombs and Nason.

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THE PARIS SAILS FOR HOME.

Spanish Cruisers May Attack the Liner Coming with War Materials to Join the Navy.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 22.—The steamer Paris of the American Line, chartered by the United States Government, sailed at 2:15 P. M. to-day for New York, though her regular sailing day is Saturday. She had on board 150 passengers, and her cargo included a quantity of guns and ammunition.

There was great enthusiasm among the crowds on the dock, and the band of the Union Steamship Company's steamer Britain played "Yankee Doodle" as the Paris steamed seaward.

The Paris passed Hurst Castle at 3:35 P. M.

LONDON, April 23.—The Daily Mail says:

"The Spanish Embassy immediately notified the Madrid Government of the departure of the Paris, and it is believed that fast cruisers from Cadiz and Corunna will try to intercept her."

The Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor that the American liner Paris has already been captured by Spanish warships.

The Liverpool correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Surprise was expressed here to-day (Friday) that the Paris should have sailed unescorted, especially as there were rumors in the Mersey that Spanish war vessels were waiting to intercept her off the south coast of Ireland. Yet the passengers of the Paris were assured of their perfect safety."

A VALUABLE WAR MAP,

Showing Spanish possessions, Atlantic coast, Spain, Cuba and neighboring islands—warships of the two navies and a simple plan to follow their movements—a valuable supplement [illegible]

CUBAN CAMPAIGN OPENS

First Step Taken in the Operations to Drive the Spaniards Out of the Island.

SUPPLIES TO BE SHUT OUT

Movement to Hasten the Surrender or Defeat of the Spanish Army, Which Will Be Surrounded by Land and Sea.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The blockade of the Cuban ports began to-day about noon. It was announced to the world by a proclamation of the President, countersigned by John Sherman, Secretary of State. It will be enforced by a part of the fleet under command of Rear Admiral Sampson. The blockade is by no means extensive. It applies to the coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda on the north and to the single port of Cienfuegos on the south. The ports of the north included in the blockade are Cardenas, Matanzas, Havana, Cabanas and Bahia Honda.

The important ports omitted from the blockade are Sagua la Grande, Neuvitas, and Baracoa on the northern, and Santiago de Cuba on the southern coast. By glancing at the map of Cuba the purpose of the blockade is seen at once. It is not intended to apply to all of the island, because part of it is held by the revolutionists.

The United States has drawn its fleet across the mouth of every harbor into or out of which a Spanish ship will care to go. The rest of Cuba—that part not embraced in the investment—is practically in the control of the insurgents, and the United States wants to allow them full opportunity to come and go at pleasure, to procure munitions of war or to carry on their commerce with the outside world or along their own coast.

It is true that the Spaniards hold the towns of Sagua la Grande, Neuevitas, Baracoa, and Santiago de Cuba, but the revolutionists command the immediate territory about them and will soon drive the Royalists out or force them to capitulate. It is also probable that American vessels will appear before these ports in due time to coöperate with the revolutionary forces in their capture. The Spaniards are now concentrated in the central provinces of Havana and Matanzas. Some of them are still in Santa Clara and some in Pinar del Rio, but they are in small numbers and cannot long withstand the advance of Gomez and Garcia from the east or the advance of the Cubans and Americans from the west.

Blockading the Spanish Territory.

East and west of these provinces the revolutionists hold almost absolute sway. The design of the American fleet is therefore to blockade that part of the island in the possession of the Spaniards. So far as the latter are concerned, such a blockade will be as effective as if it included the entire island. They will be cooped up between the American troops and ships and the revolutionary armies. There will not be a single outlet or inlet for them. They will not be able to get to the coast after the fleet once sweeps around the island, affording moral and substantial support to the armies of Gomez. The towns along the coast to the east of the Province of Matanzas will soon fall, and even before they do, the Spaniards in them will not be able to get any supplies from sea or land.

The blockade simplifies the operations against the island. It confines the movements to two provinces—Havana and Matanzas—and permits the Cuban and American forces to unite in a comparatively small extent of territory and concentrate their strength in an attack on the Spaniards. It is the plan of the Administration to make the blockade as peaceful as possible. That is, there will be no fighting if it can be avoided. It is thought that a blockade which shuts out all supplies from the Spanish Armies will force them to surrender or to risk battle at once with the American and Cuban forces.

Troops to Land Before Bombardment.

The fleet will not, therefore, begin shelling the towns or the forts until the troops of the regular army are landed and have invested Havana from the land side. As soon as this is done, there will be a joint attack on that city. The other ports will not, it is thought, be shelled into submission, as they are expected to yield after the fall of Havana and the advance of the revolutionary forces from the East. The Navy Department expects news of the blockade of Havana to-morrow morning. It may come to-night, as the fleet certainly reached Havana this afternoon.

Rear Admiral Sampson will have ships enough after the blockading of the ports mentioned to clear the rest of the coast of Cuba of the patrol boats of the Spaniards and the river craft with which they have ducted their enterprises against the insurgents. These small boats have been for some time the only symbols of Spanish authority in a large part of the island. When they are swept away it is thought that the provinces of the east will be quickly overrun by the Cuban armies, the Spaniards driven from the few cities they hold and herded in the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, to be conquered by the American and Cuban Armies.

The regular troops will be hurried to Cuba early next week. As soon as they can be landed on the island they will be rushed forward toward Havana to join with the fleet in the attack on that city. The Cuban troops from Pinar del Rio will be ready, the Cuban representatives say, to join the Americans as soon as they land. If the expectations of the Navy and War Departments are realized, these troops will be sufficient to capture Havana. They will be strong enough at least to force the Spaniards to fall back into their lines of fortifications about the city. Delay means ruin to the Spaniards, because they can get no reinforcements, while every hour the revolutionists will be gaining numbers and procuring ammunition, and the Americans will be concentrating in force. It is only a question of time, and the alternative of surrender now or a desperate struggle against deprivation and final rout and destruction.

SQUADRON TO ATTACK MANILA.

The Baltimore Joins the Fleet in Asiatic Waters, Which Goes to Capture the Philippines.

HONGKONG, April 22.—The United States cruiser Baltimore has arrived here, and the American squadron is ready for sea.

LONDON, April 23.—The American squadron at Hongkong, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, has sailed for Manila, which it will attack. The dispatch says:

"Three steamers recently purchased by the United States Government will follow the fleet with coal. The approaches to Manila are mined. It is reported here that the priests and the commercial classes in the Philippines are in favor of a peaceful surrender rather than to suffer a bombardment, but that the military are determined to resist."

EMPERORS TO MEET AT DRESDEN.

Francis Joseph and William to Discuss the Hispano-American War.

LONDON, April 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William will meet at Dresden Saturday at the celebration of King Albert of Saxony. They will be accompanied by their respective Foreign Ministers, Count Goluchowski and Prince Hohenlohe. Probably they will discuss all phases of the Hispano-American war."

PLANS OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

Belief in Washington that the Fleet Will Not Risk a Battle in American Waters.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—No information was received to-day by the Government indicating that the Spanish fleet had left Cape Verde Islands. What may be the purpose of the Spanish Government as to the disposition of this fleet is not known, but the belief among high officials is that the Spaniards will hesitate before sending the pick of their navy into American or even Cuban waters. It must be realized, it is said, that, cut off from a coal supply, they would be at a great disadvantage, and would run the risk of total annihilation.

One of the military attachés connected with the foreign legations, who is a recognized authority on war strategy, pointed out to-day the two strategic moves open to the Spanish navy, one or the other of which, he believed, would be adopted. He said:

"The first, and probably the best, strategic naval move by Spain would be to concentrate and hold their fleet at the Cape Verde Islands and the Canaries, and wait until the American fleet came to them. They would then have the advantage of position, base of supplies, and ample coal. It would be a waiting game, but it would promise much better results than seeking a decisive naval engagement far away from the base of supplies and from coal. The only serious difficulty would be that it would necessitate the abandonment of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

"Whether the Spaniards are willing to make so great a sacrifice as a strategic move for ultimate naval success remains to be seen. If not, then the Spanish navy must choose the other strategic move of making a dash to this side and risking everything on the chance of a decisive victory at the outset. It would be a desperate move, but if successfully executed it would prove of inestimable value, not only in its material results, including the defense of Cuba and Puerto Rico, but also the sentimental influences of encouragement inspiring enthusiasm. But it would be a most hazardous move, as the Spanish ships would have the Atlantic between them and the home ports, with little or no chance of replenishing their coal supply.

"What course the Spanish strategists will adopt I do not know, but, all things considered, it seems to me likely they will adopt a waiting game and a retirement of their naval forces until the United States fleet, eager for a contest, goes in quest of them."

SPANISH SHIP OFF CAPE RACE?

Mysterious Steamer Thought to be Looking for American Vessels.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 22.—Ships which have just arrived here report having sighted a mysterious steamer off Cape Race. She is schooner rigged, has two masts without yards, and was not showing any signals.

Current rumor has it that she is a Spanish warship watching for American vessels.

VIEWS OF ADMIRAL BERENGER.

Spanish Torpedo Fleet Too Slow in Proceeding to Cuba.

LONDON, April 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In the opinion of Admiral Berenger the Spanish torpedo destroyers ought to have arrived in Cuban waters days ago and to have started to attack the American squadron off the Tortugas. He thinks the Spanish vessels ought to go detached as much as possible, in order to sub-divide the American squadron, and in no event ought they to be obliged to fight forces much superior."

TREACHERY IN SPAIN'S NAVY.

Torpedo Fleet at the Canaries Disabled by the Engineers.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 22.—It is reported by Capt. Barnett of the British steamer Astoun, which arrived here to-day from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, that the delay of the Spanish torpedo fleet at that place was due to the deliberate disabling of the engines by the engineers, who did not want to cross the sea.

Repairs, it was reported, were being made by local machinists, as the engineers could not be trusted.

A disabled barkentine at Las Palmas, from Philadelphia, was undergoing repairs by Spanish dry dock men, but the latter were delaying the work in the hope of seizing her upon the outbreak of war. Her Captain is Mr. McDonough. He carried a crew of nine men and had his wife with him. Great crowds of Spaniards would gather about the American craft, hurl vile epithets at the crew and Captain, and insult the United States and its flag. The only Americans at Las Palmas were the American Captain and those aboard his ship. Capt. Barnett expresses fears for their safety.

While the Astoun was there, 3,000 troops arrived to protect the place from invasion. A lot of fine guns for coast defense also arrived, but were not mounted. A big Spanish ship with troops on board took on a large quantity of coal. She remained at Las Palmas but one day, and sailed immediately westward. Another Spanish vessel was expected to arrive within two days to take on coal. She was said to have on board a number of Spanish volunteers destined for Cuba.

Warships Sighted Near Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 22.—A warship, too far out to allow its nationality to be distinguished, passed the town of Montego Bay, on the north coast, last night, going west. There is an unconfirmed report that three warships passed Port Antonio to-day, going east.

A Parisian Spaniard Gives $50,000.

PARIS, April 22.—A Spanish financier has subscribed $50,000 toward the fund which the Embassy of Spain here is raising to strengthen the fleet of that country.

LORD BERESFORD'S OPINION.

LONDON, April 22.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who commanded the Condor at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, was Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty in 1886, and is now Conservative member of Parliament for York, admits, in the course of an interview, that, in the long run, America will be victorious. He thinks the fleets about equally matched, and that the greatest difficulty the Americans will have to contend with is the yellow jack. They would not have much trouble in landing troops in Cuba, in his judgment, because of the great length of coast line. While he believes the fighting will be mainly confined to Cuba and Cuban waters, he is confident it will be much more protracted than many people imagine.

Commander Crutchley, Royal Navy, expresses substantially the same opinion.

THE MONTSERRAT A RICH PRIZE.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 22.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, of 2,583 tons, which sailed from Cadiz on April 10 for Havana, touched here on April 13, and proceeded the same day for Cuba. She had on board a valuable cargo and a number of troops and war material.

The troops and war supplies were landed here, but the steamer proceeded for Havana with much cargo on board, and should prove to be a rich prize for a United States cruiser.

Brazilian Jacobins Friendly.

RIO JANEIRO, April 22.—The Brazilian Jacobins favor the United States in the coming war between that country and Spain. The Paiz, the Jacobin organ, says:

"We are with the United States, which is giving Europe a daring example of making sacrifices for a people's liberty."

Dutch Cruiser Ordered to Caracoa.

THE HAGUE, April 22.—The Dutch cruiser Friesland, of 3,900 tons, has been ordered to Curacoa to protect the interests of the Netherlands there.

THE OREGON IN DANGER.

Commodore Schley's Squadron May Sail South To-day to Protect Her from Spanish Attack.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Commodore Schley will probably sail to-morrow with his Flying Squadron bound perhaps to the south. He will, it is said, go in search of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, about which the Navy Department is very deeply concerned. The department has been considering the plan of dispatching this squadron to the eastern coast of South America to meet the two ships that have been coming from the Pacific for the last month, and whose exact whereabouts are not known at this time. It is feared that the Spaniards are looking for them, and that the torpedo gunboat Temerario and another torpedo boat are watching for the American ships somewhere in southern waters.

The Oregon was ordered to go to Magellan and join the Marietta there. The gunboat was several days in advance of the big battleship, and it is quite probable that both of them are now on this side of the Horn, on their way to Montevideo, their next coaling station. Together they would make a formidable fighting force, and it would take the Pelayo and a good armored cruiser to defeat them.

It seems more than probable that Spain will not forego this opportunity to strike a telling blow against this country, and that she has already dispatched several vessels to look after the Oregon and the Marietta. If the Flying Squadron is to take care of them, it will have to move very quickly, as the Spaniards at the Cape Verde Islands are practically between the American ships of the squadron and the two voyagers from the Pacific.

There was a rumor to-day that the department had ordered the Oregon back to the Pacific. This is not at all probable, as the department does not know where the Oregon is. It is doubtful if she can be communicated with before she gets to Montevideo.

A press dispatch received to-night from Buenos Ayres, announcing that the Oregon had sailed last Monday from Valparaiso, perplexed the naval officers and added to the concern felt for the situation of the battleship.

SCHLEY EXPECTING ORDERS.

Two Colliers and a Hospital Ship Attached to the Flying Squadron.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 22.—Visitors were not allowed on board the ships during the day. The Minneapolis had sub-calibre practice the greater part of the afternoon and all the ships used their searchlights and did signalling by lantern to-night. The war bulletins of the Associated Press were read with much interest, but many doubts were expressed at the notification that the Key West Squadron had moved.

It was generally admitted that the battleship Oregon was in danger of attack, but few expressed any doubt as to her ability to take care of herself. A dispatch late in the evening, to the effect that the squadron would be left here to care for the coast defense, is received with a great deal of incredulity. The fact that two colliers and a hospital ship have been rushed to the squadron and that one of the colliers was hurriedly filled yesterday seems to indicate that no such lack of activity is intended and that a hurried call to move is expected.

The opinion of many officers seems to be that this fleet will move the instant it becomes known that the Spanish fleet at the Capt Verd Islands is in motion. If the fleet stays here for any period of time it would not be surprising if the Columbia and Minneapolis were sent out on prize-seeking expeditions.

The same order about officers being on board ships at 10 o'clock and forbidding of all-night shore leave is still the rule for to-night, and this, too, would indicate a move at any moment.

THE TEMERARIO WAITING.

Spanish Torpedo Boat at Buenos Ayres Short of Ammunition.

BUENOS AYRES, April 22.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario is still here. It was reported this morning that she had left, presumably to attack the United States battleship Oregon, and the United States gunboat Marietta, which left Valparaiso on Monday last for Montevideo, but it was announced later that her departure had been postponed.

Charles R. Flint & Co. announced last night that they had received a cable dispatch from their agents in Buenos Ayres, Eddy, Hall & Co., which said that the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario was preparing to go to sea. The message further said that it was reported that the Temerario was short of ammunition and that she was trying to secure some from the Argentine Republic.

THE TOPEKA MAY BE LOST.

Captain of the Albatross Thinks She Sunk a Steamer in Collision Near Falmouth.

LONDON, April 23.—The Daily Mail says this morning it is believed in Falmouth shipping circles that the United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, which left Falmouth on the evening of Tuesday, April 19, foundered in collision with the bark Albatross at midnight on Tuesday.

According to The Daily Mail, the Captain of the Albatross asserts that after the collision the steamer, whose name he did not ascertain, flashed a light and suddenly disappeared. He believes she foundered.

The Topeka was purchased by Lieut. Commander Colwell, United States Naval Attaché in London, on April 2, from the Thames Iron Works. The vessel was formerly known as the Diogenes, and was built in 1883 for the Peruvian Government. She was never finished for the Peruvians, because they failed to pay according to the contract, and for ten years she was at the builders' yards in an unfinished condition. When the trouble began between China and Japan, the Japanese secured the vessel, but hostilities opened before the vessel was completed, and the British Government refused to let her leave the country.

The Topeka is built of steel and is fitted with twin screws, which sent her through the water at the rate of sixteen knots an hour on her trial trip. Her displacement is 1,800 tons, and her dimensions are 250 feet long, 35 feet beam, 21 feet 9 inches depth, and 10 feet draught. She was built for use in rivers and in shallow waters. She carries six 4.7-inch guns and ten smaller and machine guns.

When the vessel was commissioned she was placed in charge of C. W. Hazelton, formerly an ensign of the United States Navy, but who had been engaged in business in London for some time. He offered his services to the Government and was appointed as Acting Ensign. Lieut. John J. Knapp, who had charge of the torpedo boat Somers on the trip from the German yard where the Somers was built, took charge of the Topeka when she arrived in England, and Ensign Hazelton was transferred to the Somers.

A crew of forty men were enlisted for the Topeka, but while going down the English Channel she encountered such heavy weather than Lieut. Knapp ran into Portland, where several members of the crew deserted. A new crew was shipped, and the Topeka and Somers started again, but soon afterward had to put into Falmouth, the Somers leaking badly. After waiting there for several days, the Navy Department ordered the Topeka to proceed alone, and she sailed from that port on Tuesday, April 19.

Distinction and Difference.

Though the Kentucky was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into nativity with a magnum of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. Moet & Chandon, the choice of connoisseurs, is a feature at all prominent functions and society gatherings.—Adv.

WAR BEGUN IN EARNEST

Sampson Blockades Cuban Ports and the Asiatic Squadron Starts for the Philippines.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH MERCHANTMAN.

President's Call for Volunteers for the Army to be Issued at Noon To-day.

Possible that Troops May Be Landed at Cuban Ports Monday to Fight Blanco's Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At about the hour that Capt. Sampson's Key West Squadron was to-day making its appearance off Havana, to carry out the plans of the Administration for blockading the principal ports of Cuba, the President was issuing his proclamation, announcing that blockade, and thus shutting out from Capt. Gen. Blanco and his forces the provisions and reinforcements upon which he must depend to be able to maintain the fighting ability of his soldiers and to fill up the ranks, thinned by disease and other causes.

The blockading plan is but a step toward the development of a larger plan yet to be unfolded.

A glance at the map of Cuba, bearing in mind the words of the proclamation of the President, will show at once that the blockade is contrived to oppress Blanco and afford the largest opportunity to Gomez and his insurgent bands to assemble in force and contribute their part to the driving out of Spain's forces. The ports on the north side of Cuba, from Cardenas on the east to Bahia Honda on the west, and Cienfuegos on the south, are those by which only Blanco can expect to secure aid from the sea. The middle section of the island is that in which the Spanish forces have been and are concentrated. All of the far eastern provinces and the extreme west of Cuba are substantially in the hands of the insurgents or abandoned by the Spanish. The ports of those sections will remain uncovered and aid for the insurgents can be run into them without molestation from the vessels of the United States.

Planning to Starve Blanco's Forces.

The coast guard of Spain in Cuba is made up of a few small vessels—the powerful ships of war having been withdrawn in order to carry out some plan of operations at this time known only to the Spanish naval officers. This method of warfare will go on until the United States land forces can be made ready and the opportunity reached for coöperating with the fleet. Time would be lost that can now be employed to advantage if the volunteers that are to be called into the service should first be required to be fully organized before the blockade was established.

It is known to our Consuls and others that almost absolute dependence has been placed for supplies of meat and other provisions for the army of Spain upon foreign markets. The stocks on hand are low and will be speedily exhausted. The spirit of the army will be lost as soon as starvation is added to failure of pay. When weakness is added to illness and dissatisfaction, the fresh troops of the United States will be a very unequal match for troops poorly disciplined and worse fed, even in the most propitious of times.

May Be No Declaration of War.

There is a difference of opinion about the importance or necessity of making a formal declaration of war, the President being quoted as opposing such a declaration, while the feeling among many members of the Congress is that there should be a formal declaration without waiting for Spain to make one. The President is represented by those who are near him as regarding the formal declaration as unnecessary. Some of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee argue that if it is not necessary, it should be omitted, as war may be made without it. Other members insist that all legal disputes about the conditions at a given date would be set at rest by the passage of a resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war. That is the only form of declaration that has ever been used by the United States.

Rumor of the Cession of Cuba.

A rumor without a father was left at the door of the Department of State this afternoon. It was that the Spanish Government had ceded Cuba to Austria-Hungary, and that the Emperor at once would send out a fleet, to take possession of his property. The only neighborhood in which the report could be found, except at the Department of State, was along F Street, in the Stockbrokers' Row, where it was found to have come over the wires from Wall Street. It was at once discounted here as a canard. The impression at the Department of State is that the Emperor of Austria has plenty of business at home, without reaching across the Atlantic for matters to worry about.

Eagerness to Enlist.

Great eagerness is being manifested by many persons to enter the service of the United States as soon as the President's call for volunteers under the new bill has been made. The War Department is hoping that the appointments made will be upon some well-settled military plan, and not a mere drafting of political brigadiers.

Applications of many aspirants for soldier honors are going to the President. Some of the aspirants unquestionably are good men, but most of them want offices to hold where there need be very little fighting.

POSTSCRIPT

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

SPANISH STEAMER CAPTURED?

Report Current at Key West This Morning that the New York Has made a Seizure.

KEY WEST, April 23—2:20 A. M.—An incoming tug reports that the New York has captured a Spanish passenger steamer plying between Havana and Puerto Rico.

THE BLOCKADE PROCLAMATION.

President McKinley's Announcement of the Closing of Cuban Ports to Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following proclamation announcing a blockade of Havana Harbor was issued to-day:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a joint resolution passed by the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the Government of Spain, it was demanded that said Government at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and the President of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and,

Whereas, in carrying into effect said resolution, the President of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted, and will maintain, a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching any of said ports or attempting to leave the same without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will indorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning, where such indorsement was made, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 22d day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President.
John Sherman, Secretary of State.

COLLECTORS AND THE BLOCKADE.

Secretary Gage Advises Them to Notify Consuls and Ship Masters.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Gage telegraphed all Collectors of Customs on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific seaboard, as soon as the President signed his proclamation, that all ports on the north coast of Cuba, from Cardenas to Bahia Hondo, (which includes Havana and Matanzas,) and also Clenfuegos on the south coast, had been blockaded by the United States. Collectors were instructed to communicate this notification in writing to all foreign Consuls in their respective districts, and to the masters of all vessels applying for clearances to the blocked port or ports in the vicinity.

The instructions will prevent loss to shippers and ship owners, and at the same time simplify the work of the blockading squadron. Collectors were also instructed to telegraph the names of all Spanish vessels in their districts, but it is believed that few now remain in American ports.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen east of the Mississippi and risen to the west of it. A belt of low pressure extends from the lake regions to Texas, with an ill-defined centre at its southern end. The pressure remains high on the South Atlantic Coast, as also on the Pacific Coast. There is a partial cloudiness along the Rocky Mountain Slopes, and a nearly general cloudiness east of the Mississippi River. Rain has fallen in the lake regions and the central valleys, in general light, but with here and there a heavy shower. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic coast districts and the Upper Ohio Valley. It has fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Unsettled weather with showers is indicated for the Atlantic Coast districts, the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to-day, and generally fair weather west of the Mississippi. The temperature will be higher in the Middle Atlantic States, and change but slightly in other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	42	45	49
6 A. M.	41	43	48
9 A. M.	49	51	57
12 M.	56	55	67
4 P. M.	53	61	64
6 P. M.	48	59	62
9 P. M.	48	56	60
12 P. M.	45	56	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58¾
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1897	47¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	51

The maximum temperature yesterday was 61 degrees at 4:00 P. M.; the minimum was 43 degrees at 6:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was 50, and at 8:00 P. M., 42.

Bicycling, sailing, fishing, and golf at their best at Long Island resorts. Perfect train service.—Adv.

SQUADRON SAILS FOR CUBA.

Capt. Sampson Leaves Key West to Establish a Blockade of the Island's Coast.

MOVEMENT BEGUN AT DAWN.

Monitors Puritan and Terror and the Cruiser Marblehead, with Two Torpedo Boats, Left Behind—May Go to Matanzas.

KEY WEST, April 22.—The early dawn saw the greater part of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Capt. Sampson's command, weigh anchor and bear away for the Florida Straits on the way to Cuba. It was 5:45 o'clock when they steamed out of the harbor in their war paint, scarcely distinguishable from the gray of the morning. The flagship New York led the way, moving slowly and silently toward the outer waters of the Gulf. Her red signal light flashed the order to the other ships to follow, and the Iowa and Indiana proceeded on either side of the flagship, but separated from her by a good stretch of water. As the ships neared the horizon they seemed to be spread out like a crescent, three miles in extent.

After the three leaders went the cruisers Cincinnati and Detroit, and the gunboats Wilmington, Castine, Machias, Nashville, and Newport, the monitor Amphitrite, the Mayflower, and the torpedo boat Foote.

The cruiser Marblehead, the monitor Puritan, the Algonquin, and the Mangrove sailed this afternoon to join the fleet. The only ships of the squadron now remaining here are the Dolphin, the Terror, and the Helena, all of which are likely to move within a few hours.

Not an Imposing Departure.

The departure of the fleet was not so imposing as had been anticipated. On the contrary, there was something of a scramble in getting away. When all was ready the flagship swung round and came well into the harbor, signaling to the other ships about to sail. The Indiana had been coaling at the Dry Tortugas, but was cabled for, and at midnight she joined her two sister ships at the anchorage held by the three while in the harbor. The gunboat Machias lay nearest to the three big warships, and was first to swing her squat bulk into line. She was followed by the Newport, which also lay outside. Of the fleet lying close to shore, the Amphitrite was the leader. She lumbered along after the Machias, her immense guns stretching above her low freeboard, the first of the monitors to join the warlike procession.

Then came the Nashville, her three smokestacks distinguishing her from the others, with the gunboat Wilmington alongside. The Castine was next.

The Cincinnati was delayed a little time as she was in the act of taking coal from a schooner off Fort Taylor when the signal to sail was given. But she got into the jagged line next. The other ships of the fleet followed in no very methodical formation, as viewed by the shore spectators. The Mayflower brought up the rear of the parade, and was one of the last to fade from view.

The torpedo boats did not start until 8 o'clock, when most of the line was under way, but as if to exhibit their capabilities they darted ahead and were lost from sight in the forward group.

Cuban Pilots on Board.

The monitors Puritan and Terror lay side by side, coaling from a large barge which was between them, their decks crowded with officers and bluejackets observing the naval pageant.

Following the floating forts was the fleet of newspaper dispatch boats, numbering about twenty.

Cuban pilots accompanied the fleet. Juan Santo was on board the New York, Pedro Hernandez was aboard the Cincinnati, and Felize Losa was the pilot of the Indiana. These three men are experts in their business. They know the Cuban coast thoroughly, and have successfully landed filibuster expeditions.

On excellent authority, it is reported that the destination of the fleet is Matanzas. On board the flagship is Capt. Aranguren, brother of the late Brigadier General Nestor Aranguren. He will pilot the fleet to Matanzas. The Cuban pilots went on board last night after 12 o'clock.

Throughout the long night unusual activity on the vessels of the fleet told weary watchers on shore that the long-awaited advance on Cuba was at hand, yet there was nothing official on which to found that belief.

Washington advices of yesterday afternoon indicated the probability of a movement during the night or to-day, but the naval men ashore disclaimed any knowledge of orders. They still averred that their condition of uncertainty was still unchanged. Early in the evening, however, came the first realization of the fact that the tedious period of inaction was nearing its close. When signals were hoisted recalling all the men to the ships without delay many interpreted this as a precautionary measure, especially in view of the fact that a number of officers, including several from the flagship, remained ashore and had leave for the night. About 11 o'clock occurred a decided change in the situation, when a special boat hurried from the flagship with orders to all still ashore to immediately return to the ships.

Midnight found the city empty of gold braid and bluejackets, with which it had grown so familiar. Save one or two recalcitrant Jackies, whose convivial patriotism had run away with their sense of duty, there was not a naval man to be found in town.

Ships Signaling at Night.

The signaling between the distant trio of ships and those closer in shore had been the custom ever since the assemblage of the fleet here, but last night vari-colored lights glimmered their messages across skies almost without cessation. The first streaks of the morning light were crossing from the east and two bells had just sounded from the ship, when a tiny and, to unfamiliar eyes, an almost imperceptible line of fire appeared on the sky above where lay the flagship. A moment or two after the signal staff of the Cincinnati, lying off Fort Taylor in the inner harbor, flashed into colored light, acknowledging the call. The Puritan and Helena joined in the incandescent conversation. The message was not long in delivery, but sunrise had fully come as the last letter flickered and went out. Then the witnesses saw that the movement had actually begun under cover of the night. The big ships could still be discerned in the distance, but the others had moved toward them, the flagship drawing other ships of the squadron to her.

The Fern went to Tampa for ammunition for the fleet and will carry it to the fleet.

A FISHERMAN'S YARN.

First Battle of the War Reported Fought Off Boynton, Fla.—Monitor Chases a Warship.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 22.—According to private dispatches received by The Times-Union and Citizen to-night, the first naval battle of the war took place opposite Boynton, about twenty-five miles south of Palm Beach, at 10 o'clock this morning. George Lyman, a trustworthy man, and several others, who were fishing in Lake Worth, which is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, heard heavy firing, and ran to the beach. They reported to the railroad agent and Postmaster at Lantana that a United States monitor was chasing and firing upon a Spanish man-of-war or gunboat convoying a coal or transport ship. The Spaniard replied shot for shot. All the ships were traveling with a bone in their teeth.

The men say they watched the battle [illegible]

[illegible], or until only the smoke from the [illegible] was visible on the southern horizon, [illegible] direction they were traveling.

[illegible] special dispatch to The Times-Union [illegible] Citizen from Lantana says:

"[illegible] eye-witness has just arrived from [illegible], and reports a supposed transport [illegible] southward bound, guarded by a man-[illegible], pursued by a monitor, keeping up a [illegible] running fire."

[illegible] dispatch was dated at 10 A. M. [illegible] Jacksonville paper has been unable [illegible] verify this story.

The name Boynton does not appear in the [illegible]teers, nor in the list of Post Offices of the United States. There exist, however, a number of clusters of fishermens' houses on the Florida Coast in the vicinity of Palm Beach, which may include the village referred to. Palm Beach is a small village in [illegible] County, and the most easterly point in Florida. It is near Jupiter Inlet, which furnishes a fairly safe anchorage for vessels, being protected by Jupiter Island. The distance to it from Key West, following the coast line, is about 200 miles.

SAMPSON FOR REAR ADMIRAL.

Temporary Rank to be Conferred on the Captain Who Is in Command of the Squadron.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Capt. William T. Sampson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, was to-day appointed temporarily to the rank of Rear Admiral. This has been expected ever since Capt. Sampson was intrusted with this important command in the naval service, and it occasioned no surprise when it was announced. The notice of his promotion was sent to the Commander along with orders directing him to move at once to blockade Havana. It is quite probable that the promotion will be made permanent, as it certainly will be if the war continues for any time, or if the achievements of the fleet under Capt. Sampson are anything like what the friends of the new Admiral have learned to expect of him.

This promotion takes Sampson out of the rank of Captains, in which he stood third, and over the list of Commodores, in which there are still seven.

The Captains who ranked Sampson are Henry B. Robeson and Silas Casey. Winfield S. Schley also ranked him, but Schley has been promoted to the rank of Commodore, and now Sampson is raised above him. The Commodores who were also above Sampson are John A. Howell, commanding the North Atlantic Patrol Squadron; George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic Station; Henry L. Howison, Albert Kautz, George C. Remey, Norman H. Farquhar, and John C. Watson.

It is explained, however, that if the appointment should be only temporary the superior officers will lose nothing, for when he relinquishes the command of the squadron Rear Admiral Sampson will again become Capt. Sampson and retain his number in the register.

The purpose of thus increasing the rank of Capt. Sampson is to prevent the confusion and disarrangement that would result should he fall in with one of the other naval commanders now in North Atlantic waters. Having selected Capt. Sampson originally for the command of the squadron, it is not deemed by the department good policy to chance an unexpected change of commanders. But were Sampson to remain plain Capt. Sampson, and should Commodore Howell, with his patrol fleet, or Commodore Schley with his Flying Squadron, either by accident or by orders, come in contact with the North Atlantic Squadron, under the naval regulations the senior officer would command the entire force and rank Capt. Sampson. It is to avoid this that the additional rank is to be conferred upon Capt. Sampson.

CENSORSHIP SET UP AT KEY WEST.

United States Forbids the Transmission of Code Messages.

KEY WEST, April 22.—The United States Government has established a censorship of telegrams, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana. This begins at once.

Rumored Capture of a British Ship.

LONDON, April 23.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Liverpool which says a private cablegram received there reports that the American fleet off Key West has captured a British steamer, probably the Gracia, flying the Spanish flag, which cleared Pensacola April 18, and was bound for Liverpool.

Two Spanish Ships that Are Wanted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Orders have been issued to intercept and seize the Catalina and Miguel Jover, the Spanish ships which left here last night.

Rumor About the Alfonso XII.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 22.—The rumor that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. had been blown up by a cruiser belonging to the United States fleet was current here this morning, but it was discredited by all in a position to know any thing about such an occurrence.

HAVANA, April 22.—There is no foundation for the rumor circulated in the United States that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. has been blown up.

GLOUCESTER REFUSES A CREW.

Mayor Davis Declines to Furnish Seventy Men for the Corsair.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 22.—Mayor Frank E. Davis of this city received the following telegram from Washington, signed by Congressman W. H. Moody, to-night:

"Will Gloucester furnish at once a crew of seventy for the yacht Corsair, just purchased for $200,000, if named Gloucester?"

[illegible] immediately answered in the [illegible] wire. He is of the opinion that [illegible] the size of the Marblehead or [illegible] would be more acceptable to [illegible] fishermen.

WAR SPIRIT IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Over 10,000 Men Offer Their Services and War Meetings Called.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 22.—War meetings are called to be held in a dozen towns to-morrow to recruit volunteers. More than 10,000 men have offered their services and a number of companies will be formed. The war spirit has possession of the State, and Gov. Lee is overwhelmed with offers from officers of the civil war, who wish to be mustered in along with the boys of the militia.

LEE TO COMMAND VOLUNTEERS.

He Will Be a Major General and Wants to Return to Cuba.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—It is understood here that Gen. Lee will unquestionably be made a Major General in the United States volunteer army, and will lead a division or corps in Cuba. He will leave for Washington on Sunday if not ordered there sooner, and immediately upon receiving his commission will select his staff of nine men.

When asked if the Virginia troops would be attached to his command, he stated unhesitatingly that they would be, and it has leaked out that he wired to Secretary Alger to-day suggesting that the troops destined for Cuba be uniformed in the lightest possible clothing. When asked if he would accept anything less than a Major General's commission, Gen. Lee referred to his telegram sent to the Washington authorities from Key West offering his services for any duty he might be called upon to perform, and said: "I am anxious to return to Cuba to rout the Spanish troops, and I would accept a Lieutenant's commission if it permitted me to lead as much as a squad in Cuba."

The Monadnock Goes to Puget Sound.

VALLEJO, Cal., April 22.—The United States monitor Monadnock has left for sea en route to Puget Sound. In her coat of gray paint the Monadnock is not visible at sea a thousand yards distant.

The Miantonomoh Sails South.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The double turret monitor Miantonomoh sailed from League Island Navy Yard at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Her destination is believed to be Charleston, S. C. The Miantonomoh has her war paint and is fully prepared [illegible]

FIRST PRIZE SHIP TAKEN

The Gunboat Nashville Captures the Spanish Merchant Steamer Buenaventura.

SHOT FIRED ACROSS HER BOWS

A Prize Crew Under Ensign Magruder Put Aboard and the Steamer Towed to Key West—She Is a Tramp Owned in Bilbao.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 22.—The first prize ship captured in the war was towed into port at 11 o'clock this forenoon by the gunboat Nashville, and the whole population is frantic with enthusiasm.

She is the Spanish merchant steamer Buenaventura, bound for Holland, with lumber from the port of Pascagoula, Miss. As the American fleet was twelve miles off Sand Key Light at 7 o'clock this morning, the Buenaventura was sighted far out to sea, sailing north. She had the Spanish ensign at her stern and was making all possible speed. The gunboat Nashville left her place in the line of the squadron and pursued the vessel. As the Nashville drew near she fired a blank shot at the Buenaventura, but this was ignored and her speed was increased. Then the Nashville sent a six-pound shot whizzing across the bows of the Spaniard, which brought her to. The Spanish ensign was hauled down immediately.

A prize crew under Ensign T. P. Magruder was put aboard. Capt. Lucarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Buenventura, Capt. Lucarraga, left Pascagoula, Miss., on April 15, for Rotterdam. By this time she should have been on her way across the ocean, and not in the vicinity of Key West. At the same time, it is said, she may have been delayed by some accident to her machinery in the Gulf.

The Nashville is a gunboat of 1,371 tons displacement. Her dimensions are 200 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 12 feet draught. She is fitted with twin screws, which are driven by engines that show an indicated horse power of 1,790. Her armament consists of eight four-inch guns, four six-pounders, two one-pounders, and two machine guns. She was built at Newport News in 1895, and can steam 14 knots an hour.

The officers of the Nashville are Commander Washburn Maynard, Lieuts. Albert C. Dillingham and Cameron McR. Winslow; Ensigns Thomas P. Magruder, Henry C. Kuenzli, Carlton F. Snow, and J. E. Walker; Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Pleadwell, Assistant Paymaster Timothy O'Leary, and Chief Engineer Edward R. Freeman.

Commander Lyons of the Dolphin has delivered to United States District Attorney Stripling the papers of the Buena Ventura, captured by the Nashville. He will libel the ship in the usual way.

The unfortunate merchantman's Captain was allowed to remain on board, but the crew of twenty-eight were taken over to the Dolphin and made to assist in the work of coaling.

The gunboat Nashville steamed proudly out of the harbor late this afternoon, having achieved the first victory of the war, although a bloodless one. She had gone about twelve miles, when the Dolphin signaled her to return. She steamed back and received orders, the nature of which was not divulged, and put to sea again finally to join the fleet, and, incidentally, to pick up any other vagrant ship of the enemy that happens to come within range of her guns.

It is reported this evening that the Buena Ventura ran aground on a reef about a mile out while coming in the harbor and is leaking. Tugs went to her assistance and pulled her off. Considerable mystery surrounds the affair.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—Commander Washburn Maynard of the Nashville, which fired the first shot and made the first capture in the war, is a Knoxville man. Enthusiasm on receipt of the news was intense.

TREASURE SHIP FROM VERA CRUZ.

Vessel with 1,000,000 Pesetas Subscribed for Spain May Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Among the officials here the report caused much satisfaction, although it was said that the capture of a Spanish warship would have been more acceptable. There is said to be no question as to the right of taking Spanish merchant ships at this time. Two of these ships left Galveston within the last day or so with considerable cargoes of cotton on board. Another Spanish ship is said to be en route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 1,000,000 pesetas on board, representing the subscription of Vera Cruz to the Spanish interests in Cuba.

THE BUENAVENTURA DESCRIBED.

She Had on Board a Cargo of Pine Lumber Valued at $20,000.

The Buena Ventura is an iron, single deck, single screw, brig-rigged steamer of 1,741 gross and 1,155 net tonnage. She was completed in December, 1871, by Oswald & Co., at Sunderland, England, and was owned by Olano, Larringa & Co. of Bilboa, Spain. She is 278 feet long, 34.4 feet in beam, and 23.7 feet deep. She is fitted with two-cylinder compound engines of 200 horse power, and two Scotch boilers. Her speed limit is about 9 knots an hour. She was last surveyed in Liverpool in March, 1897, and was rated well. She had been for several years under command of Capt. A. Luzarraga. She had on board when captured 873,000 feet of pine lumber worth about $20,000. The vessel cost $135,920. Her agents in this country are J. M. Ceballos & Co. of 27 William Street, this city. The members of that firm yesterday refused to give any information whatever concerning either the vessel or cargo.

CONDEMNING A PRIZE VESSEL.

Half the Prize Goes to the Captors When Their Ship Is Superior.

The mode of procedure in bringing about the disposition of a prize vessel is to bring an action in a prize court. This proceeding commences when the captured vessel is brought to port by an officer of the vessel that made the seizure. In this country he puts in a libel—that is, a petition in the District Court that an inquiry be made—and with this libel he forwards the ship's papers. Notice is given that any person having an interest in the property may appear and claim it. An enemy, of course, cannot put in a claim. If the court find that the vessel is a legitimate prize, it is appraised, condemned, and then sold at auction by the United States Marshal. If she is taken by the Government, then the court takes notice of her value as shown by the inventory.

According to the act of 1864, all the prize goes to the captors when the vessel making the capture is of equal or inferior force to the prize. If the captor is superior, only half the value goes to the captors and the other half goes to the Treasury.

The prize money is divided between the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture. The commander of the squadron is entitled to one-twentieth of all prizes made by a ship of war attached to his command, and the Fleet Captain is entitled to receive a one-hundredth part of the prize value.

A SPANISH-AUSTRIAN STORY.

Rumor that Spain Would Cede Cuba to Austria Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A rumor was circulated during the day that Spain would cede Cuba to Austria. This was dismissed as groundless by leading diplomatic officials whose position would make them aware of any such move. One of these, an Ambassador of a country feeling much sympathy for Spain, remarked that the Spanish people would never cede Cuba to Austria or to any other power. The report, he said, was based on a misapprehension of the intensity of Spanish feeling, which had reached the point where Spaniards were ready to give up their lives rather than lose Cuba, even indirectly, by a cession.

THE RUSH OF VOLUNTEERS.

There Are 2,800 Men Enrolled for Lafayette Post's Brigade—Other Recruiting Reports.

Allan C. Bakewell, Secretary of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., which is endeavoring to raise a brigade of volunteers, announced yesterday that nearly 2,800 men had so far enrolled, and that their ranks were constantly being augmented. Men in all walks of life, including railway employes, clerks, business men, messengers, and mechanics, crowded the headquarters, at 258 Broadway, all day and asked that their names be put on record. The Secretary said that a very desirable class of men would be obtained, especially as a number of ex-officers and non-commissioned officers of foreign armies had made application. Among the latter was ex-Lieut. Frederick Ernest Friches of the Germany Army and ex-Capt. Max Schiemangk of the Austrian Army.

About 400 of the volunteers went through their first drill at the Twelfth Regiment Armory during the afternoon, and a competitive drill was held by men who are applicants for rank as non-commissioned officers. The best of these will be selected to do duty as Sergeants and Corporals.

At 142 Sixth Avenue, where William Astor Chanler is enrolling volunteers for a regiment which he intends to raise, about 400 men were enrolled yesterday. Most of them were between the ages of twenty and thirty, and for the most part well dressed and respectable looking. Mr. Chanler was well pleased with the two days' enlistments, and hopes to have his regiment ready before the end of next week.

J. E. Bloom, commanding the First New York Artillery Reserves, said yesterday that he had received and accepted an offer from Col. Ruppert of the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to hold a mass meeting there, for the purpose of enlisting volunteers, next Sunday at 3 P. M. Addresses will be made by Gen. A. McD. McCook and other military men.

One hundred and nineteen wheelmen so far have signed the volunteer rolls at the headquarters of the Union League Wheelmen, 260 West Thirtieth Street. Lieut. P. H. O'Connell of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., in charge of the work of recruiting, said the names were coming in a little slowly on account of the fact that all over the city the wheel clubs are organizing their own companies. The men have volunteered their services for courier work and such other duties as they may perform on their wheels.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield of Lafayette Post has issued a request that all wheelmen in the city who have enlisted or who intend doing so rendezvous at 260 West Thirtieth Street at 7:30 P. M. Monday, and then march together to the Twelfth Regiment Armory, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, where they will receive their first instructions.

Gen. William F. Kelly of the Irish-American Volunteers of the State of New York yesterday offered to Gen. Butterfield the services of 1,000 men fully equipped and thoroughly versed in the manual and practice of arms. One of the conditions of the offer imposed by Gen. Kelly is that his command, with whom he will go to the front, must be permitted to retain its distinctive Irish character.

A BARONET HERE TO FIGHT.

Capt. Sir Bryan Leighton of England Wants to Help Avenge the Maine.

Among the names on the list of passengers of the steamship Germanic, which arrived yesterday morning, was that of Sir Bryan Leighton. On the vessel's arrival at her pier, Sir Bryan superintended the inspection of a large amount of luggage which bore the name, "Capt. Sir Bryan Leighton." Sir Bryan said that he had come here to offer his services to the United States Government to fight the Spaniards. He said that he had been eight years in the British Army, though only thirty years old, and had seen active service in South Africa. His abhorrence of the blowing up of the Maine had led him to his determination to assist, if permitted, to avenge the outrage.

The young Englishman desired to withhold the name of his regiment, but he had received leave of absence, he said, to come here and offer his services to this Government, and he proposed to volunteer personally to Gen. Miles. He hopes to obtain a staff position. His baggage contained, besides other things, his military accoutrements. It was bonded through to Canada, where it will go if he fails in his mission to Washington, whither he at once started. No correspondence had yet passed between him and the army officials at Washington, he said.

The aristocratic volunteer is in appearance a smooth-faced youth of slight build. He wore a gray cheviot suit and a black Fedora hat. Capt. Leighton said that he did not care to speak of his family connections. He said that he lived at Loton Park, Shrewsbury, England.

According to Burke's Peerage, the young nobleman's name is Sir Bryan-Baldwyn Mawddwy Leighton, Baronet, of Wattlesborough, County Shropshire. He is Captain of the Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was born Nov. 26, 1868, succeeding his father in 1897 as Ninth Baronet. He married on Dec. 3, 1890, Margaret Frances, daughter of John Fletcher Fletcher, Esq., of Salton Hall, County Haddington, and he has two children. The family takes its name from the Manor of Leighton, in Shropshire, dating back to the twelfth century. Besides Loton Park, the family has a seat, Tabley House, Knutsford.

Sir Bryan met on the voyage another adventure-seeker, Armitage Moore of Dublin, who means also to offer his services to the War Department. Moore was formerly a member of the Matabele mounted police. He wants to fight, and he doesn't care what position he gets, and he doesn't look for pay.

ASKING FOR CAPT. HART'S PARDON.

The Cuban-American League, at 115 Broadway, yesterday sent a letter to President McKinley, asking him to grant an immediate pardon to Capt. J. D. Hart of Philadelphia, who is serving a two years' sentence in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania for filibustering.

Capt. Hart was the President of the John D. Hart Steamship Company of Philadelphia. He became interested in the struggle for Cuban freedom and associated himself with O'Brien, Col. Nunez, and others, and furnished capital for the equipment of several expeditions in the Laurada, the Bermuda, the Dauntless, and the Three Friends. For this he was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in New York, but was not convicted. In Philadelphia, however, he was convicted.

The Cuban-American League, in its petition for his pardon, says that "Capt. Hart engaged a little bit earlier than the rest of us in what we are all doing to-day, aiding the cause of Cuban independence." The suggestion is also made that Capt. Hart will be of great value to the navy in its movement on Cuba. It is further said that his health is impaired and his business ruined.

AMERICANS AT SAGUA LA GRANDE.

Capt. Wood of the American schooner James A. Garfield, which arrived yesterday, nine days out from Sagua la Grande, reported that there remained still at that place about 800 American citizens—Cubans who had been naturalized and their families—who had been unable to get away. The Captain thought he had cause for grievance against the American Consul, Mr. Barker. He was in Sagua Harbor eighteen days. When he went to get his papers at the Consulate he learned that Mr. Barker had departed four days earlier. A clerk directed him to the British Consul. Capt. Wood thinks Mr. Barker ought to have notified him that he was going.

The Consul, however, appears to have felt no concern, according to the Captain's story. In fact, he left a letter with the British Consul, Capt. Wood says, saying there would be no war, and that he would be back soon.

The British Consul extended to Capt. Wood every courtesy.

Cuban Mass Meeting To-night.

There will be a mass meeting of Cubans in Chickering Hall to-night to express their gratitude to the President and people of the United States for having conferred independence on the people of Cuba. Speeches reviewing the struggle for freedom in the Island of Cuba will be made by prominent Cubans.

Col. John S. Mosby's Offer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Col. John S. Mosby of guerrilla fame, who is now a resident of this city, has wired to Gen. Miles for authority to raise a battalion of [illegible] for special service in the front.

GUARDSMEN ARE WAITING

City Regiments Ready to Answer the President's Call Promptly and with Full Ranks.

RECRUITING AND DRILLING

A Statement from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast—Enthusiasm Among Men and Spectators at the Eighth Regiment Armory.

All was ready at the local headquarters of the State National Guard yesterday in anticipation of a call for volunteers, which was expected hourly from the Governor at Albany. A number of officers called during the morning to discuss the situation with Major Gen. Roe and receive instructions as to the details of mobilization whenever the call should be issued. The State commander has not yet decided where to assemble the troops, but favors Van Cortlandt Park. At the same time, he was inclined to think that there would be hardly any need for mobilizing the troops in the vincinity of this city, as it is probable that as soon as they can be fitted out they will be dispatched to some of the Southern posts.

One of the members of the Governor's staff, who visited the headquarters yesterday, said he saw no reason why there should be any hurry or excitement about calling on the State troops. He thought that it would take at least two months before accommodations or transports could be obtained for them, as the regulars would be sent off first should the authorities in Washington decide upon sending an invading army to Cuba. It would merely mean unnecessary expense, he said, and as for the training they would receive while waiting orders, they could hardly benefit very much from drilling in quarters that must of necessity be cramped and inadequate in every way.

Gen. Tillinghast Reports.

An official statement came from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast in reference to the reports he had received from the commanding officers of regiments as to the percentage of men who have volunteered their services. It reads as follows:

"So many requests were made that organizations, as a whole and under their own officers, be given an opportunity to volunteer, that an order was issued asking commanding officers of organizations to inform the Governor what percentage of their men would volunteer. The response was prompt and satisfactory. Many organizations offered 100 per cent.; none less than 70 per cent.

"It has been decided that when the call from the Federal Government is made for volunteers the work of recruiting them and preparing them to be mustered into the United States service will be placed in the hands of the brigade commanders, and the work will be done by the forces that this State has been training for so many years, namely, the National Guard. Field and staff officers will be appointed by the Governor. Company officers will be selected by ballot by all the commissioned officers of the brigade. Their names will be presented to the Governor, and he will commission them. Non-commissioned officers of the staff and companies will be warranted by the regimental commanders. This plan places the responsibility for sending troops properly prepared in the hands of the men who by right and service have earned the privilege.

"The details for carrying into effect the above are ready for promulgation as soon as the call comes. It will be understood that the enlisted men and officers will come, as far as possible, from the officers and men of the National Guard. Any balance in the aggregate called for can be filled from men in civil life."

Activity at the Armories.

Considerable activity was displayed in every armory of the city last night. A number of recruits were drilled in the Seventh Regiment Armory, and several hundred members assembled in their company rooms to discuss the war. They were all enthusiastic and declared themselves ready to march within three hours after the call on them is made.

The Eighth Regiment celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary last night of the day when it marched to the front during the civil war. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, assisted by Major David P. Arnold and Major McClintock, inspected a drill by the regiment in heavy marching order, and at its close Gen. Smith presented the National and State colors to Col. Chauncey in a short address explaining the significance of the flag, and asking the men to remain faithful to it and to the institutions for which it stands. Col. Chauncey responded briefly, pledging the honor of his command to the preservation of the colors, and then every man in the regiment raised his right hand and swore to protect the flag with his life. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and cheer after cheer rang through the hall, while the spectators in the galleries almost went wild with enthusiasm.

Recruiting was in active progress in the Ninth Regiment Armory, and Col. Seward said that within the last week nearly 200 men had enlisted. The regiment now numbers 875 men, and it is expected that the 1,000 mark will be reached in a few days.

Twelfth Regiment Drills.

Companies A, B, and K of the Twelfth Regiment drilled last night, and a number of new recruits went through the first preliminaries. Beginning to-day, drills will be held mornings and evenings for the men who have come into the regiment during the last week.

Fifty applications for enlistment were received at the Twenty-second Regiment armory last night, but on account of the reception drill of the Columbia Institute Cadets, who occupied the armory, no exercises were practiced by the members of the regiment.

In the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where the Fifth Brigade headquarters and the Second Battery are situated, a large number of recruits were exercising. Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery has his command full and can take no more men unless he obtains more guns.

A story circulated to the effect that Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment had voted against volunteering was denied last night by the officers. A few married men, they said, had decided not to go, but in the event of a call Company B will make as good a showing as any other company in the regiment.

In the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn Mrs. H. Quirk, the President of the Women's Auxiliary Corps, informed the members of the regiment that 500 comfort bags had been finished for them, and that 500 more would be ready in a few days. The corps will meet every Friday and assist any of the families of the men who are called out, should they be in need. Chaplain J. H. Adams announced that he would accompany the regiment wherever it went, and his accompanying patriotic speech was greeted with cheers.

Col. Grant Sees the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield and Col. Fred D. Grant called on Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day. Col. Grant's visit was on the relation to his application made some time ago for appointment to the command of a regiment of volunteers when the call for them comes. Col. Grant maintained reserve relative to his conversation with the Governor.

COLUMBIA BOYS AND THE ARMY.

Arrangements for Students Who May Go to the Front.

The following statement was given out at Columbia University yesterday afternoon:

Any student who is obliged to abandon his work at the university in view of membership or enlistment in the National Guard or in the Naval Militia should notify the Dean of his school in writing and present a copy of the order calling him into service.

If he is a candidate for a degree at the coming commencement, he will receive the degree without examination, if his academic record has been such as to enable the Faculty to recommend him therefor. If not, he will have the opportunity to make good his record at some future time without disadvantage. It is not [illegible]

[illegible] be permitted to [illegible] in the position held when the leave of absence was granted.

At 5 o'clock about one hundred students gathered in front of the Library Building to witness the informal raising of the new American flag over the library steps. The raising of the flag by Henry Lang was accompanied, amid the shouts of the students, by a trumpet call to arms by Michael B. Conroy, who for five years was a trumpeter in the United States Cavalry.

PATRIOTISM AT PRINCETON.

The Students Indorse the President and Will Form a Company.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 22.—A big meeting of Princeton undergraduates was held in Alexander Hall to-night to take definite action on the war crisis. The auditorium was crowded and enthusiasm was at all times plentiful. President McKelvey of the senior class presided, and the following motion was made by Manager Harrison Hall of the university football team and carried by a rising vote:

> Resolved, That the undergraduate body of Princeton University, in mass meeting assembled, express their patriotism and loyalty to President McKinley of the United States and indorse his action in all his negotiations with Spain in the present crisis.

It was decided that a committee be appointed to receive enlistments for a Princeton company.

FOR A UNION COLLEGE BATTALION.

Gen. Butterfield Offers to Equip One Made Up of Students.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 22.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York to-day made a short patriotic address to the students of Union College, in which he offered to equip and send to the front a battalion composed entirely of Union men. He asked how many would enlist and three-quarters of the undergraduates offered their services.

A Company Formed at Bowdoin.

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 22.—All Bowdoin College was at a mass meeting this morning to discuss the military situation. President William De Witt Hyde presided. After the meeting a company was organized. F. A. Thompson, '98, who was at West Point a number of years, was elected Captain, and H. R. Ives and W. C. Morrill, Lieutenants. The college authorities will apply to the Adjutant General for equipment for the company.

PRAIRIE FIRE IN THE WEST.

Many Cattle Destroyed on the Rosebud Indian Reservation.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 22.—Parties arriving from White River bring details of a disastrous prairie fire which swept over practically the whole of the Rosebud Indian reservation, destroying hundreds and perhaps thousands of head of cattle and ponies belonging to the Indians.

So far as can be ascertained no Indians were burned to death. The fire swept over the greater part of a region eighty miles long and sixty wide, and extended to the Nebraska line. The fire is supposed to have been started by a white man traveling overland to Valentine, Neb.

DEATH PENALTY'S END IN OHIO.

The House Passes a Bill Giving Juries Power to Determine It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 22.—The House to-day passed the Sullivan-Riley bill giving juries the power to determine whether the death penalty shall be inflicted upon first degree murderers. The bill virtually consigns to the garret Ohio's new electric chair, as there is a strong sentiment in Ohio against hanging and execution by electricity.

The new law still recognizes murder in the first degree as a capital offense, but takes from the trial Judge the power conferred by the old law to prescribe the death penalty. Murder in the second degree is to be punished by imprisonment not to exceed twenty-five years.

First degree murderers are to be imprisoned for life and are not to be eligible to pardon except upon indubitable proof of innocence.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S BILL.

Hawaiians Surprised at the Amount—Donation to the Maine Fund Charged.

HONOLULU, April 14, via San Francisco, Cal., April 22.—Taxpayers of the inland republic were thunderstruck to-day when President Dole submitted an itemized account of the expenses incurred during his trip to the United States in the interests of annexation. The bill as a whole was a terrible shock to the President's supporters, but when it was found that the bill included $500 given to the Maine Relief Fund every one was surprised. Legislators say they will force the President to pay that item out of his own pocket, whether he is willing or not, as Mr. Dole got all the glory for the donation, it being understood it was his own personal gift.

The Government expected the expenses at most would not be over $6,000. Items were as follows for party of four: Transportation, $2,822; hotel bills, $816; entertainments, $847; Maine Relief Fund, $500; incidentals, $2,270. Total, $6,755.

WALLACE WOULD FIGHT AGAIN.

Though Over Seventy Years Old, He Is Ready for Another Campaign.

From The Chicago Tribune.

There is something inspiring in the determination of Gen. Lew Wallace to ignore the weight of his seventy-one years and to leave his comfortable home at Crawfordsville, Ind., and go again upon the battlefield. With all his literary tastes and talents, the author of "Ben-Hur" is preeminently a soldier. In the light of his past career it is not strange that he has promptly determined to withdraw from his campaign for the United States Senatorship in his State and to throw himself into the sterner campaign against Spain. The war bugles of his country have always been to him irresistible, and this will be the third war in which he will have served his Nation.

It may not be generally known that Gen. Wallace is a Mexican War veteran. That he never happened to see a battle in that campaign was no fault of his—was, in fact, a source of genuine grief. But he gave abundant proof of his military ability even then, boy though he was. Immediately upon the outbreak of the Mexican War he enlisted, as a youth of nineteen, in the First Indiana Infantry. From the rank of a private he quickly became a Lieutenant, and though his regiment was posted along the Rio Grande and had no active work, he came out of that campaign with honor—and also with materials for his novel, "The Fair God," which he wrote many years later.

At the outbreak of the civil war Wallace's taste for active service drove him out of quieter posts of honor, just as it is doing now. He was soon at the front as Colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and before he had smelt powder at Donelson he was a Brigadier in command of a division. For the handsome way in which he acquitted himself at Donelson he was made a Major General, and it was only through the indefiniteness of a verbal order from Gen. Grant that he failed to take an equally brilliant part in the battle of Shiloh. Of the long controversy over that unfortunate order it is unnecessary to speak further than to note that in his memoirs Grant cleared Wallace of any blame in the matter. After Gen. Wallace's transfer to the East his chief service was to hold Early in check and prevent him from making his intended raid on Washington. Wallace's final work in connection with the war was performed as a member of the military commission that tried the assassins of Lincoln.

Girl Knocked Down by a Bicycle.

Blanche Shapiro, fifteen years old, who is employed in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, was returning to her home, 174 Delancey Street, last evening, when she was knocked down by a bicyclist at Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. In falling she struck the wheel of a Fifth Avenue stage. The wheelman rode rapidly away, pursued by several other bicyclists, who caught him at the Washington Arch. They took him back to where the girl was lying, but somehow he managed to mount his wheel again and disappear. The driver of the stage, Charles McCafferty of 1357 Third Avenue, was arrested and taken to the Mercer Street Station, but was not held. The girl was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. [illegible]

SHERMAN MAY RESIGN.

Report that He Will Give Up His Place in the Cabinet Within a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"There is every reason to believe that Secretary Sherman will resign from the Cabinet within the next few days.

"It is felt by the friends of the Secretary that the present crisis is too severe a tax upon his failing strength, and for this reason he will retire to private life. His successor will be Assistant Secretary Day in all probability, but it can be stated that Judge Day has no desire to remain in public life.

"It is the President's natural desire to promote Judge Day to the position which Mr. Sherman will vacate, but if he persists in his desire to leave official life there will be a reorganization of the department to the extent of a new Secretary and a new Assistant Secretary."

TYPHOID IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Epidemic Now Regarded as Practically at an End.

From The Philadelphia North American, April 18.

Prompt action upon the part of the Board of Health, the watchfulness of physicians, and the extra caution which has been exercised by the general public, as a result of newspaper agitation, together with a gradual working out of natural conditions, have all combined to bring to a practical end the epidemic of typhoid fever which ravaged a number of wards of this city during December of last year and the first three months of 1898. Given a chance calmly to investigate the affair, the Board of Health has prepared, as a result of its investigations, a report which is interesting to the people generally and important in conclusions which are to be drawn from it.

The direct cause of the epidemic having been ascertained in the early stages of its progress, the health authorities have been able to secure much valuable information that will be of benefit in the future. Incidentally, it may be hoped that the Survey Department and the Bureau of Water have likewise been taught a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. The epidemic was the result of a careless—almost criminal—flooding of the big Manayunk intercepting sewer, which, having been done in a bungling manner, caused the sewer to burst and discharge its contents into Wissahickon Creek, whence it was swept into the Schuylkill River close to the point where the pumping station supplying the Queen Lane Reservoir is situated. The sewage, containing millions of typhoid germs, was pumped into the reservoir, and thus was a deadly peril placed directly in the way of thousands of consumers of the water served from that reservoir.

The flooding of the sewer occurred on Dec. 16, and in that month alone over 500 cases of typhoid fever were reported to the Board of Health, 258 of them coming after the bursting of the sewer, and from the seven wards getting their water supply from the Queen Lane Reservoir. That the epidemic was the result of this criminal blunder was quickly ascertained by the health authorities, for the seven wards referred to figure in the reports of the sanitary inspectors as among the best under-drained, the most remote from such swamp land conditions as might cause typhoid, and generally as being the best and most healthy wards in the city. In January, 790 cases of fever were reported, being more than the Januarys of the four preceding years, when the grand total only amounted to 722 cases. February showed a record of 681 new cases, and it was not until March that a noticeable change for the better occurred. In that month only 332 cases were reported, and there has been such a corresponding decrease this month that the health authorities believe the report will show that the disease has been reduced to normal proportions.

The manner in which the epidemic was fought reflects the greatest credit upon the skill of our physicians and the good sense and caution of our people. The death rate from the disease was unusually low, considering the extent and virulence of the scourge; and this success in fighting it is ascribed in large part to the prompt measures taken whenever the first symptoms of typhoid appeared, and to the constant warnings sounded by the newspapers and the physicians. The deaths in January out of 790 cases, were 65, and those in February were 75 out of a total of 681 cases. The deaths in March were 54 out of 332 cases, and this month the death rate has been low enough to be termed normal. While this happy condition of affairs is due largely to the efforts of the physicians and the caution of the people, it must also be borne in mind that natural conditions have been at work. Reasonably pure water has been constantly pumped into Queen Lane Reservoir as the typhoid fluid has been pumped into the mains, and this gradual substitution of the pure article for the impure has exhausted the force of the germs, which have either been consumed by victims of the disease or have died off.

With the end reached, the city may contemplate the effects of this piece of criminal carelessness upon the part of the Survey Bureau, and reflect upon the fact that the suffering and death was small in comparison to that which was threatened. But the chief lesson is to those who were responsible for the epidemic, and the people will look to the proper authorities to guard against a repetition of such a calamity.

A Disappointed Recruit.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I did not know that we had to sleep on the ground," said a young man who has volunteered. "I thought that soldiers were furnished with cots, but when I went to the Fair Grounds yesterday I discovered the privates have nothing of the sort, but are compelled to lie on the cold ground. Of course, that does not dampen my patriotism, but still I would like to have a bed to sleep in."

This young man evidently did not know that privates are not expected to have the same comforts as officers. In a regular station they have cots to sleep upon, but in the field they are furnished only with their blankets and a tent. When they remain in a camp for a long while they are allowed to build cots with sticks, but otherwise they have to sleep on the ground.

Appreciation.

From The Electrical Review.

As every one knows, the wire and cable manufacturers have been for some time and are still working day and night to supply the Government with cable. Two wire salesmen for rival companies met the other day and one said:

"Hooray for war!"

"No," said the other, "hooray for war preparations!"

Green Light for Safety.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Lake Street Elevated Road has adopted green as the safety signal, and is now operated by red and green lights, the same as are used by the Union loop. The South Side Elevated will adopt the same colors in a few days.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:10	Sun sets	6:48	Moon sets	9:55

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:07	Gov. Isl'd	9:24	H. Gate	11:13
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:16	Gov. Isl'd	9:37	H. Gate	11:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aleno, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cametense, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SUNDAY, APRIL 24.		
Werra, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, APRIL 25.		
Bergen, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Salamanca, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26.		
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

[illegible] close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 16 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SS Empress of Japan sld. from Vancouver April 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 23.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 18.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, April 16.
Boston City, Swansea, April 6.
British King, Antwerp, April 9.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, April 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
Moravia, Havre, April 9.
New York, Southampton, April 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 8.
Umbria, Liverpool, April 16.
Wells City, Swansea, April 9.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

La Normandie, Havre, April 16.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, April 14.
Berlin, Antwerp, April 16.
Chalmette, New Orleans, April 20.
Hesperia, Galveston, April 11.
Tokio, Hull, April 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Alta, Port Limon, April 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, April 16.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, April 14.
Horatio, Para, April 13.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
Havel, Southampton, April 20.
Henry Dumois, Santa Martha, April 20.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 20.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Albano, Havre, April 14.
Bremen, Bremen, April 16.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 16.
Georgian, London, April 14.

Arrived—Friday, April 22.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool April 13 and Queenstown 14, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:53 P. M.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon April 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:13 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, London April 6, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Apex, (Br.,) Tate, Huelva April 3, with sulphur ore to Pennsylvania Salt Mining Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans April 17, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Dargai, (Br.,) Richardson, Shields April 3, in ballast to C. B. Richard & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay awaiting orders.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg April 14, Southampton and Cherbourg 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Baxter, Marseilles, &c., March 12, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS Fulham, (Br.,) Duff, Natal, &c., March 21, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Suez, (Br.,) Higginbotham, Huelva April 3 and Gibraltar 4th, with sulphur ore to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 22, 9:30 P. M., southwest, gentle breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) for Penang.
SS Ardrishaig, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Aggi, (Nor.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Alcedene, (Br.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Piqua, (Br.,) for Cork.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Point a Pitre, &c.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) for Aux Cayes, &c.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.
SS New York, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Laurel Bank, (Br.,) Lindsay, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken March 25 in lat. 14, lon. 37.

Notice to Mariners.

MENASHA RIVER BEACON LIGHTS—MENASHA RIVER LOWER BEACON LIGHT—NORTHEN LAKES AND RIVERS—WISCONSIN.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about May 5, 1898, a fixed white lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon, will be established, 18 feet above lake level, on a white post on a small crib located in Little Buttes des Morts Lake, head of Fox River, and about 3,400 feet northwesterly from the canal lock, lower end of the Menasha River.

MENASHA RIVER UPPER BEACON LIGHT.

Notice is also given that on or about May 5, 1898, a fixed white lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon, will be established, 18 feet above lake level, on a white post on a smal crib located in Lake Winnebago, about 900 feet southeasterly from the NE. point of Doty Island and at the head of the Menasha River.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 74, after No. 1,577, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1897," Page 127.

Miscellaneous.

SS City of Augusta, which arr. April 21 from Savannah, reports: April 21, Absecom bearing W. by N. ¾ N. about 10 miles distant, passed a sunken vessel with two masts standing 20 feet out of water.

LONDON, April 22.—Bark Harmonie, (Swed.,) from Darien for Burgh Heads, before reported aground at the entrance to Burgh Heads on April 20, is leaking badly, but efforts are being made to lighten her.

BUENOS AYRES, April 22.—SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Calloway, which arr. here on April 5 from New York via Montevideo and was outward bound for Santos, and the SS Dunrobin, (Br.,) from Barry, &c., have been in collision on the Rio Parana. Both vessels have put in here badly damaged.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—SS Milwaukee, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, which arr. here yesterday from New Orleans, has two or three plates dented in on the starboard side abaft the main rigging from collision off the Skerries yesterday morning with the SS Red Rose, (Br.,) outward bound from this port. The Red Rose has returned here with her bows seriously damaged.

VIENNA, April 22.—Brig Eulalia, (Port.,) Capt. Silva, from Philadelphia March 23, has arr. here, and reports jettisoned 500 cases of petroleum on the voyage.

LONDON, April 22.—Advices have been received stating that the schooner Alice, (Amer.,) Capt. J. A. Chase, which arr. at Monrovia, West Coast of Africa, on March 4 from Goree, further north on the coast, was entirely consumed by fire on April 4 at Monrovia.

The Alice sld. from Provincetown, Mass., last November for Goree. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1876, registered 85 tons, was owned by A. A. Chase, and hailed from Provincetown.

Advices have been received stating that the ship Daniel Barnes, (Amer.,) Capt. Arpe, from New York for Hongkong, before reported ashore near Allass Straits, Java, on April 15, has been floated. She is compelled to abandon stores and sails with 6,000 packages of freight saved out of her cargo.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 22.—SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 3:35 P. M.

SS Westhall, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. from Bordeaux for Sandy Hook April 19.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Capt. Osborne, sld. from Swansea for Sandy Hook April 20.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, (from Genoa,) sld. from Naples for New York via Gibraltar at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Methley Hall, (Br.,) Capt. McQuarrie, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York for Flushing, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York April 20.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Genoa, &c., for New York, arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from St. Vincent, C. B., April 19.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York April 19.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

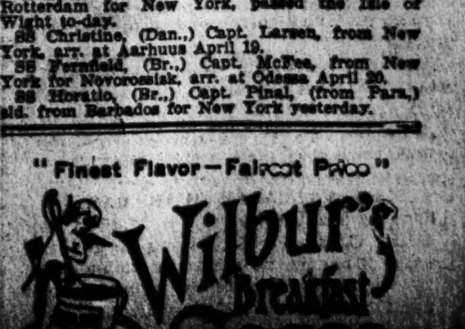
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York, arr. at Aarhuus April 19.

SS Fernfield, (Br.,) Capt. McFee, from New York for Novorossisk, arr. at Odessa April 20.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Capt. Pinal, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York yesterday.

"Finest Flavor—Fair Price"



THE VOLUNTEER ARMY LAW

President Withholds His Proclamation Until the Time of the Ultimatum Expires.

THE CALL EXPECTED TO-DAY

National Guard Organizations to be Maintained as Far as Possible—The 100,000 Men Expected to be Procured at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The work of organizing volunteer forces of the United States for the purpose of carrying on the war with Spain is delayed to-day, because the President does not wish to take decided steps until the expiration of the time set in the so-called ultimatum. That time expires to-morrow at noon, and the proclamation calling for volunteers will probably be issued about that hour. It may be preceded or immediately followed by a resolution of Congress recognizing a state of war between this country and Spain. It is said that while the Administration is opposed to a declaration of war, it is adverse to taking very drastic measures in enforcing the demands of Congress until the ultimatum expires and the National Legislature takes cognizance of the existence of war.

The proclamation is prepared and was ready yesterday. The President fully intended sending it out at once, but afterward decided to wait until Saturday, the time agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday for positive action against Spain. The Secretary of War had also drawns up his plans for the organization of the troops so called into service. The whole programme has been deferred from day to day, but it will probably be carried out in full to-morrow. The plans for issuing the proclamation, its scope, and the number of men it will call for remain unaltered, as given in THE TIMES this morning.

Night arrangements will be made in all the States and Territories for the enlistment of the quota to be furnished by each. It is probable that the work of organizing the volunteers in each State will be intrusted to the Adjutant General of the State, or to the ranking officer of the National Guard, or to some one, if neither of these officers is available, selected by the Secretary of War.

As now planned the first step will be the selection of the officers of certain organizations, and then the Governor will be asked to commission them. These officers, as in most cases of enlistment of companies and regiments, will constitute a nucleus around which the regiment will be formed. As far as possible the organizations of the National Guard will be retained intact. Where a regiment does not enlist a sufficient number to make a full regiment according to army regulations, recruits will be taken from the outside to fill up its ranks. Officers of the volunteer forces above the rank of Colonel will be selected and commissioned by the President. Here also the President will, as far as may be deemed advisable, appoint officers of the National Guard, but he will not consider that he is under any obligation to select the present officers. It was learned to-day that the President in his proclamation follows as closely as possible the language of the famous proclamation issued by Lincoln in 1861, calling for 75,000 militia for three months. The differences will be that Mr. McKinley will call for volunteers and for a much longer term of service.

The 100,000 volunteers would be distributed among the States and Territories according to population as already published. If any State fails to furnish as many troops as required by the proclamation, volunteers would be taken from other States to fill up the number wanted. No doubt is felt in the War Department that the number will be procured at once. It will be possible to dispatch them to Cuba by Monday. Probably some of them will start to-morrow or Sunday. The volunteers cannot begin their descent upon the island for at least ten days or two weeks.

QUICK WORK BY CONGRESS.

Railroading the Bill—Conferrees Agreed to a Report Even Before They Were Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The two houses of Congress to-day agreed without difficulty to the report of the conferrees on the Volunteer Army bill, and sent the bill to the President, who at once signed it.

Spain's aggressive attitude and the sailing of the fleet from Key West had put the legislative branch on its mettle, and the record was broken by the preparation of a conference report before the appointment of the conferrees. The Senate passed the House bill late yesterday, after amending it in several particulars. Last night the men who knew that they would be named as conferrees for the House met those who were to represent the Senate. An agreement was reached. When the Speaker announced the conferrees at the opening of this morning's session of the House, the conferrees reported immediately and the House agreed to the report unanimously.

The Senate considered the conference report in secret session, so as to avoid the appearance of transacting business after announcement of the death of Senator Walthall, and accepted it. Then the bill was engrossed, signed, and sent to the President.

According to the agreement of the conferrees, the Senate receded from the first amendment, concerning the time in which the organized militia shall serve, but the time for which all volunteers are to be enlisted is reduced from three to two years.

The Warren amendment, authorizing the President to organize independent troops, was retained, but the number was limited to 3,000.

The Senate receded from its amendment making it compulsory for the regimental and company militia officers to receive their commissions from the Governors of their respective States and leaving it optional, as fixed by the House.

The Senate also receded from its amendment attaching an engineer officer to the staff of each brigade commander. All the other Senate amendments, reducing the rank of staff officers, &c., were agreed to.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

House to Meet at 10 o'Clock To-day to Expedite Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In the House to-day Mr. Hull, (Rep., Ia.,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, asked unanimous consent that the House meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow in order to expedite the passage of the Army Reorganization bill.

He read a telegram just received from the Secretary of War, which stated that the prompt passage of that bill was regarded as a matter of supreme importance. The bill was so clearly related to the Volunteer Army bill, he said, that the passage of both was an urgent necessity. There was no objection and the order was made.

THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION.

Gen. Miles Prepares a Table Showing the Number of Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In anticipation of the enactment of the Volunteer Army bill Gen. Miles has prepared a table showing the number of officers that will be comprised within the proposed volunteer organization. The appointment of officers will be as follows:

Four Major Generals, nine Brigadier Generals, four Assistant Adjutant Generals, ranking, respectively, as Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Captain; one Chief Engineer, with the rank of Colonel; two Inspector Generals, with the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, respectively; two Chief Quartermasters, with the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, respectively; one Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; two Chief Commissaries, with the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, respectively; one Assistant Commissary, with the rank of [illegible] two Chief Surgeons, with the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, and aides de camp authorized by law for the regular establishment.

These officers are contemplated for a volunteer army organization, comprising one army corps, commanded by a Major General; three divisions, each commanded by a Major General; three brigades for each division, each commanded by a Brigadier General, making nine in all; three regiments to a brigade, making in all twenty-seven regiments, having the usual regimental complement of officers.

THE TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Park Now Called Camp George H. Thomas—Preparations for To-morrow—New Arrivals.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 22.—It is now Camp George H. Thomas. Major Gen. Brooke to-day issued formal orders so naming the Chickamauga Park rendezvous of the United States troops, and henceforth until the park is deserted by the boys in blue it will be known by that name.

The number of troops at Chickamauga Park was to-day increased by about 3,000. Fifteen train loads of infantry, cavalry, and artillery arrived in the day and were conveyed as rapidly as possible to the park, where their camping grounds had been already selected for them. With one exception, the arrivals to-day were all from the West, the exception being Battery F of the Seventh Artillery, 79 men and 7 field pieces, from Fort Adams, R. I. The long-delayed troops from Fort Sheridan, Ill., arrived soon after. They consisted of Battery A of the Second Artillery, 75 men and officers and 5 field pieces, in command of Capt. G. S. Grimes, and Troops C and G, First Cavalry, 120 men, commanded by Major Viele. Nearly all of the Fort Sheridan troops wore flowers, which had been pinned on their coats between Nashville and Chattanooga by admiring ladies, but were minus many a brass button, taken in return.

The Twelfth Infantry from Fort Niobrara, in command of Col. Christy Andrews, one of the regiments diverted yesterday from New Orleans to Chickamauga, and Troops F and K of the First Cavalry and Troops A, C, D, F, G, and H of the Second Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kan., in command of Col. A. K. Arnold, came in during the day. Many more trains are expected to-night, and the troops are now arriving so fast that the railroads are experiencing some difficulty in handling them properly.

By Sunday, ten regiments of infantry, besides the cavalry and artillery, may be encamped here, although as yet but four, besides the Twelfth and Twenty-fifth, already on the ground, have been heard from. These are the Seventh, from Fort Logan; the Eighth, from Fort Russell; the Sixteenth, from Forts Sherman and Spokane and Boise Barracks, and the Twenty-fourth, from Fort Douglas. It was the belief at headquarters to-day, however, that besides the Second, from Fort Keogh, Harrison, and Yates, the Tenth, from Forts Reno and Sill; the Twentieth, from Fort Leavenworth, and the Twenty-second, from Fort Crook, would also come here. In that case at least three brigades of infantry will be formed. Two have already been decided upon.

The First Brigade will, it is understood, be placed in command of Col. Andrew Burt of the Twenty-fifth (colored) Infantry, one of the most popular officers in the service.

To-morrow Major Gen. Brooke will make his headquarters on the field, the location being on the east slope of Lytle Hill, and not far distant from where Gen. Wilder of the Federal forces was killed during the battle which gives the park its name. Quartermaster Gen. Lee, it is probable, will also make his headquarters at the grounds to-morrow. The increased strength of the artillery companies from four to six pieces, which has been ordered, has rendered necessary the purchase of about five hundred horses, and this fact is giving Gen. Lee a great deal of trouble. He spent a great deal of time to-day in an unavailing effort to find suitable animals. About 600 mules also are needed.

Sunday promises to be a gala day at Chickamauga. Every railroad running into Chattanooga will run excursion trains, some of them from points 300 miles away.

The hotels are already thronged with strangers, and to-day it is next to impossible to hire a horse, mule, or bicycle for Sunday.

TAMPA TURNED INTO A CAMP.

Officers and Men Eager for the War, and All Expect Promotion, from Gen. Wade Down.

TAMPA, Fla., April 22.—Tampa has been changed from a quiet city of civilians to a veritable military post. Everywhere uniforms and brass buttons are conspicuous. The streets, hotels, clubs, and cafés are filled with soldiers. All last night and to-day trains have been arriving, filled with troops from the West, North, and East, so that to-night more than 3,000 of the men are in camp.

Those arriving last night and to-day are the Sixth, from Fort Thomas, Ky.; the Ninth, from Sacket's Harbor; the Seventeenth, from Columbus Barracks, the Twenty-first, from Plattsburg, N. Y., and the Fourth, from Fort Sheridan, Chicago. Col. Cockran of the Sixth, being ranking Colonel, is in charge of the camp. The work of organizing and disciplining will begin to-morrow. Thus far no drill or routine work has been done on account of the confusion by the continual arrival of troops.

Gen. Wade and his staff have established permanent headquarters at the Tampa Bay Hotel, and thus far they have visited the camp but once. Notwithstanding this fact he is the idol of the officers and men stationed here, all of whom are anxious to follow him, for better or for worse, to Cuba. Every officer and soldier in the camp is chafing and anxious for war. All are looking for and expecting promotion from Gen. Wade down. There are Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels who are bordering on the age of retirement, and who want to advance another step before they are shelved.

There are also a number of Captains whose age entitles them to have exalted positions and better pay. There are young Lieutenants whose young blood demands war, more for the practice than from mercenary motives, and who are anxious for the fray.

Thus it is the rumors and news which tend to delay war have the effect of saddening the camp. As it is, it is but natural to suppose hostilities with Spain and the result constitute the all absorbing topic among the soldiers. Every man, from the lowest private to the highest in command, looks upon his triumphant entrance into the Cuban Capital as an event of the very near future. And each is wondering what his share of the spoils will be. All have their opinions of the result, and those opinion are governed by developments.

Meanwhile the soldiers are enjoying themselves as only soldiers can. Already they have penetrated every corner of Tampa and are the apparent owners of the city. The officers have been elected honorary members of the leading social clubs and are thoroughly at home. The cock fights, bulldog fights, and wildcat fights which constitute one of the chief amusements of the Spanish and Cuban elements, have appealed to them also, as well as have the other sports enjoyed by them.

In the camp, which is now thoroughly established, the Fifth Infantry occupies the extreme left. Next to it come the regiments as they arrived in the city, the extreme right being occupied by the Fourth of Fort Sheridan. Col. Cochran's orders to-night were to prepare for a continued encampment. Just what this signifies no one knows, and even those who are nearest to him do not attempt to guess. It is very doubtful if Gen. Wade himself knows anything definite about how long the troops will be here.

JOHN A. LOGAN, JR.'S, CAVALRY.

He Says He Has Many Applications for Service Under Him.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Four hundred men have already joined the cavalry regiment being raised by John A. Logan, Jr. Many of these are members of the Bit and Spur Club. "We are going to organize a first-class body of cavalry," said Mr. Logan to-day.

"This is no Decoration Day business, either. It is a serious matter. I have the offer of 100 trained horsemen from John A. Martin of Indianapolis, and I am getting applications from all over the country. For instance, my brother-in-law, Major Tucker, has wired asking leave to join the regiment, and Capt. Rawson Turner, a British army officer in New York, has made the same request. Four regular West Point army graduates will be held officers under me in the regiment. All this talk about regiments being raised in every block is nonsense. The Government is well provided with infantry, but it is very deficient in cavalry. There are only ten regiments of cavalry in the regular army, eight of [illegible] West to watch the Indians. Five or six regiments of volunteer cavalrymen are badly needed, and we are going to furnish one of them."

American Hosiery Co.
Salesroom 108 and 110 Franklin St., N.Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery
Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan and Cotton, in all weights. Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters. Combination Suits.
NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

Change in Battery Equipment.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A formal order was issued by the War Department increasing the equipment of light batteries of artillery to six guns, six caissons, one combined forge and battery wagon, and one hundred horses. The enforcement of this order will require 900 additional horses, which the Quartermaster's Department will purchase in Tennessee.

First Jersey Regiment to Go.

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—Gov. Voorhees and Gens. Plume, Stryker, Donnelly, and Wanser, and the Colonels of the different regiments held a war council in the Executive office at the Capitol to-day. The conference lasted one hour. Afterward none of those present would talk definitely, but it was learned that the council had decided that the First Regiment, located at Newark, would be one of the first two to be sent to the front. There is a question whether the Third or Sixth will be the other.

An Irish Regiment Offered.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative McClellan of New York to-day offered to the Secretary of War the services of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers of New York. The regiment consists of twelve companies. James Moran, the Colonel of the regiment, says the regiment is ready for immediate service.

COL. HAY HAS MANY OFFERS.

Spanish Officials Said to be Enrolling Volunteers in London.

LONDON, April 22.—United States Ambassador Hay is so overwhelmed with applications for enlistment in the American forces that he has sent a notice to the press pointing out the impossibility of enrolling volunteers on this side of the Atlantic, in view of the British Foreign Enlistment act.

Col. Hay has received an intimation that the Spanish officials in London are quietly enrolling volunteers. If this is confirmed he intends to notify the British Government.

GEN. LEE WANTS A CHIEF OF SCOUTS

Sends a Letter to an ex-Confederate Officer Offering Him the Position.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 22.—Capt. S. H. Olmstead of this city, an ex-Confederate officer and a personal friend of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in an autograph letter, has received the offer of position of Chief of Scouts under Lee, in the event Gen. Lee is directed to invade Cuba with a command of United States troops.

Capt. Olmstead commanded a company of cavalry under Gen. Forest and later, was detached for scout duty, in which capacity he made a splendid record and attracted the attention of Gen. Lee. Owing to poor health, Capt. Olmstead will be compelled to decline Gen. Lee's offer.

Colonel for Kansas Troops.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 22.—Gov. Leedy has tendered to Col. Fred Funston the Colonelcy of the First Kansas Regiment of Volunteers from this State. Col. Funston has wired his acceptance, and will at once recruit his regiment and proceed to Cuba.

POLICE ASK LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Men on the Force Who Want to Go to the Front.

Policeman Hayward of the Madison Street Station and Policeman Hughes of the West Forty-seventh Street Station applied to the Police Board yesterday for leave of absence to go to the war. Lieut. Col. Kipp of the Seventh Regiment, who is Chief Clerk of the Police Department; Police Surgeon Marsh, who is Chief Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment, and P. J. Molohan, a clerk in the department who is a Lieutenant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will apply for leaves of absence as soon as the National Guard is ordered out.

Policeman John C. McGee of the mounted squad attached to the High Bridge Station and an honorary member of Squadron A, said he wished to go when the squadron was called to the front. He is an old-time cowboy and Government scout, and served on the plains for many years. He speaks Spanish and Portuguese, and is an accomplished horseman. Policeman John A. Williams of the West Thirtieth Street Station also filled an application for leave to enlist in the regiment that William Astor Chanler is raising.

Deputy Sheriffs to Do Police Work.

Sheriff Dunn issued verbal orders to the staff of his office yesterday which practically places the Deputy Sheriffs under the orders of the Police Department during the Spanish war. The orders are to the effect that in case of trouble in this city during the war the Deputy Sheriffs and their assistants will be expected to hold themselves in readiness to do actual police duty. Under Sheriff Mulvaney said last night: "The orders were issued in view of the fact that there will probably be a great many enlistments from the ranks of the Police Department. If there are, the ranks will be diminished, and in case of any trouble or outbreak in the city the Police Department might find itself crippled."

Anxious to Enlist as Volunteers.

That the United States Government will not suffer for want of volunteers who are eager to fight the Spaniards is the general talk at the United States Army recruiting stations. About 250 able-bodied men hurried yesterday morning to the station at Third Avenue and Ninth Street. Most of them wanted to enlist for the war, and not for the regular army term of three years, and these were directed to the various volunteer recruiting places. None of the strict enlistment rules have been modified by the War Department, and of nearly 100 applicants for the regular service yesterday not over nine were passed.

NO PRISONERS FOR SOLDIERS.

Gov. Hastings Declines Such a Proposition in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, April 22.—Gov. Hastings received a letter from a Wilkesbarre man to-day suggesting the practicability of raising a few companies of men as soldiers from the prisons in Pennsylvania for use in Cuba in the event of war.

The Governor promptly replied that the prisons of the Commonwealth will not be thrown open for such purposes.

GOV. PINGREE'S ORDER.

Commands the Michigan Militia to be Ready to Mobilize.

DETROIT, Mich., April 22.—Gov. Pingree and the State Military Board, after a conference here to-day, decided to order mobilization of the Michigan National Guard at the State encampment grounds. Accordingly the following order was issued by Adjt. Gen. Irish this afternoon and sent to every Colonel and Captain in Michigan:

"Have your command ready to move in heavy marching order to Island Lake not later than Tuesday, April 26. Every available rifle, blanket, and overcoat must be taken. Do not bring stores or provisions, except rations en route. If short of overcoats, men not supplied may wear citizens' overcoats. Extra overcoats and blankets will be issued at camp. Route wired by Quartermaster General.

"By command of the Governor."

Gov. Pingree says the men need training, discipline and hardening for the service, and it is also considered that with the troops assembled, volunteers can be drawn, examinations held and equipments arranged more expeditiously than with the commands widely separated.

The Twentieth Century.
The twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1, 1901, and end with 2000. People did not begin to reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 530th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take the great health restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation, nervousness, or kidney trouble will date their cure immediately from [illegible]

ARMY MOVEMENTS HERE

An Engineers' Steam Barge and a Lighter at Work on Mines in the Lower Bay.

PLANS TO PREVENT SURPRISE

The Men at Fort Wadsworth Show the Strain of Overwork—Reinforcements Expected There Soon.

The steam barge Manhattan of the Engineer Corps of the Army, assisted by the steam lighter Edgewater, was engaged all day yesterday laying mines off Sandy Hook and in the Lower Bay. The Manhattan had a flag at half-mast as a danger signal for vessels to keep away from her neighborhood. She was seen by the Observer at Sandy Hook early in the afternoon at Romer Shoal, and from her situation, and not knowing her occupation, he erroneously reported that she was aground. No information was given out as to just what part of the operation of laying mines was being performed by the vessel, but as the mine connections and electric batteries have been already put in place throughout the harbor, it is believed that the work of actually connecting the mines and torpedoes has begun.

If a Spanish Fleet Appears.

Arrangements are completed for harmonious action between the coast fortifications and naval defenses. If the harbor is menaced the Lighthouse Department will remove all buoys, extinguish all the harbor lights at night, and as far as possible destroy every range that at present indicates the course of the channels in the harbor. Thereafter no vessel will be allowed to enter the harbor unless in charge of a Government pilot. Every vessel appearing in the offing will be held up by a coast guard boat and be subjected to the most rigid investigation. The same means of protection against a surprise by a hostile fleet will be put in operation at all the other important harbors of the coast.

The soldiers at Fort Wadsworth are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a regiment of infantry to do garrison duty. Only 130 men, comprising two batteries, remain to man the twelve big guns at the fort, at which they have to drill daily and almost continuously. They have to do guard mounting and garrison work as well as their own duties, and are beginning to show the effects of the strain.

The force is now divided into three sections. While one division drills at the guns, another mounts guard, and the other sleeps. At night each of the three divisions takes a turn on guard duty. It is reported that the State militia will immediately be called upon to relieve the double duty of the regulars.

Col. J. F. Weston, Chief of the Commissary Department, who started for Chickamauga last night, has ordered the commissary officers at all military posts to ship at once their surplus provisions and supplies to commissary headquarters at Chickamauga and Tampa.

Two More War Balloons.

It was stated yesterday at Governors Island that two more war balloons have been purchased by the Government. These will arrive at Fort Wadsworth within a few days, where a balloon corps will be organized, and with the big balloon already here will depart early next week for Tampa.

Capt. Allen of Gen. Merritt's staff, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for transfer to the staff of Gen. Miles.

The Quartermaster attached to the Engineer Corps at Willets Point was in the city yesterday purchasing pontoon accessories. The articles will be taken to Willets Point this morning on the Government steamer General Meigs, and early next week a pontoon train will be dispatched to Tampa. There it will be divided into two sections, one to go with the advance guard and the other to remain for the use of the reserve forces.

Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster of the Department of the East, announced yesterday that he had furnished the Government detailed descriptions of a sufficient number of available vessels to transport 100,000 men.

EMPLOYES WHO ENLIST.

Two Railroad Companies Promise to Reinstate Them on Their Return from Service.

CHICAGO, April 22.—General Passenger Agent O. W. Ruggles of the Michigan Central Railroad announced Wednesday that he has been advised by President Ledyard that employes of the company who may belong to any military organization, whether naval or other militia companies, who may be called upon by the Government to serve, will, upon their release from military duty and return to that company, find the places they now occupy, or equivalent, ready for them.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announced that any employe of the company who enlists for military service during the impending difficulty with Spain may depend upon resuming his position whenever he returns.

Speaking of the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio, Mr. Cowen said he feared that the Cuban situation might interfere with the plans for the reorganization of the property, owing to the stringency in the money market.

TO KEEP EMPLOYES' PLACES.

Public and Private Positions to be Held for Men Who Enlist.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, has sent to every customs officer and other principal official in the Treasury Department a general order concerning the reinstatement after war service of employes who desire to enlist in the forces of this country. The Secretary says that in case any officer, clerk, or employe in the Treasury Department desires to engage in military service he may be reinstated, as provided by the civil service rules at any time within twelve months from the time of separation from the service. Temporary appointments will be made to fill the places thus vacated, with the understanding that the temporary appointees shall retire upon the return of the former occupants of the places.

Chauncey M. Depew, as the administrative head of the Vanderbilt system of railroads, has announced that all employes of the system who enlist in the United States service during the present hostilities or are called out with the State Militia will have their positions held open for them. A similar announcement has been made by President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Road.

There were many declarations in Wall Street offices yesterday consoling to those who may be called to battle for the Nation. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. informed their employes that none would lose salary or position by going to the front. Five of the employes of the Consolidated Exchange are National Guardsmen. If they are ordered into the service the Directors will continue them on the pay rolls and hold their positions until they return.

Receiver Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company yesterday notified the employes of the road that any of them who enlist for the war will, on returning with an honorable discharge, be entitled to reinstatement. The order further announces that if, during the absence of any such volunteer, he becomes entitled to promotion owing to seniority of service, he shall be entitled to such promotion on his return.

The Scovill & Adams Company of New York, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic apparatus and supplies, has posted in its offices and salesrooms, at 60 and 62 East Eleventh Street, a notice to the effect that any of its employes, volunteering or being called upon for military service, will have their places kept open for them, and that their full salaries will be paid to the authorized representatives of their families during their entire absence.

Frederick M. Shepard, President of the United States Rubber Company, said yesterday that the company would pay the salaries in full of all its employes who may volunteer for the war, and also give them their positions or places equally good on their return. President Shepard [illegible] United States Rubber Company would insist on similar action by all the companies in which it is the principal stockholder.

R. W. Very, Vice President of the American Ordnance Company, stated last evening that at a meeting of the Directors held yesterday a resolution was passed that all the employes of the company that are in the active militia and who may be called into the service of the National Government would be retained on the pay roll and receive wages during such service. The factories of the company at Lynn and Bridgeport are running night and day on orders from the Government. The Directors of the company are Chauncey M. Depew, John E. Searles, Marcellus Hartley, and R. Linderman.

Pawtucket Cotton Workers.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 22.—Notices have been issued by the Lonsdale Company and posted in all its mills stating that all employes who volunteer for service in the event of war will retain their positions, and their wages will be paid to their families as long as they stand by "The Old Flag."

Des Moines Employes Provided For.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 22.—The City Council this morning passed a resolution ordering that all the city employes who volunteer or enter the service of the United States be allowed sixty days' pay from the time of their enlistment, and upon return, bearing honorable discharge, are to be reinstated in the positions from which they resigned.

Offer of a Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, April 22.—In all the barns of the North Chicago City Railroad to-day were posted notices to the employes saying that such of them as wished to enlist might do so and the company would pay them half wages while they were in the army. The company would also insure the lives of enlisted men for $2,000 each in case they were killed. Over a hundred men have already signified their intention of enlisting. It is said that the other railway companies will make similar offers to their men.

Volunteers Kept on the Pay Roll.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 22.—Notice was posted at the American Ordnance Company works to-day that all employes who are members of the State militia and who may be called into active service will be continued on the company's pay roll during the term of said service.

THE ALOEDENE SAILS AWAY.

She Carries Armored Cars for the Spaniards, but Will Probably Be Stopped by the Fleet.

The Ward Line sent out its chartered steamship, the Aloedene, yesterday, deeply laden with comfort for the Spaniards in Cuba. Capt. Jones, her doughty commander, was heard to say to one of the officials of the company that he would do his best, which was presumed to mean that he would land his cargo despite the blockade if he could. It was said at the office of the company yesterday that they had no official knowledge of the blockade at the time the vessel sailed, which was at 10 A. M. As Capt. Jones went aboard the vessel, however, he said: "I don't believe we'll get there."

The Aloedene is a British bottom, and therefore a neutral vessel, but the blockade includes all vessels. A question of greater moment yesterday, however, was as to whether she was subject to seizure for carrying contraband. The tremendous cargo of provisions, that not only fills the hold, but the decks as well, is not contraband, but she carries also two steel armored cars, which are practically moving forts.

It is believed that before she reaches Havana she will be intercepted by a United States warship, and the question will be decided by a naval officer as to whether she carries contraband.

The Ward Line will send no more vessels to Havana. They have withdrawn their own vessel, Seguranca, which was to have sailed Monday for Mexican ports, and put on instead the chartered British vessel Salamanca. The Bergen, which they have also chartered, will sail Monday, and not touch at Havana, going direct to Mexico.

None of the coasting lines have yet changed their regular schedules.

TWELVE RED CROSS WORKERS.

Young Women Take the Oath and Prepare to Start South.

At the Red Cross Hospital, in West One Hundredth Street, yesterday afternoon, twelve young women volunteers for Red Cross work in Cuba took the oath of allegiance. Ten of them, it is expected, will sail to-day on Clara Barton's ship the City of Texas bound for Key West, laden with provisions. Those who constitute this first installment of nurses to be sent to the field are Miss Margaret L. Chanler, Miss Pettis, Miss Coffin, Miss Lyon, Miss Maud Comelian, Miss Catherine Pennington, Miss Sarah Shaw, Miss Allan, Miss E. Duensing, and Miss Lucy Thomas.

Shortly after 4 o'clock President William T. Wardwell of the hospital introduced ex-Commissioner John P. Ford, who made an address. Then Mr. Wardwell administered the oath to the young women.

Miss Isabel Rutty and Miss Adele Gardiner, who also took the pledge, will accompany Executive Surgeon Dr. A. M. Lesser and his wife to Key West by train next Tuesday, where they will await the steamer Texas.

COAL LADEN VESSELS DETAINED.

The Collector at Philadelphia Stops Shipments to Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Collector of the Port Thomas to-day issued orders that clearance papers be refused to any vessel loading coal at this port for Spanish ports until he receives instructions from Washington as to how the President intends to enforce the coal embargo act which became a law to-day.

This order will stop the shipment of a great deal of coal that was to leave here in vessels already loaded. The British steamer Copenhagen, which has on board about 4,000 tons of coal, has had her destination changed to St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. It was originally intended to send her to Cuba.

The British steamer Willowdene is held here by the Collector's order. She arrived on Monday, and at once proceeded to load coal for Cuba.

NO EXPORTATION FROM THE SOUTH.

St. Louis Grain Dealers Receive Messages from Southern Ports.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—Grain exporters in St. Louis this evening received telegrams from New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and other Gulf ports stating that the ports had been closed for exporting. The exporters say that it will be impossible to ship anything from Gulf ports until the war is over, and that while a ship might be successful in landing its cargo in European ports it would be an unwise act to ship via the Gulf.

These exporters also say that they will hold off everything from the Atlantic Coast until the war is over, or until they are assured that they can ship with no fear of having their cargoes captured on the high seas.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:15 A. M.—47 Eldridge Street; David Iskowitz; damage, $100.

3:45 A. M.—62 Pitt Street; Henry Davis; damage slight.

4:20 A. M.—7 West Fourth Street; Ritzwaler & Friedenberger; damage slight.

9:10 A. M.—81 Eldridge Street; Carl Mann; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—127 Madison Street; Max Sussman; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—7 Fifth Avenue; George H. Frink; damage, $75.

1:25 P. M.—326 Cherry Street; Francis Fise; damage, $200.

7:00 P. M.—231 Second Street; Isaac Bergman; damage, $50.

8:40 P. M.—323 East Eighth Street; Richard Carroll; damage, $20.

9:15 P. M.—1,065 Washington Avenue; John Greager; damage, $10.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cough, cold and croup are always "at work" upon children, and [illegible] Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

ANTI-PRIVATEERING POLICY

The State Department Issues an Official Note to the Powers on the Subject.

IRRITATION IN THE SENATE

The Executive Branch of the Government Said to Have Exceeded Its Authority in Assuming to Decide the Question.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Following up the blockade proclamation, the State Department this afternoon addressed an identical note to all of the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington, notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this Government in the matter of privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the Governments to which they are accredited.

The statement was precisely similar in terms to that promulgated last Wednesday, and its formal adoption by the Government as the line of policy to be pursued was not prevented by the criticism passed upon it in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Money of Mississippi. In brief, it declares that this Government will not resort to privateering; that enemy's goods in neutral bottoms, save contraband, are exempt from seizure; that neutral goods, not contraband, under enemy's flag, are safe from seizure, and that blockades to be binding must be effective. In substance, these are the principles laid down in the agreement of Paris of 1856.

The officials are not disturbed at the semi-official notice from Madrid that Spain will refuse to be bound by the same principles and forbid privateering, for they are satisfied that the great commercial powers will not tolerate the practice of privateering under the Spanish flag. The French Government, which is least anxious to cripple Spain by stopping her privateering, is none the less ready to see it stopped because of the near advent of the international exposition at Paris, when the ships of the world will be centring at French ports.

Serious irritation is known to exist in the Senate at the action of the State Department in giving out a statement of this Government's position with regard to privateering. It is said that the matter was discussed to some extent in the lengthy secret session of the Senate to-day. The members of the Foreign Relations Committee disavow any knowledge of the State Department's pronunciamento.

"The announcement credited to Secretary Sherman," said a Senator to-day, "was probably the work of Mr. Day, who must have overlooked the fact that the Constitution expressly reserves to Congress the right to grant letters of marque and reprisal. Neither the State Department nor the President has any power to decide the matter one way or the other, and the published announcement of our policy is decidedly premature.

"It would rest with Congress to say whether there is to be any privateering on our side or not. For my part, I am not in favor of resorting to it, nor do I believe Congress is, but I want it understood that the decision of the matter lies with the legislative, and not the executive, branch of the Government."

CONTRABAND OF WAR DEFINED.

General Rules Governing—The Three Classes of Merchandise—Neutral Rights Limited.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Inasmuch as there exists a great amount of misapprehension, not only among foreign countries, but also among American shippers, as to the character of merchandise that is contraband and liable to seizure during the progress of war, the following unofficial but authentic statement has been obtained from a high official of the Government:

Contraband of War—In determining, according to the law of nations, whether merchandise is contraband of war, it is classified:

1. Absolute contraband.
2. Occasional or conditional contraband.
3. Goods not contraband.

The first class includes all goods of an essentially warlike character.

The second class includes provisions, naval stores, coal, horses, certain kinds of machinery, certain forms of steel, iron, &c., which are subservient to warlike use, and which are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband or not, according to occasions and conditions as to their character, shipment and destined use. Every such case depends on its own facts.

The third class includes articles not suited to warlike use—such as church service and musical instruments, household wares and goods, and other such like articles, and including many that are purely mercantile in character.

No article of merchandise is contraband unless transported beyond the territorial waters and jurisdiction of a neutral State, nor unless destined for an enemy port, or for enemy use, or for any enemy ship upon the high seas, which belligerent ships are permitted to police in search of enemy ships and contraband of war.

No final and exhaustive definition of contraband articles can be given. They are changing with the progress of inventions. Some articles were formerly contraband which now are not, and the converse is true.

Each belligerent Government is competent to determine what it will treat as contraband. Its prescription of contraband articles is conclusive. If such prescription should be made in outrageous disregard of international law or of treaty rights, neutral States affected would probably interpose.

Neither belligerent can treat goods as contraband in violation of his treaty stipulations with a neutral power as regards the subjects of that power. Any one desiring to ship goods to a foreign port in neutral vessels would profitably consult any existing treaties between Spain and the Government of that port.

The belligerent right to capture as against a neutral exists only, either in case of contraband of war or of enemy goods aboard, or of a violation of an effective blockade, and in other analogous cases where the conduct of the neutral justifies the belligerent in treating his property as enemy property. If Spain adheres to the principle "free ships, free goods," as this Government is proposing to do, only contraband goods are subject to capture in such ships.

SPAIN TO USE PRIVATEERS.

Semi-Official Announcement of Her Decision Confirmed by a Madrid Paper.

LONDON, April 22.—It was semi-officially announced this afternoon that the Spanish Government had declined to act in conformity with the Declaration of Paris in regard to neutral vessels and neutral goods. In the House of Commons the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, said that Spain had not yet given notice of her adherence to the Declaration of Paris.

According to a special dispatch from Madrid, the Spanish Government has been notified officially that Great Britain will regard coal as contraband of war. Another special dispatch from the Spanish capital announces that the Government of Spain has been requested to announce to what extent it is disposed to exercise the right of search.

The British Admiralty has ordered that the bills of lading of all ships carrying naval stores shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that the stores are Government property, in order to prevent the possibility of their confiscation.

The Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, said that, so far as the Government knew, no agreement had been reached by the signatories of the Declaration of Paris as to whether coal and other fuel were contraband of war. He added that if it was decided that they were contraband it would not be lawful for neutrals to supply belligerents at sea. The Attorney General said the rights of belligerent ships to enter British or other neutral harbors would be formulated in a proclamation, which, in accordance with custom, would be issued in terms similar to those issued upon previous occasions.

Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, member for South Mayo, asked whether the Government would issue directions to the officials at the ports within the territorial jurisdiction of the Queen similar to those issued by Lord Granville in 1870, prohibiting supplies to belligerent ships, except provisions and coal sufficient to carry them to the nearest port of their own country, no coal to be again supplied to the same ship, without special permission, within three months of the time such vessel had previously been supplied.

Mr. Balfour replied that former precedents would be closely adhered to.

MADRID, April 22.—El Epoca (Conservative) discusses the question of privateers, and expresses a doubt of the truth of the report that the United States has renounced this option, "inasmuch as America and Spain were the only nations that maintained the option at the Congress of Paris, 1856." The paper insists that "all the arguments then adduced by the United States for upholding the option now are in favor of Spain, who will not renounce it."

El Epoca says also that "Spain does not consider fair the declaration of the neutral powers as to contraband of war, thus favoring one of the belligerents, namely, America," and it cites the case of England in 1885, which opposed stoutly the action of France in the Tonquin war in declaring rice contraband, although rice was then considered in the China districts as money and currency to pay taxes. "All that England then alleged in favor of breadstuffs," says El Epoca, "can be urged by Spain respecting coal, which is the bread of life of industry, without which modern warfare is impossible."

Italy to Deny Spain's Request.

ROME, April 22.—The Italie announces this afternoon that Spain has asked the Italian Government not to consider coal contraband of war. It is added that it is not likely the request will be granted.

Spain to Resent Dictation.

LONDON, April 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph say:

"The rumor that England intends to limit the conflict to the Gulf of Mexico, and that an understanding to that effect with the United States had been reached, caused a great sensation in Madrid. The feeling on the subject may compel the Government to make clear that it will not allow itself to be dictated to by any neutral power in a matter in which Spain's rights are clear and precise."

Cotton Syndicate at Odessa.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Odessa says:

"In the event of war, a syndicate is forming here to supply the Lancashire Mills with Bokhara cotton."

Boston Ferryboats Transferred.

BOSTON, April 22.—The City Government to-day authorized a transfer to the United States Government of three East Boston ferryboats.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Eugene Hale, Jr., Ellsworth, Me.

CAMBRIDGE—Major R. Prefontaine, Montreal; Percival W. St. George, City Engineer, and Alderman H. Dupre, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

GILSEY—A. C. Brice, United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba.

GRAND—E. L. Swift, United States Army; H. P. Jones, Jr., United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; W. P. Cough, Vice President Great Northern Railway, St. Paul; State Controller Roberts, Buffalo.

WALDORF—E. Percy Simpson, London; H. M. C. A. Shannon, Manchester, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Black, blankets and linens; 3 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. H. Black, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, general buyer; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Hall, prints; 8 Greene Street.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. E. Hawley, silks and velvets; 487 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwalk, Conn.; G. F. Hughes, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clarke, linens and embroideries; Gilsey House.

Taylor, F. B., Company, Jackson, Mich.; F. B. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; Sturtevant House.

Van Arsdale, E. S., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. S. Van Arsdale, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Wallace, J. D., & Son, Stroudsberg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Everett House.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
10 YEARS OLD. RYE
FOR CLUB, FAMILY AND MEDICINAL USE.
Endorsed by Leading Physicians.
To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its
Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 8 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

GOING TO ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.
Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.
Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at $18 are double value. Sample garments for inspection.
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

LEAKY ROOFS
If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles, and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE.
MERCHANT & CO., 247 Water St., New York.

PROPOSALS.
WANTED—3,000 Army Hats, 60 Drums and Bugles. Apply Lafayette Post Regiments' Headquarters, Home Life Ins. Building, 257 Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

Exquisite Gowns in Miniature

In the Rotunda to-day, an interesting showing of beautifully gowned dolls. The dresses represent in exquisite miniature, costumes for street, evening and reception wear, from designs by well-known dressmakers, and from our own staff. The display is in the interest of "La Forma," a moulded dress-lining which ensures an expeditious and perfect fit, with the comfort which only a perfect fit can give. A demonstrator is in attendance.

We desire to again call the attention of our public to our facilities for storing and handling furs. We request investigation of our system and policy. The character of our fur-work requires no announcement. It has been established in a single season.

Millinery Matters

THE component parts of a high-class hat may be fairly given as follows:—One part straw, ten parts flowers and feathers, eighty-nine parts genius. Bargains in millinery, therefore, seem quite as incongruous as cut-prices on masterworks of painting.

Nevertheless, there have been recent happenings in our millinery transactions which make some very remarkable prices on some very fine trimmed Street Hats, quite consistent with good business and good sense. You will be unable to see where the saving lies, for the materials used are the very finest of their kinds, — distinctly high-cost kinds, too,—and the make-up of the hats are of our best.

Eight Dollars Each.

That is the figure we have put on these handsome productions. You will have to see the styles for yourself,—we can't describe them. The materials are the same you generally find in hats costing fifteen dollars and upward.

Other hats at $5 which are worth much more than that, if usual prices are a fair test of worth. See them and judge how much more.

A Three-cornered Paradox

EXCLUSIVENESS is generally associated with scantiness. It's easy to have styles all your own when you have only a few. The remarkable feature of our Costume and Wrap collection is, that every style is rigidly exclusive, *and it is the largest collection in the world.* This is worth talking about.

Of course, there's another thing to regard,—and that is the *character* of the selection. It would be easy to control all the "freak" and garish and undesirable styles,—and they would make a large collection, too. But, in all this immense assortment, we don't think we have one suit or wrap which a woman of taste can fail to approve, if not frankly admire. So, to exclusiveness and immensity, you must add choiceness; and you have the three words which describe our second floor showing as no other three words can.

We can, in all honesty, add the word "inexpensiveness" also, but you will find that out for yourself.

There are several special matters of both suits and wraps here,—especially on medium-figured suits and imported capes, which you would do well to investigate.

Men's Collars and Cuffs

WE have a collar here which looks as well as any 25c. one you can mention, and wears as well or better. It costs you less than half as much,

10c. each.

We are selling thousands and thousands of them, and no wonder. Cuffs, of the same kind, are priced at

15c. a pair, 2 pairs for 25c.

We are perfectly willing to have them compared in durability and appearance with any 25c. cuff. There are twelve different styles in the collars, and four styles of cuffs.

Speaking of Men's goods, here's

A Bicycle Suit at $5,

which is the best we have ever seen at that price. Good cloths, plenty of choice in good patterns, and workmanship beyond reproach. Handsome suits and made to fit and to wear.

Suggestions for Wedding Gifts. THERE'S a splendid collection of handsome articles in sterling silver here that would make appropriate wedding gifts. They're all in the latest designs, many of them unique, and not even the higher priced ones are very expensive. We append a little list which will be a help to you in choosing:

STERLING SILVER.
- Bon-bon Dishes, $4.50 to $15.
- Bon-bon Spoons, $1 and $1.50.
- Fruit Spoons, $3.50 to $6.25.
- Salad Sets, $5.25 to $9.
- Cigar Jars, $5 to $10.
- Tomato and Cucumber Servers, $2.50 to $3.50.
- Cream and Gravy Ladles, $2.15 to $3.75.
- Ice Cream Forks, $13.50 dozen.
- Also Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Lettuce Forks, Cold Meat Forks, Sardine Forks, Sugar and Bon-bon Tongs, at proportionately low figures.

PLATED WARE.
- Quadruple plated Tea Sets, $5.50 to $35.
- Vegetable Dishes, $10 and $12.
- Fern Dishes, $2 to $5.
- Candlesticks, $2 and $3.
- Candelabra, 3 lights, $4; 4 lights, $5.50; 5 lights, $6.75.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

Pretty Blouse Sets and Tie Pins. YOU'D hardly believe that goods of such excellent quality could be sold so cheaply. There are very many kinds in this showing in sterling silver and gold, and some set with handsome jewels. Shirt waist sets come with dumb-bell or link cuff buttons and with large or small studs.

COMPLETE SETS
- Sterling silver, 35c. to 50c.; Fleur de Lis in silver, $1; enameled sterling silver, $1; oxidized sterling, $1.10.
- Turquoise, surrounded by narrow silver bands, 50c. to $1.
- Amethyst, surrounded with narrow gold bands, $1.
- 14 kt. gold plate set with opals, $1.50.
- Rolled plate Romanized or with pearl settings, 50c.
- Rolled plate with amethyst and garnets, 50c.

CUFF BUTTONS
- Link cuff buttons, in sterling silver, 25c., 65c. and 75c.; enameled on sterling silver, $1; opal and pearl settings, 75c.

STERLING SAFETY TIE PINS
- Nail tie pins, 25c.; tally-ho, golf and cannon pins in sterling silver, 50c.; turkey claws in sterling silver, 25c.; cuff pins, sterling, 40c. and 50c.; gold plated, 25c. and 50c.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Shoes, 1,000 Pairs of $1.50. WE don't sell the regular $1.50 shoe, because the *regular* shoe which sells for that money we don't think good enough to warrant a place in this shoe store. So, when we speak of dollar-and-a-half shoes, you may know, as in this case, that they are real $2 or $2.50 values.

We have been selling shoes like this at $1.60 and $1.75 as special values,—which they were. On this lot we have made a price of $1.50, and it is the lowest figure at which we have ever known this quality to sell, except on occasions of some very infrequent and short-lived drive on broken lots. Sizes are complete in this lot.

Reliable Shoes for Men, $1.90. THESE are grand good shoes,—would be good shoes at $3, and in fact there is everything in them that a good $3 shoe has. Toe shapes for most tastes, and the most called-for wide widths.

$1.90.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Boys' Double-Breasted Jacket Suits. WE'RE showing a particularly strong line of these, and we firmly believe that for equal quality and workmanship you'll not find prices as low as ours anywhere else. Even the lowest priced suits here are all wool, and they begin at $3. Others at $3.50, $4 and $5 and up to $13. Of fancy cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds. Sizes, 7 to 16 years.

300 pairs boys' all-wool cheviot trousers at **50c A PAIR.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Silk Waists. AN important — almost indispensable — part of your Summer wardrobe. We'll show this morning some elegant garments in new styles, and they're so priced, too, as to bring them within easy reach. Four kinds taken at random:

- At $4.75—Round yoke with two plaits in back; full front with clusters of fine bias plaits; detachable collar and cuffs of same material.
- At $5.50—French front yoke and back, of fine plaits, fine plait down front; detachable collar and cuffs of same material.
- At $6.50—Extra heavy taffeta body, front and back of fine plaits; double plaited jabot; detachable plaited collar and cuffs.
- At $7.75—Yoke and plaits in back; blouse front with clusters of fine plaits; sleeves also plaited; front trimmed with smoked pearl buttons; detachable linen collar, soft cuffs.

Others up to $17.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hardy Hybrid Dutch Roses. WE have just had another large shipment of the Rose Bushes from Holland, of which we sold a great many thousand before Easter at 15c. each. This shipment having been delayed until now, we have determined to make a new price to insure a speedy clearance.

New prices, 10c. each
$1 a dozen.

We have found a demand for these in assorted dozens, and shall, when desired, sell them in that way hereafter, as follows:

2 Jacqueminots, one each of La France, Magna Charta, Paul Nayron, Persian Yellow, Baltimore Belle and Crushed Moss, and four of other undetermined varieties.

These are packed in such a way as to be safely sent by express, and we will fill mail orders for them.

Lamp Globes at Half. WE took all the maker had of 9 and 10 inch globes, and they are here at *half price and less.*

They are fine goods, of the real, carefully worked, artistic class, hand-painted of course.

Regular value, $2 to $4
Price, $1 each.

Main aisle and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SENATOR WALTHALL'S DEATH.

Senate and House Adjourn and Arrangements for the Funeral Made.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—During the [illegible] open session of the Senate to-day the formal announcement of the death of Senator Walthall of Mississippi was made, and arrangements were perfected, so far as the Senate is concerned, for the funeral ceremonies, which are to be held in the Senate chamber to-morrow at noon.

After agreeing to the conferrees' report on the Volunteer Army bill, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to Mr. Walthall's memory. The House took similar action when the announcement of Senator Walthall's death was made in that body.

Army and Revenue Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate: To be Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General—Col. [illegible] H. Nash, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

To be Second Lieutenant of Artillery—[illegible] Raymond Ward of New York.

To be Third Lieutenants in the Revenue [illegible]—Eugene Blake, Jr., of Maryland; F. B. Goudey of Massachusetts, James F. Hottel of the District of Columbia, Paul C. Prince of the District of Columbia, William J. Wheeler of Virginia, P. H. Scott of Virginia, F. W. Smith of Massachusetts, and Hermann H. Wolf of Ohio.

Charles Emery Smith Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, whose nomination as Postmaster General was confirmed yesterday by the Senate, took the oath of office at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Cabinet room of the White House, in the presence of the President, the members of the Cabinet, and a number of other prominent people. The oath was administered by Mr. Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Ely, William W. Gravatt; Knowlton, Marshall Pittinger; Staffordville, Anna E. Salmons.

New York—Billings, Oscar Hasbrouck, Jr.; Ellery, L. D. Van [illegible]; Johnsonville, Charles A. Miller; [illegible], Frank [illegible] Purrington.

Closing Portland by Torpedoes.

PORTLAND, Me., April 22.—The Lighthouse Board has issued an order giving notice that on and after Tuesday, April 26, 1898, and until further orders, all channels leading to Portland Harbor from the sea will be closed to navigation by a system of explosive torpedoes, and all masters of vessels are forbidden to attempt to pass through any except the channel from the southward, between Portland Head and Cushing Island.

The W. E. Stowe Fears to Sail.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 22.—The barkentine W. E. Stowe, Capt. Sweltzer, has arrived here with a cargo of sugar for Boston. Owing to fear of war breaking out between the United States and Spain, the Captain thought it advisable to put in here. He is undecided whether to proceed or not, owing to the condition of affairs.

Carmack Retains His Seat.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The House to-day decided the Pattison-Carmack election contest from the Tenth Tennessee District in favor of Mr. Carmack, the sitting member. The vote was [illegible].

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Membership of the Naval Inspection Board Has Been Increased Again.

MUCH WORK STILL TO BE DONE

Vessels Inspected and Recommended Yesterday—The Vamoose Reconsidered—Comanche Wanted for a Cruiser.

In view of the immense amount of work yet to be done by the naval board on auxiliary cruisers, the Navy Department yesterday restored Naval Constructor Tawresey to duty in that body. Constructor Tawresey was detached only two days ago and sent to Philadelphia to inspect the work of converting the big American liners into auxiliary cruisers. He went immediately to Philadelphia and perfected the plans for the conversion of the St. Paul, but so great was the need of his services here on the auxiliary board that he was ordered back here to serve at least until the other vessels of the American Line fleet arrive.

The repeated transfers and reinstatements of the members of the board show to what straits the Navy Department is being driven to supply officers for the multitudinous duties now to be performed in this branch of the service.

The Naval Board, far from having completed its work here, was as busy yesterday as on any day since its formation. Its offices, in the Army Building, were thronged throughout the day with ship, yacht, and tugboat owners, and deals were being closed for several tugs and yachts, although no actual purchases were made.

Chief Engineer Dixon, Constructor Tawresey, and Lieut. Commander Patch during the forenoon inspected the Clyde Line steamer Comanche, one of the finest vessels on the coast, and the old Mallory Line boat Colorado. The former, it is understood, is desired for immediate conversion into an auxiliary cruiser. She was built in 1895 by John Roach & Son at Chester, Penn., is of steel throughout, and has a gross tonnage of 3,200. She is 300 feet long, 46 feet in beam, and 26.3 feet deep. Very few changes would be required in her construction to make her a fighting vessel.

The Colorado is an ancient craft, and is fit for little else than a transport or collier. Should she be secured she will probably be put to the former service. She was built nearly twenty years ago, is 306 feet long, 39 feet in beam, and 21.6 feet in depth, with a tonnage of 2,765. It was stated that several other Mallory Line vessels will be inspected within the next few days. They can be used for some service not requiring extraordinary speed or strength.

Acting upon a special order from the Navy Department, the board yesterday reinspected the launch Vamoose. The vessel, which is said to be owned by Frank Morrell, was offered for sale to the Government several weeks ago. She was inspected then, and the board decided that she was unsuitable for the Government service.

A special report was forwarded yesterday to the Navy Department recommending the purchase of the tug Honey Brook, belonging to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Her sister boat, the Plymouth, was recently purchased by the department. The Honey Brook is an exceptionally large and stanch ocean-going tug. She was built in 1892, and is of steel throughout, is 135 feet long, 26 feet in beam, and 16 feet deep, with a tonnage of 873. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, and is credited with a speed of 15 knots an hour.

It was learned yesterday that the price paid for the steam pilot boat Philadelphia of Philadelphia, was $100,000. This is believed to have yielded a handsome profit to the former owners of the vessel.

A detail of the Naval Board will leave the city in a few days on an extended tour of inspection. They will visit Buffalo and Cleveland, and inspect a number of lake tugs and yachts.

F. A. SCHERMERHORN'S GIFT.

He Presents to the Government His Fast and Fine Steam Yacht Free Lance.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Naval officials were deeply gratified to-day by the gift made by Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn of New York of his fine yacht, the Free Lance. The department would readily have bought this vessel, and would have been glad of the opportunity to do so. The gift was a great surprise to the officials, and revealed to them a feeling of patriotism that was agreeable and inspiriting.

The yacht will be used at once in the auxiliary fleet, and will probably be of service in the war shortly. It is considered a valuable acquisition on account of its speed and excellent condition. When the offer was made several officials commented upon the spirit manifested by the owner of the yacht, which was quite different from that shown by owners of other vessels, who have not only not thought of giving or lending their vessels, or even of taking a modest price for them, but who have doubled their prices in many cases because they felt that they had the Government at a disadvantage that could be used for commercial purposes.

The ship market was never so good, and the price of ships has risen beyond high-water mark. Old vessels have been offered to the Government at prices far beyond their original cost, and there has been, to the great disappointment of the Administration, a desire to profit commercially by the temporary necessity of the country. In the midst of much dickering for vessels and amid efforts to buy at reasonable prices, the ships the country needs, the gift of Mr. Schermerhorn came as a delightful surprise. The spirit of the offer was far more acceptable than the fine yacht itself.

The Free Lance is a steel yacht, 137 feet long over all, 20 feet beam, 8 feet draught, and has a gross tonnage of 132. She was built in 1896 by Lewis Nixon, at Elizabeth, N. J., from designs by A. Cary Smith. She is fitted with triple-expansion, direct-acting engines of the latest pattern, and is rated one of the fastest yachts in the register.

FOR AN AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

Scheme of Secretary Long for the "Mosquito Fleet's" Personnel.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the House Committee on Naval Affairs an urgent request for immediate action on a joint resolution he submits, creating a United States auxiliary naval force for coast defense. The first section of the resolution reads as follows:

"That a United States auxiliary naval force for coast defenses is hereby authorized to be established, to be enrolled in such numbers as the President may deem necessary, and to serve for a period of one year, unless sooner disbanded by the direction of the President."

The enlistments are to be made by a naval officer detailed as the chief of the force or by some other officer detailed. The officers and men composing the auxiliary naval force are to receive the same pay and emoluments as those holding similar rank or rate in the regular navy, and all matters relating to organization, discipline, and the government of the force shall conform to the regulations and laws of the navy. The chief of the force may, with the consent of the Governor of any State, in a similar manner, enlist in the force from naval militia of that State and report the names of officers for appointment therefrom. Secretary Long, in explaining the creation of this force, says the purpose is to make up the auxiliary force from seafaring men who have served on tugs and small vessels in local waters, and whose services would be of more value in their own localities than on the high seas. He adds that there are many men who would not enlist regularly in the navy for three years who can be counted on to join by short enlistments in the "mosquito fleet."

It was the intention of the Committee on Naval Affairs to take up the resolution for action to-day, but it was deferred and likely will be acted on to-morrow.

A Newfoundland Steamer Purchased.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 22.—The United States Government has purchased the Newfoundland coasting steamer Grand Lake, subject to the approval of the inspecting officers of the Boston Navy Yard. She is composite-built, makes twelve knots an hour, and, it is said, is to be converted into a gunboat.

Foreign makers no longer supply the choicest perfumes; they are made in the Lundborg laboratories.

ROOSEVELT MAY NOT RESIGN.

His Opportunity as Assistant Secretary of the Navy Greater than in the Field.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Navy Department is confident that Mr. Roosevelt will not resign from the office of Assistant Secretary. It is aware of the great desire he has for active service in the field and he has advised Secretary Long that in the event of serious operations, he will resign and go to the front. The department bases its confidence upon the belief that Mr. Roosevelt will not resign when he comes to realize the value set upon his services by the Administration and the greater opportunity he has for serving his country in office than he would have in the field, and also, upon the statement of the Assistant Secretary himself that he would not resign until the field operation are of such a character as to indicate a serious and prolonged struggle. He would not, in other words, sacrifice his present opportunity for doing his country service for the very vague opportunity that the army might offer.

It is believed, however, that Mr. Roosevelt went to New York last night for the purpose of looking over the ground and ascertaining just what the prospects are for usefulness in the volunteer army. There is no doubt that he would receive a good command in the force as soon as it is organised if he should desire it. He would also have an opportunity of accepting a commission in the volunteer forces of other States, notably of Virginia. His course may be determined by the result of his inquiries in New York. Army and navy friends who are trying to dissuade Mr. Roosevelt from his determination to resign in the event of a serious war are influenced alike by their interest in the public service and by the consideration that the war will be too brief for the winning of any lasting military reputation or for any notable achievement in the field. The march of events, they say, will be so swift that before the Assistant Secretary can get his commission and take his command to the front it is just possible or even probable that the war with Spain, so far as the land movements are concerned, will have been ended.

It is also feared that before Mr. Roosevelt could decide to leave the department, all the positions in the volunteer army may be filled. The work of organizing this force will begin to-morrow, and officers will probably be the first part of the new force to be created.

The Administration and the department officials are all anxious to have Mr. Roosevelt retain his present position, which, they say, he has elevated in importance, and in which he has already rendered distinguished services to the country. An official in the Navy Department said to-day that the Assistant Secretary has already become recognized as the strongest man that has yet occupied that office.

CAPT. BRADFORD RESIGNS.

Withdraws from the Equipment Division and Asks for the Command of an Active Warship.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Capt. Royal B. Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Division, resigned his post to-day. Capt. Bradford is not only an officer of high scientific attainment, but is equipped as well in great practical experience in naval matters. Although he has not held his present office long, and by custom is entitled to nearly three years of further service here, he has become so impatient to join in active service that he to-day addressed the following letter to the President:

"I respectfully tender my resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department. It has been a great pleasure to serve during your Administration in my pending capacity, and I beg to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by your appointment to such a responsible office. This resignation is tendered only that I may ask for active service afloat."

Capt. Bradford addressed a similar letter to Secretary Long, with the addition of a request to have the command of an active warship. The resignation will be accepted, and, by virtue of his rank, as well as to mark the high regard entertained for him by the Administration, Capt. Bradford will have one of the best available ships in the navy.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ALL RIGHT.

Spain Hears a False Report of Her Destruction by an Explosion.

LONDON, April 22.—Lloyds have received a dispatch from Cadiz, Spain, inquiring whether there is "any confirmation of the story that the United States cruiser San Francisco has been blown up by her boiler bursting."

The United States cruiser San Francisco is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, undergoing repairs, having arrived here recently from England, in company with the United States cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Amazonas, purchased for the United States in Great Britain.

ARMOR FOR THE KEARSARGE.

Government Accepts 519 Tons After a Test at Indian Head.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At Indian Head to-day a trial was made of a turret plate representing the armor of the battleship Kearsarge. The plate varied from fifteen to seventeen inches in thickness, and was attacked by two shots from a twelve-inch gun, the first at a velocity of 1,812 feet per second, penetrating thirteen inches, and the second at 1,780 feet, getting through the plate, but not the backing. As a result the Government accepted 519 tons of the armor.

For a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The Executive Committee of the National Reform Association has prepared a message which will be sent to President McKinley to-day, urging him at this "critical hour of our National life, with the horrors of war impending," to proclaim a day of fasting and prayer.

MARINES OFF FOR THE WAR

Nearly Seven Hundred of Them Sail for Hampton Roads on the Armed Transport Panther.

STIRRING NAVY YARD SCENES

Crowds of People Cheer the Departing Men, Who Show Their Delight at the Prospect of Seeing Active Service.

The armed transport Panther, with nearly 700 marines on board, sailed last night for Hampton Roads. The Panther had been fitted out for the service at the Morgan Iron Works, and yesterday was taken across the East River to the navy yard, where she was moored at the coal dock alongside the New Orleans. As soon as she reached the yard a gang of men who were waiting were set to work putting stores and ammunition on board. They worked with vigor, for the yard officials wanted the vessel to start in the evening, and the men seemed as anxious as any one that the vessel should get away on time.

Every one in the yard was full of excitement all day. At 10 o'clock in the morning the First Battalion of Marines, which has been mustered during the last week, formed on the drill grounds. They were drawn up in six companies, and each one was fully equipped for service. The men presented a fine appearance, and went through the drill satisfactorily. Lieut. Col. Huntington with his staff inspected the battalion. Lieut. Col. Huntington made a speech to the men, telling them that they were to go on board the Panther later in the day, and that the transport would start for the South in the evening. When he men broke ranks they cut some lively capers. They cheered loudly, and many of them flung their caps high in the air. One or two started to sing, "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night," and the refrain was taken up by the whole battalion. This song was followed by patriotic airs. For an hour the men acted like a lot of schoolboys who had got a holiday.

Rushing Baggage and Provisions.

When the Panther reached the yard, heavily laden trucks were dispatched from the barracks to the coal dock. They were loaded with the baggage of the marines, and by 5:30 o'clock 1,400 boxes, as well as provisions for three months and a lot of ammunition, had been put on board.

The men were at supper when the vessel was announced as ready. By that time several thousand persons had congregated in the yard to see them off to the war. Many of these were friends or relatives of the men, and the order prohibiting strangers from the yard was not enforced with the strictness usual in these times.

After supper the men assembled on the parade grounds and lined up on three sides of the square. There were six companies in all, each company consisting of 103 men and 3 officers. As each Captain made his appearance the men of his company greeted him with hearty cheers, and the spectators echoed the cheering. As soon as Col. Huntington made his appearance on horseback the cheering was tremendous, and could be heard for many blocks.

Then the navy yard band marched on to the grounds playing "Dixie," and the cheering broke out afresh. The excitement by this time was intense, and when the Color Sergeant emerged from the barracks bearing the Stars and Stripes and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" the soldiers and spectators cheered frantically.

The Whole Yard Force Turns Out.

At 6 o'clock Lieut. Col. Huntington gave the order to march, and, headed by the band, the battalion passed out of the entrance gate. They marched two blocks along Flushing Avenue and then wheeled into the yard again through the east gate. As they marched through the yard the mechanics and other workmen in the shops and on the ships turned out and cheered lustily. The workmen and crew on board the San Francisco, which is in the dry dock, shouted good-byes and words of encouragement to the marines as they went by.

Rear Admiral Bunce was standing in front of the Commandant's office, and at sight of the veteran sailor the men cheered again. When the coal dock was reached the battalion halted for a moment and then marched aboard in double file.

Shortly after 8 o'clock all were on board and the Panther prepared to leave the yard. The men lined the rails and shouted good-byes to their friends. One by one the hawsers were cast off, and the transport swung out into the stream. The crew on the New Orleans were on deck, and many of them manned the fighting tops, and cheer after cheer rang out on the air. These cheers were taken up by those on shore and answered by the marines. The Panther slowly swung around and headed for the bay, and then started off at full speed for Hampton Roads.

All the way down the East River and the bay the Panther received a continuous ovation. Vessels tooted their whistles, crowds on the wharves cheered, and passengers on the ferryboats waved their hats.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

Activity on the Vessels that Are Fitting Out There.

The United States cruiser San Francisco was put into the stone dry dock at the navy yard yesterday morning. The yachts Restless, Victory, and Thespia, which arrived on Thursday, are still lying in the basin, and work has not begun on them yet.

The large steam yacht Corsair, purchased by the Government from J. Pierpont Morgan, arrived at the yards of the Quintard Iron Works, at the foot of Eleventh Street and the East River yesterday morning, and a gang of men was put to work on her immediately. It is expected that all the necessary alterations on the vessel will be completed in about ten days.

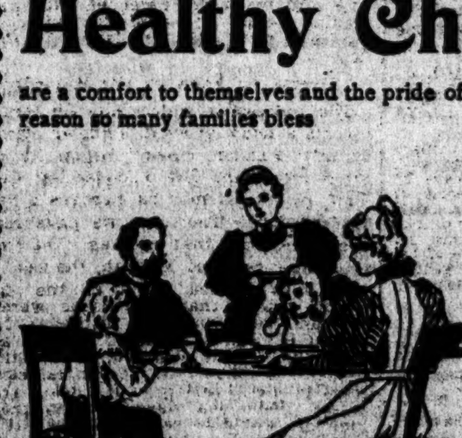
The Wasp and Scorpion, formerly the Columbia and Sovereign, respectively, are almost ready for sea, and will sail to-morrow or Monday from the navy yard. There will be a trial of the Wasp's engines to-day, and if it is satisfactory that vessel may sail to-morrow.

Lieut. Weeks has succeeded Lieut. Eyre as navigating officer of the Nahant. No reason is given for the change.

Commander Jacob Miller has finished the selection of the 190 men of the naval militia who are to man the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. The men are to board the vessel on Monday.

Healthy Children

are a comfort to themselves and the pride of their parents. This is the reason so many families bless



The Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

It has done more to make strong healthy children than any other *nutritive tonic*, because it makes *Strong, Healthy Mothers.*

What Mrs. Kendal Writes: "The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has helped me considerably to keep my strength. I consider it the best nutritive tonic and table beverage I know of."

Madge Kendal

GORHAM

Silverwares

for

Wedding Gifts

Broadway & 19th St,
23 Maiden Lane.

FOR A SEIZURE OF HAWAII.

Alleged Scheme of the Administration to Establish a Coaling Station in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Advices from Honolulu under date of the 14th inst. state that it is rumored Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller will take formal possession of the islands in the name of the United States as a coaling station on April 15. It was impossible to confirm the rumor before the steamer Rio Janeiro left Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Various stories in regard to an alleged intention on the part of the Administration to seize the Hawaiian Islands circulated here to-day after attention had been drawn to a San Francisco dispatch stating that Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller were under instructions to seize the islands. One report had it that the President, in conversation with Senators, asked them what they thought of the proposition to take the Hawaiian Islands as well as the Philippines as a war measure.

Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations professed to be without information as to the plans of the Administration in Hawaii, but it was said some of them indorsed the idea of securing the Pacific islands by seizure at this time in view of their strategic importance. Senator Davis, Chairman of the committee, was quoted as saying he considered the United States would be entirely justified in taking the islands in case of war as a war measure.

"They would," said Mr. Davis, "be necessary for our own defense, and we would be justified in their seizure at such a time to prevent their falling into the hands of our enemies, to whom they would be invaluable. What is to prevent Spain's sending a cruiser to Honolulu and seizing the country together with our property interests there, including our coal, of which, I understand, we have quite a supply in the islands? Furthermore, there are in Hawaii many American citizens whose interests it is necessary we should protect. For these and other reasons I should indorse the taking possession of the islands by the United States in time of war with another country into whose hands they might fall. We of course know that the Hawaiian Government is friendly to annexation, so that acquirement by this means would not be so violent a proceeding as it might seem under other circumstances."

It was suggested by some who discussed the matter that in case possession was acquired by seizure there would not be any necessity for confirmatory action by Congress.

Inquiry among Administration officials failed to find confirmation of the report of an intended seizure of the islands. Answers tended to show that the Administration contemplated nothing more than the establishment of a coal supply station at Honolulu.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk J. S. Mitchell is appointed on board the Adams, April 21, on the nomination of Paymaster W. W. Bary.

Paymaster W. J. Thompson is detached from duty in connection with Coast Survey vessels, April 21, and ordered to be ready for orders to the St. Paul.

Lieut. Commander H. Winslow is detached from duty in connection with the St. Louis, April 21, and ordered to command the Fern.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles is detached from the command of the Fern, April 21, and ordered home and to be ready to command the Topeka.

Commander J. G. Eaton's orders of April 15 and 18 are revoked. He is detached from the command of the Enterprise, April 21, and ordered immediately to command the Resolute.

Assistant Engineer B. K. McMorris, navy yard, New York, is ordered to return orders for cancellation, April 21.

Acting Lieut. William Wright is appointed, April 21, on board the Armeria.

Acting Lieut. William J. Roberts is appointed, April 21, on board the St. Paul.

Assistant Engineer J. M. Hudgins, navy yard, New York, is ordered to return orders for cancellation, April 21.

Acting Lieut. George Young is appointed, April 21, on board the St. Paul.

Acting Lieut. A. Patton is appointed, April 21, on board the St. Paul.

Acting Lieut. J. Hiram Dixon is appointed, April 21, on board the St. Paul.

Acting Lieut. Ralph Osborn is appointed, April 21, on board the St. Paul.

Army.

The retirement from active service by the President of First Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Assistant Surgeon, as Captain, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain, by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced to date from April 20, 1898.

Transfers—Second Lieut. Thomas F. Howard from Second Cavalry to Seventh Cavalry, Troop I; Second Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger from the Seventh Cavalry to the Second Cavalry, Troop F.

Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Cushing, Commissary General of Subsistence, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for relief service on account of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service is announced.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness, granted Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall, is still further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Ordinary leave of absence for fifteen days to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry.

Capt. James L. Wilson, Sixth Artillery, will proceed to Delaware City, Del., and turn over the Quartermaster's property at that place, for which he is accountable to the Quartermaster at Fort Delaware, and relinquish his office room at Delaware City.

Changes in the stations and the duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, is relieved from his present duties in connection with the troop ordered to New Orleans, and will report to the Quartermaster General for temporary duty in his office.

Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Quartermaster, will be relieved temporarily from duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, by Major John L. Clem, Quartermaster, and will report to Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding troops at New Orleans, La., for temporary duty as Quartermaster.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved temporarily from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding troops at Chickamauga Park, for temporary duty as Quartermaster.

Capt. Cornelius Gardener, Nineteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company I to Company C of that regiment.

Transfers in the Eighth Infantry: Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, from Company A to Company I; Capt. Richard H. Wilson, from Company I to Company A.

Transfers in the Sixteenth Infantry: First Lieut. Elias Chandler, from Company K to Company G; First Lieut. Beumont B. Buck, from Company G to Company K.

First Lieut. John T. Martin, First Artillery, is relieved from duty at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and will proceed to join his battery.

First Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, First Artillery, will be relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., upon the arrival there of First Lieut. John T. Martin, First Artillery, and will then proceed to report to the commanding officer, First Artillery, with a view to his appointment as Quartermaster of that regiment.

French Fleet for the Antilles.

BREST, France, April 22.—The naval authorities here have received orders that directly war is declared between Spain and the United States the French Northern Squadron is to be fitted out and the Atlantic Naval Division be kept in constant [illegible].

STOCKS MOVE UPWARD

Majority of Prices on Exchange List Score Net Advances of 1-8 to 3 1-2 Points.

U. S. BONDS DULL AND LOWER

Panicky Qualms at the Opening Followed by Rallies in the General Market—Increasing Display of Patriotism in the Wall Street District.

There was some panicky qualms at the opening of the stock market yesterday, and quotations appeared to be drifting to a lower level during the first hour, Sugar, for instance, touching 113⅜ and Burlington 88⅝. The bull element, however, rallied on London buying 20,000 shares, and a sharp recovery in Spanish fours, coupled with sentiment that war was not yet on simply with the six-pound shot fired by the Nashville across the bow of the Buena Ventura off Key West.

Prices soon went beyond the level of the "asked" at Thursday's close, and the majority of the list at 3 P. M. had scored net advance of ⅛ of a point to 3½, if Third Avenue, which scored an advance of 3¼ at 163½, be not taken into consideration.

Government bonds were dull and off, registered new fours losing ⅝ and coupons ½ per cent. The general bond market, especially railroads, was firm. Less than 250,000 shares of stocks were sold, and the bond sales were about $870,000.

The outside securities market was firm, with little or no fluctuation, Standard Oil holding between 342½ and 345. Glucose was the most active in curb dealings, at 95½ for preferred and 36½@37¼ for common. There were seventy-two active stocks. Forty-four advanced, sixteen declined—fractionally, in the majority of instances, while the greatest decline was in American Tobacco preferred, 3½ points, to 113—and twelve neither advanced nor declined. The heaviest dealings were in Sugar, 35,000 shares; Tobacco, 52,000; Burlington, 31,000; St. Paul, 28,000, and Union Pacific preferred, 17,500.

More evidences of patriotism were shown yesterday. At the Produce Exchange the National flags had been removed from the balcony, and over the central aisles hung a glorious banner so bright and new and effulgent as to flood the big Exchange with rosy light and make the dealers blink when they looked at it. The folks of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange did some brisk hustling in the morning to make suitable declaration of sentiment in bunting. Subscriptions were limited to 25 cents, but $100 was raised, and it bought two thirty-foot United States flags, which were displayed to advantage. The Wall Street district is gradually becoming decked for war. A number of Stars and Stripes were flung out yesterday. To-day, judging from work doing last evening, an approach will have been made to the sound money campaign display.

SPANISH FOURS ON EXCHANGE.

They Close 5-8 Higher in London, but Show a Decline in Paris.

LONDON, April 22.—There was all-round covering on the Stock Exchange to-day, after the depression caused by the news of the sailing of the United States fleet to Havana. There is a belief that the war will not last long, and it is even asserted that it may yet be averted. Spanish 4s, though they recovered, were somewhat weak. It is predicted they will reach 20.

American securities opened flat on the Stock Exchange, but soon weakened, with fluctuations wild. Later they improved 1¼, with a feverish tone, and with bidding moderate, pending the opening Wall Street prices.

Spanish 4s opened weak, at 30½, but soon reacted to 32 bid. They closed on the Stock Exchange at 32⅝, a net gain of ⅝. On the Street, after the close of the market, American securities were half a dollar lower, and Spanish 4s were quoted at 32¾.

PARIS, April 22.—Business was hesitating at the opening of the Bourse to-day, but afterward there was a decided improvement until the close. Transactions were limited. After the relapse Spanish 4s steadily recovered. Italian and Russian securities were firmer and Brazilians were weaker. Rio Tintos sharply advanced.

Spanish 4s opened on the Bourse at 32, a net loss of 1 1-16 from yesterday's closing quotation. They closed at 32 13-16c, a net loss of ¼.

After the close of the Bourse, rentes were quoted at 101f 70c, and Spanish 4s were quoted at 33⅛.

BARCELONA, April 22.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at 54.50.

MADRID, April 22.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 56.75, as compared with 55.00 yesterday. Gold was quoted at 70.

THE WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

Bill as Prepared Expected to Raise Between $95,000,000 and $100,000,000 Annually.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee completed the war revenue measure to-day and sent it to the printer. It will be gone over again to-morrow and probably submitted to the full committee on Wednesday. Several questions are still open. The bill, as now prepared, it is estimated, will raise between $95,000,000 and $100,000,000 annually.

The principal decision made to-day was the definite determination not to place a tax upon either of the substitute propositions—railroad and other transportation tickets or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of 1 cent upon chewing gum and 2 cents and 4 cents upon mineral waters, ginger ale, and foreign and native wines—2 cents on pints and 4 cents on quarts. These additions are made to the Stamp Tax act of 1866, which is re-enacted with modifications. A tonnage tax, which is expected to raise $2,500,000, is also incorporated in the bill. The addition of $1 per barrel upon beer is expected to raise $35,000,000. The question of allowing a rebate on beer stamps is still open.

The doubling of the tobacco tax and the provision for a retail license of $4.80 are expected to raise $30,000,000 and the provisions of the stamp tax over $30,000,000.

It is learned that the pending revenue and bond issue bill will provide that the bonds shall be redeemable in not less than ten and not more than twenty years, at the pleasure of the Government, instead of five-twenties, as at first proposed. This change is made in deference to the wishes of the Treasury officials.

STAMP TAX ON DRUGS.

Wholesale Druggists Want to Confine the Rate to One Cent Per Package.

Members of the wholesale drug trade in this city are much exercised over the proposed imposition of a war tax on proprietary articles handled by druggists. At a meeting of the drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation the matter was discussed and the Committees on Legislation and Ways and Means were instructed to consider the subject and report a plan of action. Some of the members of the section were in favor of organizing a strong delegation to go to Washington for the purpose of presenting their views to the Congress committees.

If a hearing can be arranged before the Senate or House committee a score or more of representatives of the big wholesale drug houses of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia will probably go to Washington early next week. The measure now pending in Congress provides for a stamp tax of 2 cents on all proprietary medicines or similar articles sold for 50 cents or less, and a stamp tax of 4 cents on all articles sold for more than 50 cents.

Albert Plaut of Lehn & Fink says that this rate is excessive and would entail a heavy loss and burden on the wholesale [illegible] and the jobbers. He is of the opinion [illegible] much larger revenue from this source than is now counted upon.

"A two and a four cent stamp tax would bear down heavily on many proprietary articles which have a large sale, and which are now held in stock in large quantities by some of the jobbers," said Mr. Plaut. "A two-cent tax on articles that retail for 5 cents might be death to those goods. The idea of a high stamp tax on proprietary articles is based on the old war taxes back in the 'sixties.' I think that if we could get a chance to talk to the Congressmen on this subject we could show them that trade conditions have greatly changed since the war of the rebellion."

In view of the uncertainty regarding this proposed stamp tax, Lehn & Fink caused to be stamped on all of their orders sent out yesterday for proprietary goods the following words: "Return this order unless you are willing to guarantee us protection against the stamp tax."

THE CITY GAYLY DECORATED.

The Stars and Stripes and the Flag of the Cuban Republic Flying Everywhere.

Evidence of American patriotism in this city was seen on every hand yesterday, for the Stars and Stripes were flying from flagpole and house windows in every borough. The decorations have only begun, and patriotic citizens are busy all over the city adding to the already brilliant display. Lower Broadway, from Bowling Green to Chambers Street, was a mass of red, white, and blue, the fronts of the "sky scrapers" being decorated with the National colors from the roofs to the ground, while blended with the American flags were the flags of the Cuban republic. On Trinity and St. Paul's Churches, however, no flags were flying, but from a window of the Trinity Parish Building, in the rear of St. Paul's, a new American flag was flying in the breeze.

Wall Street was not behind in its display of patriotism, and while there were no large flags stretched across the street from building to building, as was the case during the sound-money campaign of 1896, the Stars and Stripes were displayed in many of the windows and on the flagstaffs of the buildings. The block between Nassau and William Streets was somewhat bare of decorations, and only threw into greater contrast the brilliant display between William and Pearl Streets. In the coffee and tea district the merchants were not backward in showing their patriotism, and one Englishman in the tea business, who was not satisfied with displaying two American flags, flung out a British merchant ensign. Half an hour later a coffee merchant of Irish descent hung out the green flag of Erin.

The jewelers in Maiden Lane and John Street also made a fine showing, and in addition to flying the Stars and Stripes from roof tops and the fronts of the buildings, they displayed the National colors in all their show windows. William and Nassau Streets were also brilliantly decorated, while in Park Row the newspaper offices and other buildings were draped in American and Cuban flags of all sizes. On the west side of Broadway from Park Place up to the lower boundary of the dry goods district flags and bunting were to be seen on all sides. In the dry goods district the display of patriotism was somewhat meagre. A few flags were seen, and many bare flagpoles stood on the top of the buildings. At Broome and Mercer Streets, a large American flag was stretched across the roadway, and in Broadway all the way up to Union Square, the display, though not as lavish as that to be seen in the lower part of the city, showed that the business men were waking up, for at many points men were busy at work draping flags and bunting from balconies or windows, and setting up flagpoles.

Union and Madison Squares were gayly decorated, the buildings displaying the Stars and Stripes from the flagpoles and windows. The shopping district was gay with flags, the displays in Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets being particularly brilliant, while other avenues and cross streets were not far behind.

Every hotel in Broadway and Fifth Avenue had the flag flying from the poles or the roofs, while in many of the windows and doorways the Stars and Stripes and the Cuban flag were displayed, and the entire fronts of the buildings hidden behind the decorations. The theatres also were gayly decked in bunting.

In Harlem three out of five of the buildings in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Third and Eighth Avenues, displayed one or more flags, while the Twelfth Ward National Bank, the Hamilton Bank, and the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank made a particularly fine showing. Flags were also displayed from the windows of the residences on the avenues and cross streets.

On the east side of the city the display was not as lavish as on the west side, the Bowery being particularly bare of decorations, not more than a dozen flags being displayed throughout its entire length.

At Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue there was an immense flag, which hung from the roof of a three-story building and nearly reached to the ground.

Every public building in New York will display the Stars and Stripes to-day, except in the Borough of the Bronx, where the flag on the Municipal Building at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street was blown away during a storm in last January. A new flag has been ordered, which will be displayed in a few days.

Chief McCullagh yesterday sent orders to all commanders of precincts in every borough of the city to have the American flag displayed on the station house. Flags were flying yesterday from every schoolhouse in the city.

MARINE WAR RATES FIRM.

Probability of Capture Made the Basis of Charges.

Marine underwriters yesterday placed the rates for the marine war hazard on a full war basis, making probability of capture the essential consideration. Up to that time the vital point in the making of rates was the probability of war. High rates were charged for vessels bound for the extreme southern part of South America, Cape Colony, and for ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

A rate of 5 per cent. was charged for a steamship bound for the Argentina, and the same rate was demanded for risks to South American ports by way of Cape Horn and to San Francisco.

Coastwise vessels were not increased, while to West Indian ports 5 and 6 per cent. was charged for sailing vessels and 3 per cent. for steamers. Cuban and Puerto Rican risks were declined, as were all Spanish risks.

President A. A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company said that a bombardment of New York was not to be feared, since it would necessarily result in the destruction of a large amount of neutral property, chiefly British, and Spain would have no more right to fire on neutral property than she has on a neutral vessel.

COAST RESORTS NEED NOT FEAR.

Senator Sewell Says There Is No Danger of Their Being Shelled.

CAPE MAY, N.J., April 22.—United States Senator W. J. Sewell, who is commander of the Second Brigade, New Jersey National Guard, has sent the following letter to a citizen of this place. The resident feared bombardment, and wrote Gen. Sewell regarding protection:

> I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, relative to the Government making arrangements to protect the sea coast towns, and in reply have to state that the programme for the protection of the seacoast towns is being perfected. A large number of auxiliary cruisers are being equipped for this purpose, with a system of lookout boats, so that I have no fear of any trouble along our shores. People, of course, are nervous on this subject, but Spain has no force to spare for the mere amusement of shelling seaside resorts. It will be hard for Spain to secure coal so far from the base of her supplies, and I have great faith in the organization that the navy is putting on our coast.

Chicago Board of Trade Flag.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Chicago Board of Trade has nailed its colors to the mast. At a special meeting of the Directors today, it was unanimously resolved that the American flag be hoisted over the building and kept there until the country's demands upon Spain regarding Cuba are complied with. The flag that will be displayed is the same that floated over the Board of Trade Building during the civil war.

For War Bounties in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 22.—Mr. Davis of Amesbury introduced a bill on leave in the House to-day providing for a bounty of $100 for persons enlisting in the land or sea forces of the United States forces for services in the Cuban war. State aid for injury or for death is provided [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterian General Assembly to Try and Force Prof. McGiffert Out of the Presbytery.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES

Men Want to Take Control of the Christian Endeavor Societies from the Women's Boards, Under Whose Direction They Now Are.

It is now settled that the conservative element in the approaching Presbyterian General Assembly will bring up in that body the case of Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary in this city, in the matter of expressions contained in his recent book, "A History of the Church in the Apostolic Age." This was decided upon within the last few days, and while the decision was not made in this city, it is the general opinion, shared in by some liberals as well as by most conservatives in New York, that the course is approved by the church membership throughout the country. Enough Commissioners have now been chosen to make it certain that the conservative element will be strongly in the majority, while Prof. McGiffert is a pronounced liberal.

The form of the action, as now outlined, is to direct the Presbytery of New York to expel him from membership. This is the course most generally approved. Friends of the distinguished scholar are working to avert the action, and express the belief that they will, at the worst, be able to accomplish as much as the getting of a simple disavowal of the statements contained in the book. They declare they can prevent the New York Presbytery from being directed to expel him. While the conservatives would prefer to see Prof. McGiffert resign without pressure, they declare they cannot, in justice to the church, be swerved from their purpose.

Another disturbing action to come before the General Assembly, and one that deeply affects New York, is an attempt to take the direction of the young people's societies away from the women's boards. This proposal comes from half a dozen Western presbyteries, and refers to the Christian Endeavor societies in the Presbyterian Church. Some time ago these were put under the direction of the Woman's Board of Home Missions in so far as their work related to home missions, and a little later under the direction of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions where their work related to foreign missions. The first concession was a mild one and provoked little criticism, but the second one affected finances and the handling of money, and forthwith aroused opposition in all directions.

A prominent member of one of the woman's boards said yesterday: "The whole case is that of the dog in the manger. The men would neither do anything in the matter, nor let anybody else. Finally they did consent to allow us to give direction. The plan is working well, and there is no complaint from the young people. Now that something is being accomplished, the men want the credit."

A member of the New York Presbytery, when seen yesterday about these and other questions, said: "The only thing that will prevent an explosion at Winona, so far as I can see, is the war. The McGiffert matter seems determined not to down. If the country happens to be in the midst of a battle with Spain, it may be that the assembly will pray instead of wrangle. I hope the war will be able to do so much good for us. It is all that will save us. The two questions which you name are not all. We are going to Winona to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Standards. Do you see the appropriateness of all this? Well, there are others who are remarking our strange condition. One New York paper asks if Presbyterianism is a failure in America. I regret to say that a part of it appears to be."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 1.

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SUBJECT—The Triumphal Entry.—Matthew xxi., 6—16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Hosanna to the Son of David; Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord.—Matthew xxi., 9.

When the air of Jerusalem was rent on Sunday by the cry of "Hosanna to the Son of David," and on Friday with the cry of "Crucify Him—crucify Him," "vox populi" was indeed "vox Dei," but the people had no thought whatever that it was so. Their cry, on both occasions, had no more relation to God's plan of redemption, or to their appreciation and acceptance of that plan, than the frequent reference to the name of "Jesus," and to "the love of God"—by many so-called religious teachers—has to the faithful proclamation of the Gospel. In the one case, the Apostle assures us that they did it "in ignorance." (Acts iii., 17; First Corinthians ii., 8; Luke xxiii., 34.) It may be fairly assumed that they do it so in the other, for the character of Jesus, and the love of God without any recognition of the divinity of Jesus, or of His work as the sinner's substitute, may be as fully admired and taught by the open infidel as by the most earnest disciple.

So the mere cry of "Hosanna" on one day was no more significant of triumph on the part of Jesus than the cry of "Crucify Him!" on another day was significant of crime. Both cries were the outbursts of momentary excitement, growing out of very mistaken notions as to the real purpose of His ministry, and the real character of His person. Even the disciples themselves looked upon Him—as we have already seen—only as a great temporal king, who would "restore again the kingdom to Israel." (Acts i., 6.) To them and to the people about them this entry into Jerusalem was a triumphant entry. It marked the beginning of the fulfillment of all their expectations. To Him, however, it was no triumph. It marked no fulfillment of expectation causing Him to be glad and rejoice with His disciples. It was simply the fulfillment of prophecy; the beginning of the end of His great work of redemption. Instead of being lifted up with joy and gladness as seeing "of the travail of His soul," and being "satisfied," (Isaiah liii., 11,) "when He was come near He beheld the city and wept over it," not merely shed tears, but with a wailing lamentation, because they had no conception of the things which belonged to their peace. (Luke xix., 41-42.) His entry into Jerusalem, therefore, was in no sense a "triumphant entry," as it is so often termed, for it was not significant of any conquest and carried no trophies of victory in its train. His triumph came when He arose from the grave, the conqueror of death, (Second Timothy i., 10; Hebrews ii., 14;) and when He ascended into heaven, leading "captivity captive," and receiving "gifts of men." (Psalms lxviii., 18; Col. ii., 15.)

Disciples' Idea of His Kingdom.

The procession which entered Jerusalem on this Sunday, of what is known historically as "Passion Week," began its march when Jesus and His disciples left Cesarea Philippi several months—perhaps a year or more—before. There, as we have recently seen, they said that He was "the Christ," their long expected Messiah, the very "Son of the living God." But all the logic of events proves that their ideas were very low and very confused. Although He revealed Himself to three of them in all His glory on Mount Hermon, and although Moses and Elias from heaven talked with Him, in their hearing, of His death at Jerusalem, their idea was still only that His kingdom would be set up after great trials and dangers, but that when set up it would be a glorious kingdom.

So, as they journeyed on, their thoughts, and their conversation, were almost entirely on matters concerning that kingdom. Every event on the way confirmed them in the idea that their expectations were soon to be realized, for "He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem." (Luke ix., 51.) And His teaching was largely concerning "the kingdom of heaven." "Which of them should be the greatest" in that kingdom was the common subject of argument among them. Two of them even went to Him privately and asked for special and honorable position when it should be established. (Matthew xx., 20-28.) All of them expected great things there. [illegible] said unto Him, "Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed Thee; what shall we have therefore?" And His reply must have been simply a confirming of their prejudgments. (Matthew xix., 27-30.) Time and again He took them aside on the last days at Cesarea Philippi and taught them more and more plainly and fully of His death and resurrection, and of the spiritual nature of His kingdom, but still they had no clear idea of the truth. So they kept moving toward Jerusalem, sometimes tarrying here or there for a season, but never faltering, or hesitating, or turning back to Galilee.

Opening the Eyes of the Blind.

As they moved forward, the company constantly grew larger and larger as the time of the Passover feast drew nigh. When they reached Jericho "a great multitude followed Him." In that neighborhood were two men who were physically blind. (Matthew xx., 29-34.) They were sitting by the wayside begging.

One of them, St. Mark tells us, was Bartimeus, or the son of Timeus. (x., 46-52.) "Hearing the multitude pass by," St. Luke tells us, "he asked what it meant. And they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by." (xviii., 35-43.) This was enough. He and his companion immediately cried out for help. But, it will be noticed, they did not address Him as "Jesus of Nazareth." They said: "Have mercy on us, O Lord, Thou Son of David."

What reason had they to believe that "Jesus of Nazareth" and "the Son of David" were the same? Evidently the voices of the multitude, whose passing by had awakened their attention, revealed it to them. Everything showed that it was a far different set of people, filled with other thoughts and bent on a different purpose than any that usually passed through Jericho. They were evidently escorting, or thought they were escorting, the long-expected Messiah to His coronation. With such a feeling excited in their breasts it is no wonder that the blind men could not be silenced, for was it not written of their Messiah that He would "open the blind eyes"? (Isaiah xlii., 7; Luke iv., 18.) The very effort of the multitude to make them "hold their peace" only intensified their expectations, and "they cried the more, saying, Have mercy on us, O Lord, Thou Son of David." Their expectation was not disappointed. They did indeed cry to their Messiah, and He heard and healed them, but it was not "the Son of David," as they conceived Him, going up to establish an earthly throne.

A Parable and Its Lesson.

Another incident at Jericho reveals the same fact—that the multitude which accompanied Jesus were possessed with a very different idea from that which ordinarily influenced those who went up to the feast at Jerusalem. It evidently caused great excitement wherever it went. It aroused the special attention of a noted publican named Zaccheus. He was "the chief among the publicans, and he was very rich." (Luke, xix., 1-10.) He was very anxious to see Jesus—"who He was"—and took particular pains to secure his object. His efforts were rewarded, and Jesus went with him to his house. It wrought a great change in that household, for Jesus embraced the occasion to explain Himself and His mission, saying, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." But even that did not make matters clear to the multitude, for it is said, "As they heard these things, He added and spake a parable, because He was nigh to Jerusalem, and because they thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear."

The parable was concerning "a certain nobleman," who "went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom and to return." Evidently He Himself was this "nobleman," but the people did not understand at all that He must go to "a far country" to receive His kingdom, and that its full establishment would not be until His "return." Neither did they understand that every one who was to be His subject must "occupy" the talents given to him in useful service, and not in vain expectations, until His return.

When He had finished His instruction the great caravan resumed its march, with Him in the forefront, "ascending up to Jerusalem." (Luke, xix., 28.) As they went, "He took again the twelve" (Mark) "apart in the way" (Matthew) "and began to tell them what things should happen unto Him." (Mark.) But "they understood none of these things." (Luke.)

They drew near to Jerusalem, probably toward evening of our Friday, the day before the Jewish Sabbath. Arriving at Bethany, He was received as a welcome guest in the house of His devoted friends, Mary, and Martha, and Lazarus. That was His home and resting place from that day until His crucifixion. There, in the enjoyment of this friendly intercourse, He spent the Sabbath. As the day closed, "there they made Him a supper; and Martha served, but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with Him," while the devoted Mary, who so often sat at His feet to learn, now anointed them with most costly "ointment of spikenard" for His burial. (John, xii., 1-8.) It was then "six days before the Passover."

The Entry to Jerusalem.

The next morning, our Sunday, commonly called "Palm Sunday," the special incidents of this lesson took place. To prepare for them everything was directed by Jesus. Every detail was clearly foreseen and provided for. Everything was ready for His use, in its proper place and at the proper moment, as if He had just arranged that it should be so. And yet He had not been in the city for many months. He evidently knew, however, of some friend in the neighboring town of Bethphage who would gladly send Him the ass and the colt by which he obtained his living, if he only knew that "the Lord had need of them." So He sent to him two of His disciples. Tradition says they were Peter and John. He gave them most minute directions, every one of which was most perfectly fulfilled.

Now "all this was done," St. Matthew says, "that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet." (Verse 4.) This unknown man was in the village of Bethphage on that very morning at a certain place, with his ass and her colt, on purpose that the word of God, spoken by Zechariah, the prophet, more than 500 years before, might be literally fulfilled, and Jesus knew it all. And more than this, He sent His messengers to this particular man on this particular morning, a thing which He had never done before when visiting Jerusalem, for the express purpose of fulfilling this prophecy.

There is a very great difference illustrated in this act between the way in which Jesus fulfilled prophecy and the way in which every one else fulfilled it. When Joseph fled from Herod into Egypt with the young child Jesus, he fulfilled prophecy. When Herod slew the children of Bethlehem, he did the same. When Joseph returned to Nazareth, he did the same. So did John when he began to preach in the wilderness of Judea. So did this man of Bethphage, and so with many others. But when they did it they did it unconsciously. They had no intention of fulfilling it, and no knowledge that they had done it until long after the event had passed, and some never knew at all that they had done it. With Jesus, however, it was exactly the reverse. He always knew of the prophecy; He knew when it was to be fulfilled; He took every step necessary to its fulfillment with a full consciousness of what He was doing, of its result, and for the express purpose of bringing about those results. It speaks volumes for His person and His work.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

So He entered into Jerusalem on this first Palm Sunday, in order that the word of the prophet (Zech., ix., 9) might come to pass. Although "King of kings," He rode upon an ass, the symbol of meekness and of peace, and not upon a horse, the symbol of power and of strength. But in the end, John says in his "Revelation," "I saw heaven opened, and beheld a white horse, and He that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He doth judge and make war." (Revelation, xix., 11-16.) Into the Jerusalem on the earth He came riding upon the ass, for He came in the riches of His grace to save sinners. But in the New Jerusalem, in heaven, He rides upon the horse, because He comes in judgment and to condemnation.

As the procession entered Jerusalem, the news spread far and wide that He who had raised Lazarus from the dead was coming into their midst. (John, xii., 18.) "All the city was moved." (Matthew, xxi., 10.) Enthusiasm knew no bounds. Before Him "a very great multitude spread their garments in the way," (Matthew,) "and others cut down branches" (Mark) "from" (Matthew) "off the trees and strewed them in the way" (Mark)—that He might ride into the city as a King. Behind Him another equally great throng followed with branches of palms in their hands and praise upon their lips. As the throng in front cried, "Hosanna to the Son of David," the crowd behind answered back, "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord"; and then again the front ranks raised the cry, "Hosanna in the highest." (Matthew, xxi., 9.) So, like the service in the temple, probably one part of the company replied to another, and the grand anthem of praise was sung antiphonally, "Hosanna, blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord; blessed be the kingdom of our father, David, that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest." (Mark, xi., 10.)

But with all this burst of song about Him—and this demonstration of enthusiasm for Him—Jesus was untouched. As He came down the Mount of Olives and beheld the city He "wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong to thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes. Because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation." (Luke, xix., 41-44.) So He always comes. He comes as King to rule in the hearts and lives of men, and to bring them His salvation. He weeps in sorrow over those who know not, and who will not know, the things which belong to their peace.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the voice of the people concerning Jesus in Jerusalem?

Why did the disciples and the multitude look upon Jesus' entry into Jerusalem as a triumphant entry, and how did Jesus look upon it?

When did this procession begin its march, and what is said of the disciples' idea of Jesus' kingdom?

What thoughts filled their minds, and how did He endeavor to correct them?

What incident of healing occurred at Jericho, and what is said of it?

What is said of the interest of Zaccheus, and what parable grew out of it?

When the company left Jericho, what did Jesus do "in the way"?

When Jesus drew near to Jerusalem, who received Him, and what is said of His stay there?

How did Jesus prepare for His entry into Jerusalem at this time, and what is said of it?

What difference do we find in the fulfillment of prophecy by Jesus and by others?

What prophecy was fulfilled by this entry into Jerusalem—what will be in the end—and why?

How did the people show their gladness, and what is said of the singing of their "Hosannas"?

How was Jesus affected, and what is the lesson?

LOCAL JEWISH UNION.

A Plan to Improve the Conditions of Jewish Working People.

United action by New York Jews to secure the moral and social improvement of the masses of working Jews has just been undertaken. It is a strictly local movement that recognizes that the rabbis alone are unable to grapple with the problem. Realizing this, some Hebrew business men have come to the support of the undertaking. An agreement has been effected by which religious topics are to be excluded from all deliberations of the proposed organization, the aim being to secure co-operation from all shades of belief. A canvass is now going on both for funds to support it and for moral assistance. Some rabbis will present the matter to their congregations to-day, and a meeting for organization is to be called as soon as practicable.

The aims of the proposed local union of Jewish congregations are: (1) To extend the present secular, religious, and technical education of children by bringing them into contact with refining and spiritualizing influences; (2) the protection and guidance of young people who are without a family home, especially young Jewish women; (3) the founding of settlement and clubhouses for young folks in parts of the city which are mostly populated by Jewish working classes, and (4) to make efforts to purify the social life of Jewish working classes of all ages.

REOPENING A MONASTERY.

Mgr. Martinelli to Officiate at the Services in West Hoboken.

Monsignor Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, will officiate at the reopening and consecration ceremonies of the Passionist Monastery and Church of St. Michael the Archangel, at West Hoboken, N. J., to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. About $75,000 has been expended on the alterations and redecoration of the interior of this handsome monastery.

The main and side altars have been replaced by white marble structures. Over $5,000 has been expended in repairing the $15,000 organ. Four large frescoes, representing the life and work of St. Paul and St. Joseph, the Death and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and the Coronation of Christ, are upon the ceiling. A large painting representing the Crucifixion is suspended over the main altar. On the left is a picture of St. Michael, the patron saint of the church. In the centre is a large piece entitled the "Eternal Father," on the right of which is a painting representing "The Glorification of the Saints." The figures in these paintings are heroic in size, and the coloring is soft and beautiful. The four pillars which surmount the main altar are of pure white marble. The other pillars and pilasters are of Mycaenaen marble of different colors. The windows are of opalescent glass. The large windows represent the public life of our Lord, and the semi-circular windows His Passion. The two large transept windows depict the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Sacred Heart of Mary. Of the eight windows in the dome, four will represent the four angels, and the others St. Paul, St. Joseph, the Blessed Virgin, and the Good Shepherd. The floor is laid in mosaic tiling. The walls are plastered in light ivory and gold colors. The monastery was established in 1860 by the Order of Passionists. The cornerstone of the new church was laid on Sunday, June 18, 1889. The dimensions of the building are as follows: Length, 195 feet; width of transept, 70 feet; length of transept, 104 feet; height of main aisle, 75 feet; height of dome, 190 feet; diameter of dome, 50 feet.

SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICES.

Oratorios and Organ Recitals to be Held in the Churches.

Haydn's oratorio "The Creation" will be sung at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, to-morrow afternoon by the choir of the church and a chorus of forty voices, under the direction of Dr. Gerritt Smith, organist and choirmaster. This will be the last of the praise services for the season.

At the regular monthly musical service at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening the choir, under the direction of Paul Ambrose, will sing portions of Haydn's "The Creation." The soloists will be Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck, soprano; G. W. Jenkins, tenor, and R. B. Shepherd, basso.

The new organ of the Church of the Ascension, West One Hundred and Seventh Street, just put in at a cost of $10,000, will be used for the first time to-morrow evening at an organ concert and recital. The organ has 3,500 pipes, 36 stops, and 3 manuals. Following is the programme for the evening:

PART I.

1. Grand organ solo, (a) Fantasia, Tours; (b) Berceuse, Gounod; Mr. W. E. Mulligan.
2. (a) Deus in Adjutorum, Lejeal; (b) Dixit Dominus; Choir.
3. 'Cello solo, (a) largo, Handel; (b) Sara Bande, Bache; Mr. Adolph Meyer.
4. Laudate Dominus, quartet and choir, Moderati; Miss Adelaide Welcke, Miss Marie Gschwind, Mr. W. F. Plunket, Mr. F. Fries, and chorus.
5. Daly's Orchestra, Tannhaeuser; Wagner; Mr. M. Ryan, director.
6. Trio, O Salutaris, Wiegand, Miss Adelaide Welcke, Mr. W. F. Plunket, Mr. F. Fries.
7. Tenor solo from "Elijah," "Ye People Rend Your Hearts," Mendelssohn; Mr. Joseph Frey.
8. Lauda Sion, Mendelssohn; choir.

PART II.

1. Grand organ solo, (a) Andante con moto, Deshayes; (b) Centilene, Dubois; Mr. W. E. Mulligan.
2. Solo and chorus, Inflammatus Est, Rossini; Miss Adelaide Welcke and choir.
3. Baritone solo, Confundatis, Verdi; Mr. Joseph Lynde.
4. Magnificat, choir; Moderati.
5. Violin solo, Nocturne de Chopin, Sarasate; Mr. Thadeo Sxule.
6. Soprano solo from "Eli," "I Will Extol Thee, O Lord," Costa; Miss Adelaide E. Welcke.
7. Organ solo, (a) Pastorale, Bast; (b) Communion in G, Batiste; Mr. W. E. Mulligan.
8. Alleluia Chorus, Handel; choir.
9. Grand processional march from "The Queen of Sheba," Gounod; Mr. W. E. Mulligan.

William C. Carl will have the assistance of Miss Maud Morgan, the harp soloist, at his fifty-fifth free organ recital, in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, on Saturday afternoon, April 30, at 4 P. M.

Methodist Church to be Reopened.

The Westchester Methodist Church, on West Farms Road, Westchester, will take possession of a newly enlarged church building to-morrow. The pastor, the Rev. W. H. F. Fleming, secured the necessary funds to make the alterations and additions, and a member of the congregation, Mitchell Valentine, has made a gift of a $1,600 Moller pipe organ to the church. It will be used for the first time to-morrow at the reopening services.

The church is probably the oldest in the northeastern section, having been built in Revolutionary times. The recent improvements have been extensive, and the seating capacity has been increased to 250 in the main body and 150 in the Sunday school room, which can together be thrown into a large auditorium.

The Rev. Dr. Couch, pastor of Beekman Hill Methodist Church, will deliver the sermon at 10:30 to-morrow morning, and will be assisted by Mr. Fleming in the service. Bishop Andrews will preside at the platform meeting held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which addresses will be made by the Rev. C. W. Millard of Tremont Methodist Church, Dr. Couch, and other visiting clergymen of the New York East Conference. There will be an elaborate musical programme sung by the Tremont Church choir at this meeting, under the direction of A. T. Cornell. Bishop Andrews will preach the sermon at the evening service, when the music will be by the regular chorus choir and Mrs. Dr. Simmons, solo soprano, under the direction of the organist, Leonard W. Bedeley.

Services in Chudic.

Types of the strict, old, original Lutheran Church service may be witnessed twice each month at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Broome and Elizabeth Streets, conducted by the Rev. H. Rebane, a missionary, who preaches to the congregation of Esthonians and Livonians, in the Chudic language. There are about 300 of these in and about New York, and the only services in their own tongue in this city are those at St. Matthew's. Mr. Rebane has similar congregations in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and the Rev. Mr. Orbach has congregations of Slavonians in this city, Yonkers, and elsewhere. This particular congregation of St. Matthew's is at present working hard to raise enough funds to erect a church building of its own.

Redecorating the Paulist Church.

An elaborate scheme of redecoration is already under way in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets. The interior of this massive edifice is to be entirely repainted, and much of the work is expected to be of a high artistic quality. About $60,000 is to be expended on the chancel alone, including several new memorial windows, which are to be provided by a niece of the late Father Hecker, for many years the head of the Paulist Order. The high ceiling of the church, which is now a deep blue, flecked with stars, is to be richly decorated with figure work by artists of demonstrated ability. Harmony in color and an enhanced richness in stained-glass and fresco effects are the ultimate objects designed to be attained by this extensive decorative scheme.

Church Extension Anniversaries.

The New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will celebrate its thirty-second anniversary by three platform meetings on successive Sunday evenings. The service to-morrow evening will be held in the Washington Square Church, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson, pastor, when the principal speaker will be the Rev. Walter Laidlaw of the Federation of the Churches and Christian workers. His subject will be "Christ and the City." On the evening of May 1 the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Seminary will speak in Calvary Church, Harlem, on "What Do We Mean by City Evangelization?" and on the evening of May 8, at Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong will be the speaker.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. J. Balcolm Shaw, D. D., will preach in Adams Chapel to-morrow afternoon.

"Reflections on the National Crisis" will be the subject of the Rev. James Chambers's sermon at the Calvary Presbyterian Church, 11 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to-morrow morning.

Thomas Elgar, the "Prison Evangelist," will speak at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 158-162 East Eighty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon, on "Gates of Brass and Bars of Iron."

In view of the impending war Dr. K. Kohler will preach at to-day's service at Temple Beth-El a sermon entitled "God's Ultimatum," the services concluding with a special responsive service and prayer prepared for the occasion.

In the Manhattan Congregational Church, Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Boulevard, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., the pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. upon "One Aspect of War," and in the evening at 8 he will address the young men going to the front upon "The Citizen Soldier."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service, 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Prof. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Stories of the Risen Jesus, in the Light of Modern Psychics." Even song at 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4th Av. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. SPECIAL VESPER SERVICES, (at 8 P. M.,) Rev. Thomas R. Slicer on "God in History;" Rev. Merle St. C. Wright on "Purpose and Providence." Music: Mr. Hans Kronold, violoncello; Mr. J. S. Baernstein, bass; Miss E. F. Lienau, contralto; Mrs. C. W. Saenger, organ. SEATS FREE.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches on "Papal and Foreign Interference in the Affairs of Our Country." All invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday eve. prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., Academy, Sunday morn'g.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11; baccalaureate sermon to graduating class, College of Pharmacy, 8, "The Christian's Addition Table." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, April 24:
Rev. George S. Webster, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. R. R. Wightman,
Pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church, at 4:30 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Services preparatory to communion in the church Friday, April 29, at 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway and Thirty-fourth St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Wm. H. Thomson's Bible class meets in the church parlors at 5 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH STREET.—Morning addresses, Drs. Morgan and MacArthur; evening, converted Indian Chiefs Lone Wolf, Buffalo Meat, and A-Ha-Tone will speak.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday Services:

Holy Communion	9 A. M.
Morning service	11 A. M.
Musical service	4 P. M.
Anthem, "Now the Day Is Over"	Bardford
Offertory, "Festival Te Deum"	Sullivan

Evening service, 8 o'clock.
Rector, Rev. Percy S. Grant, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 45TH St., Near 5th Av., Rev. CHARLES H. EATON, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday morning at 11 A. M.; evening, 7:45. The Rev. Frederick A. Bisbee, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11; evening service, 8. Seats free at the evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., West of Columbus Av., Service, 11 A. M. Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., minister. Subject, "Prayer and War."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the Rev. John Williams, M. A.; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by the Rev. Ralph W. Kenyon.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach fourteenth sermon in series on "Our Unitarian Gospel," subject, "Evolution Loses Nothing of Use to Man." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, EAST 29th St., Between 5th and Madison Avs.—Holy celebrations, 7 and 8 o'clock; matins, 10:30; Garrett's "Te Deum"; high celebration, 11 o'clock, Garrett's "Service," Shelley's "The Resurrection"; choral evensong, 4 o'clock, Field's "Magnificat" and Sullivan's "I Will Mention the Loving Kindness."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 West 56th St.—Rev. W. C. Payne, Pastor.—10:45, "America for Christ"; 3 P. M., "Home Missions Conference." Endeavor meeting, 7 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school, including young men's class; at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. the pastor will preach. Morning subject, "God in National Life." Evening, "Christianity Outside the Church." Prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Clifford W. Barnes of Chicago is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor. Public worship on Sunday, conducted by the pastor, at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH,

Founder and Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army,
Will enter upon the last three days of his great Salvation Campaign as follows:

TO-MORROW, (Sunday,)
11 A. M., in Memorial Hall, West 14th St.
3 P. M., Academy of Music, 14th and Irving Pl.
8 P. M., Academy of Music, 14th and Irving Pl.

MONDAY,
April 25, all day of Salvation meetings.
11 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M., in Memorial Hall.

NOTE.
Admission to all the above meetings FREE. Reserved seats, 10c. Doors open one hour before time of commencement.

TUESDAY,
April 26, 8 P. M. Last and greatest climax. Mammoth Social Demonstration in METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, 39th St. and Broadway.

GREAT SOCIAL MEETING,
THRILLING ADDRESS BY
GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.
President of Meeting,
HON. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

Chorus of One Thousand Voices. Floods of Music. Commander and Consul Mrs. Booth-Tucker and entire National and Field Staff participating.

Vice Presidents as follows:

Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall,
Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong,
Rev. David Greer,
Rev. Theo. Cuyler, D.D.,
Rev. J. Balcom Shaw, D.D.,
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Hon. E. P. Wheeler,
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Hon. Jos. H. Choate,
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Judge Jos. F. Daly,
Judge Rufus B. Cowing,
Gen. James O'Beirne.

Reserved seats for the Metropolitan Opera House, 25c. and 50c. Admission free.

The campaign is under the direction of Lieut. Col. Wm. Brewer, 122 West 14th St., New York City, to whom communications or requests for tickets may be addressed. Tickets for Metropolitan Opera House may also be secured at box office from 10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH Street.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9 A. M., morning prayer and address. 8 P. M., later evensong and sermon. All seats free.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
Rev. Chas. De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.

Holy Communion	7:00 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon	11:00 A. M.
Sunday School	3:00 P. M.
Evensong	3:45 P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon	7:45 P. M.

The rector will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Alex. G. Cummins in the evening.

HUGH PENTECOST, Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av, Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "Feverish Truth Hunters."

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service, Wed., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject, "A Christian in War Time." Afternoon subject, "The Childlike Life." Young people's prayer meeting at 5 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 53d St.—11 A. M., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach; 8 P. M. Rev. George Whitefield Mead preaches. Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening. Sunday school in Chapel, 9:45 A. M.; Bible classes for adults, 10 A. M.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John R. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. HENRY FRANK.

Berkeley Lyceum, West 44th; (morning,) "Reincarnation or Regeneration." Series on "The New Thought." Quartet. Seats free.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St.
Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., (Oxon.,) Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The last Browning lecture, Thursday, 11 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, April 24, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, the twenty-second anniversary address, "A New Vocation." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Bishop J. C. Hartsell, D. D., will preach; 8 P. M., Dr. J. O. Wilson. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, West 84th St., near Central Park, Rev. Edward H. Krans, LL. D. rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For deaf mutes, 3 P. M.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St.—10:30, sermon, by Rev. E. S. Tipple, Ph. D., subject, "Thoughts for the Hour"; 7:45, service of sacred song, selections from "The Creation," Haydn, with address, "Striving for the Mastery."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue,
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.
The organist, Mr. Walter R. Johnston, will play 15 minutes before the Sunday evening service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 9th Av.—Services 8 and 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Very Rev. Dean Hoffman preaches 11 A. M. Strangers welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Gotthell will deliver the lecture; service begins at 11 o'clock; all are invited.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. J. Douglas Adam will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "Why Called Christians," and 8 P. M., topic: "The Hands of Jesus."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Young Men's Service; addressed by Mr. Robert C. Ogden on "Some Relations of Character to Business."

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek services on Wednesday evenings.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. and Bible class for men in the Church House conducted by Mr. C. M. Earle. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Bijou Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE—Dog Show—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Piano Recital—2:30.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée.
COLUMBUS—Never Again—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Hoosier Doctor—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Gettysburg—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Fair—7:00 to 12:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Taming the Shrew—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Dr. Klaus—8:30. Matinée—Lady Prize Swimmers—2:00.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FLEETS.

Only a Spaniard and one in the confidence of his Government could tell how the honor of Spain and the integrity of her territory are to be effectively defended by keeping her fleet at the Cape Verde Islands, fully twelve days' sail from the point at which both her honor, as she views it, and her territory are assailed. Portugal cannot allow the fleet to remain at St. Vincent, using that harbor for coaling and making it in that sense a base of operations against the United States. If the Lisbon Government is prudently mindful of its duties as a neutral it has already served notice on the commander of the Spanish fleet that he must depart.

There is a second reason why the fleet cannot remain quietly at St. Vincent while we capture Cuba and Puerto Rico, and that is the Madrid mob, of which the Spanish Government appears to stand in some awe. SAGASTA's brief address and the Queen Regent's speech from the throne promised a vigorous resistance to the American assailant and despoiler. But Cuba may be ours next week, while the Spanish fleet cannot reach Havana earlier than May 5. What would happen in Madrid if Cuba should be surrendered to us while the Pelayo, the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon, and the torpedo fleet rode comfortably at anchor in the fine harbor of St. Vincent can easily be imagined.

Meanwhile Spain has made one really warlike move, which unexpectedly transfers the point of chief interest for the moment from St. Vincent and Havana to the South Atlantic Ocean. It was reported from Buenos Ayres yesterday that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario had left there, presumably with the intention of intercepting the United States battleship Oregon, now on her way from San Francisco to Key West and at this moment supposed to be making her way up the Atlantic coast of South America. A later report has it that the Temerario is still at Buenos Ayres, but the main point is that she is there, almost in the track of the Oregon. The imminence of an encounter between the little Spanish craft and our big warship gives lively interest to calculations of the present whereabouts of the Oregon.

The battleship steamed from San Francisco to Callao, Peru, 4,000 miles, in seventeen days, equal to 235.5 miles a day. She arrived at Callao on April 5, and left on the 7th. She has therefore been steaming sixteen days at the rate of 223.5 miles per day, and she should have covered 3,576 miles. From Callao to the Straits of Magellan is 2,400 miles. The remaining distances are: Through the straits, 300 miles; thence to Montevideo, 1,200; thence to Rio de Janeiro, 1,020; thence to Key West, 4,200. As the Oregon has already supposedly covered 3,576 miles of the 3,900 from Callao to Montevideo, she should reach the latter port to-morrow. The Temerario may be there to receive her.

The Temerario is a twin-screw torpedo boat, 190 feet long, 22 feet 10 inches beam, 570 tons, capable under forced draught of going 19 or 20 knots an hour with her 2,600 horse power. She has a coal capacity of 130 tons. She has six-inch steel protective armor over her engines and boilers. Her armament consists of two twelve-centimeter Hontoria breech-loading rifles, four rapid-fire guns, and one machine gun. She has two fixed tubes for the discharge of torpedoes.

The battleship Oregon ranks with the Iowa and Indiana in the first class. She has eighteen inches of armor, and in addition to her great guns has eight eight-inch, four six-inch quick-firing guns, twenty six-pounders, six one-pounder quick-fire guns, four Gatling guns, and seven torpedo tubes.

It is plain that the Temerario would have no chance of approaching the Oregon near enough to use her deadly torpedoes except in a night attack, when her superior speed, she moving 20 knots an hour to not exceeding 15 for the Oregon, would make her a dangerous enemy. The chances are, nevertheless, vastly in favor of the Oregon. If she and the Temerario find themselves in the same port they will have to leave it separately, at an interval of twenty-four hours, and at sea the Temerario would be practically harmless. If the Oregon destroys the Temerario or evades her she will not be due at Key West, allowing detention for coaling, much before May 18. That is to say, she is twenty-five days' sailing from the seat of naval war, while the Spanish fleet is twelve days away.

If, instead of leaving San Francisco on March 19, the Oregon had got away on Feb. 16, the day after the destruction of the Maine, she would now be with Admiral SAMPSON at Havana.

THE PHILIPPINES.

There does not seem to be much doubt that the Philippines are at our mercy. Our fleet sailed yesterday from Hongkong presumably under orders to capture these islands. We no more want them for a permanent possession than we want Hawaii, and we do not want them for the same reason. We have no means of governing them, and they are so remote that the necessity of holding them against all comers would entail upon us an expense and a risk which we are not prepared to incur.

But we have not disclaimed, and there is no reason why we should disclaim the intention of taking them as a prize of war, and disposing of them as we choose after peace is made upon the basis of the "uti possidetis." Japan, it is well known, has a desire for them, Russia would be a likely customer, and Great Britain a possible one. Or we might hold them as security for our war indemnity.

What the Philippines are worth there is no telling, as there is no telling what any Spanish possession would be worth in decent hands. The twelve hundred islands are intrinsically far more desirable as well as far more extensive than Cuba, having a population of seven millions and a half and growing hemp, sugar, and tobacco in great quantities. Even under Spanish rule the public revenue is some $14,000,000. Spanish government has produced its natural and usual result of a rebellion, which has much impaired the production of the principal islands of the group, but the natural resources of the islands are very great. Manila itself was held to ransom for $5,000,000 when the British captured it a century and a half ago. That would now be very cheap even for the city, while the whole group would constitute a very handsome prize of war.

MR. M'KINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

In ordinary times the resignation of a Cabinet officer would have attracted a good deal of attention and the politicians would elaborately speculate as to the effect the change would have on the various factions of the party in power. But the dropping out of Mr. GARY from the Post Office Department, with his replacement by Mr. CHARLES E. SMITH, excites comment only because of the rumor circulated—among others, we regret to say, by The Evening Post—that it was caused by Mr. GARY's opposition to the policy of the Administration and his stubborn desire for peace. This rumor was promptly denied by Mr. GARY himself, who must be considered final authority even by those who would not believe the statement made from the President through the ordinary White House agency.

Probably, on the whole, the Cabinet gains by the change. Even in full health Mr. GARY was not a strong man in the Cabinet. He had no special qualifications for his own department and none that made him a very valuable general adviser. His energy and his mode of thought were those of a conservative business man, not accustomed to or particularly interested in the larger aspects of public affairs. As far as the Post Office Department goes, Mr. SMITH will bring to it greater activity and a journalist's capacity for mastering a relatively new subject. In the position of adviser to the President he will enjoy the particular confidence of his chief; he will have the advantage of his service as Minister at St. Petersburg and he will contribute much energy and ambition.

The report that Secretary SHERMAN was to resign is not confirmed, which is a pity. It was bad enough to have him cumber the foreign office at a time when delicate questions preceding war were constantly arising. It is far worse when questions may at any time come up of equal or greater delicacy and requiring prompt consideration and decision. It is getting to be an old story, and so long as there is no sign of action by the President the country will probably continue its wearily patient attitude, but a Secretary of State who thinks it of more importance to go home to luncheon than to meet the first joint visit in our history of European Ministers at the American foreign office is liable at any moment to do or say something which the country cannot tolerate. Why Mr. MCKINLEY insists on running this risk, why he is content that the most important office in the Government should not merely be crippled but imperiled by the condition of its head, is past our comprehension. It admits of no creditable explanation. It creates a situation that at best is ridiculous and humiliating and that easily may be extremely dangerous. There is no hope that Mr. SHERMAN will give up the office except under pressure, and apparently he is in a position to resist any pressure that the President thinks it prudent to exert. Possibly Mr. HANNA, who is the only human being who has profited by the mortifying condition of affairs, could devise means to relieve the President, but he shows no inclination to do so. Sooner or later the President must act. Why not now?

THE RECONCENTRADOS.

There are critics of the policy of the Government who still seem to think that it is completely condemned by the prospect that the unfortunate victims of Spanish cruelty, the reconcentrados, will suffer first and most from any attempt of our Government to blockade the ports of Cuba and to prevent the admission of provisions. "You went to war," they say, "to prevent the Spaniards from starving these people, and the first thing you do is to take measures to keep food from them."

It would be no answer to this criticism to say that if the Spanish have carried out their announced plan of spending $600,000 to furnish the reconcentrados with food, implements, and seed, and have allowed them to return to their fields, they would be far better able to support themselves than before. This would be true, but we all know that the Spanish are not likely to have done anything of the kind.

The hardships of a blockade will unquestionably fall most promptly and severely upon these unfortunate creatures, and it will be the duty, as we have no doubt it will be the policy, of our Government to abate these hardships as soon and as far as possible. There are various ways in which this can be done. The most feasible would probably be the occupation as soon as possible of such a point as Matanzas, where the greatest concentration has taken place, and making it a base of supplies for the relief of those there and in the neighboring country. Another would be the seizure of smaller places on the coast, within reach of the insurgents, from which food can be distributed. In various ways the insurgents can soon be made extremely useful in this direction.

Meanwhile it does not follow that the abolition of Spanish rule, which first produced the suffering in Cuba, is not permissible because further suffering must attend the process. When the process is complete, not only will the cause of this suffering be removed, but all renewal of it will be prevented. And it is queer logic which blames those who put an end to it for all time and lets go blameless those who, if not interfered with, would have kept it up until they had gained their object, the depopulation of the island.

COAL AND PRIVATEERING.

The embargo upon the exportation of coal without the permission of the Government is a most necessary act of war. The Spanish ships on this side of the water have hitherto been largely furnished from our mines. If the embargo is enforced, it seems that the war must be fought out, upon the part of Spain, upon such coal as she has already collected upon this side of the water, or rather upon such part of it as she can make available. The coal at Havana is not part of her "visible supply." She cannot get at it without breaking our blockade, and she cannot do that without defeating the blockading squadron. The supply at Puerto Rico is thus far available to her, but it is not to be supposed that it will remain so. In fact, the coal for her naval vessels in service on this side must very soon, if not at once, be brought from Europe. It is not to be supposed that she would venture to send out colliers from Spain except under convoy, and on the other hand it is evident that her fleet is not sufficient to afford such a detachment as would be required to keep open communication for the colliers.

This dilemma is perhaps the most urgent and grievous of the many troubles which confront Spain. It is made more terrible by the announcement of Mr. BALFOUR in the House of Commons yesterday that the precedents would be strictly followed. Such a following would require of Great Britain to refuse to supply the naval vessel of a belligerent with more than enough coal to take her to her nearest home port, and that the same ship shall not be allowed to coal at the same port oftener than once in three months. A nice question might arise in the case of a Spanish ship seeking to coal in the British West Indies, the question whether her nearest "home port" was in Spain or in Cuba. Cuba is still nominally a Spanish possession, and if the nearest home port were construed to mean the nearest Spanish port, this might be Puerto Rico or Santiago. The supply of coal which would take her from any foreign port in the West Indies to one of these would not suffice to enable her to do much cruising or fighting.

The question of coal, as we have already pointed out, is the essential question in relation to Spanish privateering. The nations which have agreed among themselves to abolish privateering are not likely to stultify themselves by allowing the sale of coal to Spanish privateers. The issue of letters of marque to a Spanish merchantman which can get no coal can amount to nothing. We have reason to rejoice, however, both that we ourselves have renounced our right to fit out privateers, and that Spain has refused to renounce that right. The difference between her action and ours inclines all the maritime nations to take sides with us on that point. Moreover, such privateering as Spain may be able to begin can hardly fail to embroil her very soon with the neutral nations whose ships she may make the pretension of seizing for enemy's goods. Sir CHARLES DILKE is doubtless in the right in saying that if Spain follows the British precedents of the old wars she will be in trouble with Great Britain within a week.

THE OPPONENTS OF WAR.

Every war has its convinced and irreconcilable opponents. New York was full of Tory loyalists during the War of the Revolution. The Blue Light Federalists gave aid and comfort to the enemy in the war of 1812. The New England Abolitionists carried their opposition to the Mexican war to the verge of disloyalty. Among the Democrats of the North there was a class of sympathizers with secession who bore the unpleasant name of Copperheads.

In our present war with Spain there are not a few dissenters who either openly condemn the policy of the Government of the United States or support it with most unbecoming grimaces. These critics of the war policy are even yet heard asking each other "What have we gone to war for?" And the simple-minded patriot who officiously replies that we are waging war to free Cuba and to put a stop to Spanish misrule is instantly sent about his business with the retort that if Yankee filibusters had not fomented the spirit of revolt in Cuba the people of that island would still be the most contented of mortals under the benign sway of Spain.

In all history there is not to be found so close a parallel to the views and utterances of these opponents of the war as that furnished by JAMES BUCHANAN in his fourth and last annual message, sent to Congress on Dec. 3, 1860. LINCOLN had been elected in the preceding month and South Carolina was to secede less than three weeks later. President BUCHANAN, deploring the sectional strife that divided the North and the South, pointed out that the trouble did not arise solely from the exclusion of slavery from the territories or from opposition to the fugitive slave law. He proceeded:

> "The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists round the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrections. * * * Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. * * * But let us take warning in time and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that for five-and-twenty years the agitation at the North against slavery has been incessant. * * * How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States they, and they alone, are responsible before GOD and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are no more responsible and have no more right to interfere than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil."

Hath this not an amazing likeness to Prof. PHELPS's argument that the United States had no cause or right of intervention in Cuba? Is it not in its spirit and almost in its very words the sort of talk we have had from the peace newspapers and from the unyielding opponents of war during the past sixty days?

JAMES BUCHANAN, able, honest, well-meaning man that he was, could not see in 1860 that a great historical moment had come; that an irresistible force was driving this people on to disunion, war, and reunion, purged of the deadening curse of slavery. Agitation had implanted "vague notions of freedom." That was the evil. And the cure: Let the slave States alone and permit them to manage their domestic institutions in their own way.

So, now, the men of peace, who but a few days ago were exhorting everybody to stick to the President, and who now desert him, these sad, unconvinced opponents of the attempt to bring about the pacification of Cuba see in the war we have just begun only an outburst of jingoism provoked by lawless intermeddling in a colony of Spain. And they strenuously contend that Spain should be let alone in her colony and permitted to manage her domestic institutions in her own mild and autonomist way.

The puny James Buchanans might as well try to breast Niagara as to stand up against the mighty spirit that for a hundred years, with one hammer or another—just now an American hammer—has been striking fetters from the wrists of men.

The plan for war revenue to which we have already referred is now reported to have undergone considerable change. The taxes on tea and coffee are said to have been dropped and a tax on railway tickets [illegible] been tried in our country, but there is no reason why it could not be made to yield a good result at small cost. It would take the form of a stamp of the proper value on each ticket, and these would be purchased from the Government by the railway companies and their cost added to the price of the tickets. It would, of course, be in effect a direct tax on the traveling portion of the community. Railway officials of high standing recommend the tax. The amount it would yield ($20,000,000 is the estimate) is but little more than one-half what could probably be got from a duty on tea and coffee. The latter would be more generally distributed and is a more equitable tax.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Neither Spain nor any nation that sympathises with her can be expected to have much regard for American susceptibilities, but really it is going too far to keep up this constant iteration of the charge that the United States heaps "insult" on her opponent. It is quite true that many severe statements, official and other, have been formulated in this country about the corrupt and cruel incompetency of Spain's colonial rule, but these are not insults unless they are untrue or unless they are made out of impotent malice, simply to inflict humiliation. The Spaniards, by those belated concessions of which they prate so much, furnish what amounts to nothing less than a confession of the innumerable crimes and blunders that serve her for history, and if Americans, after patiently enduring for half a century a state of affairs at once injurious to their interests and offensive to their sense of right and decency, at last decide to put an end to that state of affairs, are they debarred from mentioning the facts on which their decision is based? Is the murderer insulted because the prosecuting attorney describes the victim's wound, or the burglar because his midnight exploits are rehearsed in court? Spain has persistently robbed her colonists ever since she had any, and she has slaughtered them ruthlessly whenever they have attempted to resist her licensed oppressors. There is no doubt or question about these things. Her French and Austrian friends are as well informed about them as is the United States or even Spain herself. And Spain, having been brought before the only judge having jurisdiction over her, calls every count in the long indictment an "insult" and struggles hysterically though hopelessly against the execution of an absolutely just and undeservedly lenient sentence! However, her present course only keeps her record consistent, and now as always she is revealed struggling against the inevitable progress of nature and of events.

—Somebody with a good, strong voice and authority to use it ought to be sent early this morning to Post Office Station O, at Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The officer in charge there needs some information, for he has put up, or allowed to be put up, in the room frequented by the public a large card, on which is the legend, very plain and black, "No War Talk Here." There is no signature under this amazing command, but it is none the less impertinent. Station O is not a lecture room, to be sure, and we have no particular reason to suppose that anybody wants to discuss the one important topic of the day in that place, but surely any resident of the city has a right to talk there of anything he pleases so long as he does not interfere with the efficiency of the postal service.

—A Canadian legislator, in advocating the passage by the Dominion Parliament of a bill to suppress Sunday newspapers, has been holding up the United States as a horrible example of what happens to nations that permit the publication of such papers. He began with a statement, whose truth is not quite self-evident: "As a result of the degradation of the literary taste of the people of the United States, due to the publication of 1,000 Sunday newspapers, that country no longer has any LONGFELLOWS, WHITTIERS, BRYANTS, or HOLMESES; it has no historians like MOTLEY, BANCROFT, or PRESCOTT, or writers like WASHINGTON IRVING." Putting aside the question whether the writers mentioned have really had no worthy successors, a course made necessary by the fact that the question is one not to be definitely decided by this generation, it is more profitable to take up the Canadian critic's next point: "These were men who lived before the debasing, demoralising, infamous Sunday newspaper curse which has been introduced into the United States." This is a plain implication that "before" is "because," and therefore it is somewhat open to the objections of logicians. For that or some other reason the speech didn't convince the assembled statesmen, and the bill failed to pass.

PERSONAL.

—Whatever attention England has to spare just now from events in the Far East and the Near West is turned upon Gen. Sir HERBERT KITCHENER, whose recent victory at Atbara has made him distinctly the hero of the hour. The General is a typical British officer, and of the very best type at that. He has not attained fame at a leap, after the fashion supposed to be easy for military genius, but has marched slowly and steadily toward it over a route not less difficult than long. Beginning as an officer in the Engineer Corps, it took him twelve years to reach the grade of Captain, and this he won, thanks to a reputation for industry rather than for brilliance. The only luck he had was the chance that sent him to Egypt when the English forces there were commanded by Sir EVELYN WOOD, a man quick to recognise ability like that of KITCHENER, and to bring forward its possessor. Soon acquiring an unusual knowledge of native languages and character, the young officer rose step by step in the service, and when WOLSELEY advanced on Dongola, fourteen years ago, he was sent ahead of the army to deal with disloyal officials and to win over the chiefs who were wavering between fear of the foreign regenerators and desire for the sort of liberty promised to the Mahdi's followers. Since attaining to the position of Sirdar Gen. KITCHENER has continued to manifest the qualities by which he rose. His reckless courage in battle has hardly been noticed, so much less important is it than his executive intelligence and his endless perseverance in the face of obstacles apparently insuperable. His Soudan campaign has been a marvel of great accomplishment with small resources and at small expense. His admirers admit that he has the faults of strength. "Untiring himself," says one of them, "he expects others to have the same power of endurance, rising early and going to bed late, yet always about and always ready for action. He has not, perhaps, made many firm friendships since his rapid rise to eminence began, but he has known how to keep the old ones, and they are ready to go wherever he leads, as the history of the Soudan for the past ten years should suffice to prove."

—Capt. [illegible] must have his doubts as to the [illegible] powers of the people who named the steamer the Buena Ventura. It was [illegible] "good luck" that his vessel, of all [illegible], should have been chosen as the first victim of modern naval warfare. Still, Capt. LOZARRAGO is not so unfortunate as he might be. It's much better to be a Spanish Captain and get taken into Key West than to be an American Captain and get taken into Havana or Cadiz. He will not be starved, tortured, or shot, and if his steamer and its cargo are insured, as is doubtless the case, he will find the present episode annoying rather than calamitous.

—A young Londoner, ARTHUR CHALK by name, has applied for a patent on a projectile which he, with the modesty of all inventors, says is destined to "revolutionise warfare." Through some device which Mr. CHALK as yet refuses to explain, his improved missiles, after moving for a ways in a straight line, according to the orthodox habit—of course no bullet or shell does move in a straight line, but never mind that—will turn at a sharp angle and go up or down, to the right or left, just as may have been determined beforehand by the gunner using them. In other words, Mr. CHALK asserts that soldiers armed with his weapons will be able to shoot around a corner or down behind a parapet, and so destroy enemies who would be beyond the reach of other guns. "There is," he says, "no doubt about the accuracy of aim. If you want to hit somebody behind the corner of a mountain you would find the distance, and fix your bullet to alter its course at a certain moment. Then you'd fire, and the man round the corner would be sorry. Or, say you wanted to hit an enemy's ship lying on the other side of one of your own. That would be the easiest thing imaginable. You would just fix your bullet to go straight for a bit, and then soar upward for a while, and then rush down point first on top of the doomed vessel. The Patent Office people have valued the invention at £150,000, and have told me that it is the most marvelous one of the present age. I have written to the War Office, but they do not reply, and if I do not hear from them I shall offer my invention to a foreign Government. Of course, I would rather the new bullet became the property of the English Government, but I want to know soon." Mr. CHALK should open communications with the Spanish. They are in dire need of such a gun as his, so that they can shoot from behind the mountain of misrepresentation to which they have betaken themselves. By the way, can it be that Mr. CHALK has been playing baseball instead of cricket?

Skim Milk Per Se.

From The Philadelphia Record.

It should not have needed the highest court of the State to decide that there is no legal or moral wrong in selling skim milk for what it is. It is the skim milk masquerading as cream which strikes at the life of the community. That is the stuff which the courts should outlaw.

Farming as a Recreation.

From The Philadelphia Record.

One of our city churches proposes to start a recreation farm for boys. Recreation, farming, and boys are three things that don't usually go together; but the church may prove the rule by a happy exception.

NUGGETS.

Fate.

The villain is always caught in the act—usually the last act.—Chicago News.

Not Quite Disconsolate.

We are informed, by a Washington paper, that Polo has left us. We still have golf, however.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Queer Thing About It.

"The statesman," said the Corn-fed Philosopher, "differs from the rest of nature. Levity holds him down and gravity helps him to rise."—Indianapolis Journal.

Experimental.

"Did the prisoner offer any excuse for his bigamy?"

"Yes; he said he was tempted to keep on marrying until he got a wife that could make a good cup of coffee."—Chicago Record.

Invincible.

"What do you think," said Mr. Hiland, "of the action of the Government in naming two of the newly acquired vessels the Yale and Harvard?"

"That will be all right," replied Mr. Halket, "if the ships are manned by football players, and the men are instructed to fight against Spain and not against each other."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE AWAKING OF COLUMBIA.

J. K. Lawson in Toronto Mail and Empire.

Columbia at the feast of life sat stately, calm, elate,
Smiled peace within her borders, smiled plenty at her gate;
At her full table from all lands, driven forth by direst need,
The peoples of old Europe sat down in peace to feed.

O'erflowed the wine of plenteousness, abundance there of bread,
Columbia called them children all, as on the full years sped,
Nor care had she for lands o'er sea, so she but held her own,
Scant reverence for empty pomp, for King, or court, or throne.

The nations over seas looked on—they saw her sons at play,
The goal was gold, they raced for it unshamed the livelong day;
They strove for it, they strained for it, and still the few who won
Most miserable ever were of all men 'neath the sun.

And still Columbia smiled, and still she feasted and she slept;
The nations whispered, "Death-in-life hath to her vitals crept;
The lust of gold hath slain her soul, she is corrupt within,"
So said the nations while each hugged her own especial sin.

Columbia slept, but through her dream of peace there rang a cry,
A cry as of a people crushed, thrust out to starve and die;
Columbia woke, Columbia rose, forth from its scabbard drew
The too long sheathed Excalibur, the sword that Slavery slew.

She spoke—across the mighty seas the lightnings bore her word—
"Hear, O proud nation who forgets that God, He is the Lord,
The peoples of these lands whom ye oppress are His and ours,
By fatherhood and brotherhood, those whom your hate devours.

"Cease to oppress, out from this land, or by His might who gave
This sword of mine shall make the land you long have curst your grave.
Too long the cruel fires of Spain have faggots made of men;
Too long your devil-pride hath scorned all pleas of tongue or pen.

"Daughter of Her who laid you low and brought you to your knees,
Who laughed to scorn your pride and drove your galleons from the seas,
Old England's child, shall I belie the race of which I come,
And when humanity appeals, be blind and deaf and dumb?

"No, by my faith! here on this rock of right I stand, nor doubt
That as we stamped out slavery so shall we stamp you out."
The nations heard and said: "She may be over fond of gold,
But at the core Columbia is Columbia of old."

LONDON VIEW OF THE WAR

Continental Hostility to America Reflected There, Though Not in Official Circles

TRADE AND PRICES AFFECTED

Farmers Hold Wheat for an Advance and West Indian Boats Cancel Their Trips—Chances of Naval War Discussed.

LONDON, April 22.—One of the strongest features of the war developments is the remarkable optimism of the city financiers, who, until the actual sailing of the United States fleet, tenaciously clung to the delusion daily reiterated in Lombard Street, that there would be no war. Despite the practical evidence, supplied by the steady drop in Spanish consols, which acted as the most accurate barometer of events, the culmination of negotiations to the breaking point was so often deferred that the merchants came to believe that the United States was unwilling to carry its championship of Cuba to the extent of fighting.

Continental Europe steadfastly refuses to believe that the United States is embarking in war for any object other than conquest. Being prone to judge American motives by the standards which appear to actuate their own national policies, the Continental papers predict with the greatest jealousy that the United States will retain all the Spanish colonies, which it will inevitably capture, and that the United States will then become one of the strongest rivals in the world-scramble for the few remaining unoccupied portions of the earth. All opinions and interviews contained in the press of Continental Europe, read between the lines, convey this view.

Effect of the War Abroad.

The first effect of war was felt in Great Britain in the rise in wheat, which has been the means of inducing the bakers to discuss an advance in the price of the four-pound loaf. Many English farmers are holding unthrashed wheat in the hopeful expectation that prolonged hostilities may send grain up to Franco-Prussian war prices.

Liverpool and Manchester trade with the West Indies has been knocked on the head by the notification that no more boats will sail for Cuba and Puerto Rico. Two ships which were billed to sail from Liverpool on Saturday have canceled their departure in anticipation of the blockade of the Island of Cuba. Shippers find solace in the prospect that the war will result in ending the strongly differential tariffs in favor of Barcelona, which have been enforced on all Spanish colonies.

Great Britain's sympathy for America is, like Spanish diplomacy, officially correct. There is scarcely a public man or important newspaper that does not warmly support the United States. At the same time, in private conversation, there is much criticism of the United States, and indorsement of Spain is heard. There is much head-shaking over the result of the coming naval battle, and the feeling even finds its way into print.

Chances of Naval Warfare.

The Daily Graphic to-day prints a long letter from a naval officer, who says both Puerto Rico and Havana ought to be able to hold their own against an attack unsupported by ships. The United States will be forced to blockade both of these islands, and this, the author of the letter thinks, will occupy that Nation's entire fleet, thus leaving the Spaniards free to bombard the coast of the United States. Again, the letter says, Spain is strong enough to defeat either of the blockading fleets which the United States is able to assemble about Cuba and Puerto Rico. In conclusion, the writer thinks that the ships of the Indiana class are so prodigiously overgunned that they are likely to sink themselves.

An editorial in The Chronicle expresses the opinion that the United States fleet is throwing away an excellent strategic opportunity by going to Cuba instead of intercepting the Spanish fleet.

The Daily News says that "the Americans hardly know what they are fighting for," and that "it is an open question whether the freedom of Cuba could not be obtained without recourse to war."

Report of Alarm in New York.

The Daily Mail, whose proprietor, Alfred Harmsworth, is a warm sympathiser with the United States, is doing much to arouse public sentiment by the daily publication of articles bearing upon the atrocities perpetrated by Spaniards, accompanied by pictures of the starving reconcentrados, under the heading, "Why America Is Intervening In Cuba," with the Kipling parody, "If Blood Be the Price of Liberty, Lord, God, We Have Paid the Bill!" At the same time The Daily Mail to-day displays a New York dispatch with the heading, "Scare In America; New York Merchants Closing Their Shops." The dispatch says that many wealthy New Yorkers are fleeing, fearing that the fleet of the United States will be vanquished and the city bombarded.

The St. James's Gazette, discussing the interests of spectators of the coming hostilities, says:

"Taking for granted President McKinley's sincerity in saying the United States do not desire conquest of territory, the fact remains that the United States, which call themselves America, are engaged in endeavoring to expel a European power from her foothold in the New World. This can hardly happen without giving increased force to the sentiment which Mr. Olney expressed in such crude terms in his letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, and the war can hardly end without affecting the general position of the European powers profoundly, be its course what it may."

Possible Action of Europe.

Referring to the possible action of Europe, The St. James's Gazette remarks:

"Spain has done something to put herself right with public opinion in Europe, and no doubt she to some extent is fighting in a common cause. If she gains success and proves herself capable of making head against the United States at sea, thus indicating the presence of a weakness in the American Navy not hitherto suspected, the disposition of the powers to intervene will be greatly strengthened.

"There is a great deal of billing and cooing among emotional Anglo-Saxons at present. In the United States there is a certain amount of gush, probably as sincere as the hysterical emotion excited by Bryan's flashy 'Cross of Gold' metaphor. Here there are always people who gush when America is concerned. But these waves of emotion come and go; deep-rooted feelings of dislike and substantial interests don't."

The London weeklies devote a great amount of space to the war, a large majority of them expressing sympathy with the United States.

The Spectator says: "As a nation the Americans stand absolved of entering the war with an evil spirit. Our fervent hope is that they may win quickly and easily."

The Speaker says: "There cannot be any doubt that the United States is waging a war for a good end; and the Americans must enjoy our best wishes for their ultimate success."

The Statist says: "The sooner Spain comes to terms the better for herself. The United States will need large loans; but the securities will be freely taken in Europe at a moderate rate of interest if Congress makes the debt redeemable in gold."

The Saturday Review alone strikes a discordant note in its sarcastic comments upon President McKinley's reference to the "moral sense of Americans."

HOSTILE TALK IN PARIS.

John Bull and Brother Jonathan Threatened with Vengeance.

PARIS, April 22.—The Libre Parole publishes a violent article attacking Great Britain's attitude toward Spain and characterizing Great Britain as the "hypocritical accomplice of the United States." It says:

"Their alliance is ignominy; but perhaps it is just as well that they should work together, for there will be a day when they will be called to account by international justice, and that day the British leech will be forced to disgorge, and Europe will no longer tolerate the disgrace of allowing the law to be laid down by such assassins and malefactors as John Bull and Brother Jonathan. That day Europe will have reason for congratulation that they will be unable to invoke any excuse for mercy. They have been brothers in infamy, and history will [illegible]

WAR FEVER IN SPAIN

Military Parade in Front of the Royal Palace Reviewed by the Boy King.

CABINET CRISIS IMPROBABLE

Sagasta Declares that Such Rumors Are Unfounded—The Queen Regent Holds Conferences and Calls for 80,000 Troops.

MADRID, April 22.—An immense concourse of people witnessed the military parade in front of the royal palace this morning, and intense enthusiasm was displayed when the little King appeared on the front balcony. The military bands played the national anthem, which was sung by all the people present. Patriotic enthusiasm reigns throughout Madrid and the Spanish provinces. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, has received grandiloquent accounts of the demonstrations in favor of Spain which have taken place recently in Havana.

The Premier announces that the Senate will meet to-morrow and that the Chamber will meet on Monday.

The Queen Regent during the day consulted with Señors Silvela and Romero Robledo, the Conservative leaders. The former said he agreed with the declarations of Marshal Martinez de Campos when the latter said: "There are only two parties in Spain. One is for peace, and the second is for war. The first has failed, and the second now ought to be called."

Señor Gamazo, the Liberal leader, urged the Sagasta Cabinet to continue in office. The Premier, on leaving the palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon, declared that there was absolutely no foundation in the rumors of a Cabinet crisis. It is probable, however, that the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, will insist upon resigning in order to take command of a squadron.

The Queen Regent had a long conference to-day with Gen. Weyler, and the European diplomats had frequent conferences with Señor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Admiral Chacon, upon being consulted on the subject by the Queen Regent to-day, informed her Majesty that he believed the Spanish Navy would be successful in its engagements with the fleets of the United States.

A royal decree has been gazetted, calling out 80,000 men of the reserves of 1897.

This evening a crowd 6,000 strong, delirious, carrying flags and shouting "Viva España!" "We want war!" and "Down with the Yankees!" burned the Stars and Stripes in front of the residence of Señor Sagasta, the Premier, who was accorded an ovation. The people then went to the residence of M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, and insisted that he should make his appearance; but the French Ambassador was not at home.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN SPAIN.

Sharp Declines in All the Leading Securities—Demands for Coin in Exchange for Notes.

LONDON, April 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"A most unpleasant feature of the situation is the panic on the Madrid and Barcelona Bourses and in financial circles all over Spain, despite the energetic efforts of the leading bankers and the remonstrances of the press. The people have begun in Madrid and even more so in the provinces to crowd the branch offices of the Bank of Spain to exchange notes for silver, which has long been the only current coin in Spain. El Imparcial says that in three days 15,000,000 pesetas have thus been drawn in silver from the Bank of Spain at Barcelona.

"The decline in Spanish funds and all the favorite securities of the native investors has been painful. As everybody knows, the Spaniards themselves nowadays hold almost all their consols, their Cuban debt, and other issues. It will suffice to quote as instances the Bank of Spain shares, which, since the last settlement have declined from 404 to 270; the tobacco monopoly, which has fallen from 248 to 190, and the Cuban bonds, which have fallen from 92 to 51; while exchange on Paris has risen from 32 to 68, to say nothing of the gold premiums.

"Indeed, it was a presentiment of the consequences of war for Spanish finance that made business men and financiers in Spain so long the warmest advocates of a conciliatory and peaceful settlement of the Cuban question, which has been made impossible by the policy of the United States."

SAGASTA'S POSITION IMPROVED.

Liberal Cabinet Strengthened by Madrid Consultations.

LONDON, April 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Friday night, comments upon the great extent to which Señor Sagasta has strengthened his position by his "decisive attitude toward the United States and his advice to the Queen Regent to consult all the political leaders." He says:

"Señor Sagasta probably took the latter step because he felt, and several of his colleagues, especially Señor Moret and Admiral Bermejo, felt, that their general policy was not popular.

"Marshal Campos, after his audience of the Queen Regent, publicly declared that he had advised her to stick to the Liberal Cabinet, and, if that were impossible, then to call upon the Conservatives to take the helm, adding that if it became necessary, in default of other solutions, he himself would always be ready to assist the monarchy and his country, though he had no personal ambition."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"In well-informed Parliamentary circles a pessimistic view is taken as to the upshot of the war. Even the politicians who are patriotically supporting the Government accuse the Liberal Cabinet of having brought about the war and of having made no preparations to carry it on. Those who have studied the question affirm that the war will be of very short duration, and that when it is terminated those who are responsible for it will be called to account.

"It is rumored that Señor Sagasta will be succeeded by Captain General Lopez Dominguez, but even if this new Ministry should be formed it would not survive the conclusion of peace."

BLANCO PROCLAIMS WAR.

Amnesty Decrees Annulled and Martial Law Declared—Plans for the Defense of Cuba.

HAVANA, April 22.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has published a decree confirming his previous decrees and declaring the island to be in a state of war. He also annuls his former decrees granting pardon to insurgents, and places under martial law all those who are guilty of treason, espionage, crimes against peace or against the independence of the nation, seditious revolts, attacks against the form of government or against the authorities, and against those who disturb public order, though only by means of printed matter.

The Colonial Government has issued a manifesto protesting against the intervention of the United States "at the moment of the establishment of the new régime and political liberty, and when Cuba, for the first time, was going to elect a Colonial Parliament, replacing Spain's sovereignty in Cuba with autonomy." The manifesto also intimates that it is the intention of the United States to annex Cuba, and adds: "It is the duty of all inhabitants to repel the invaders. Remember the heroic conduct of the defenders of Havana a century ago against the invaders of Albemarle," (referring to the British invasion.)

The Directors of the Produce and Stock Exchanges visited the Captain General this morning in order to offer him their unconditional support. In so doing they notified the General that they had taken steps to avoid a rise in the price of provisions and to expel all members who attempt to raise prices. They added that, in case of necessity, they would furnish free provisions to the garrison and to the poor of the city.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society also called on the Captain General. They offered their services during the war, and [illegible] to provide provisions for a [illegible] for the poor which it is proposed [illegible] immediately.

The Chamber of Commerce met in [illegible] consideration the state of public affairs and to plan the necessary measures, in combination with the military authorities, to avoid a surprise. Gen. Arolas, the Military Governor, has taken supreme charge of the civil government of the city, and Señor Bruson, the Civil Governor, will devote his attention to sanitary precautions.

Business to-day is paralyzed and exchange is weaker. The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, bound for New York, carries over 200 passengers, $1,000,000 in gold shipped by Upmann & Co., and $265,000 in gold shipped by J. M. Borjes.

LONDON, April 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says the Government has instructed Gov. Gen. Blanco to declare the armistice in Cuba ended.

Madrid Cheered by Havana News.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Much stress is laid upon the telegrams received from Havana announcing the enthusiasm of the loyalists and the volunteers at the prospect of co-operating with the authorities and the Spanish on land and sea in repelling foreign aggression."

MARTIAL SPIRIT IN SPAIN.

Plan of Warfare Not Disclosed, but the People Enthusiastic.

LONDON, April 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Thursday, describes his sensations on entering Spanish territory. He says:

"Directly the frontier is crossed the stranger feels the martial spirit breathing everywhere in the country. The Spanish people feel that the Americans have been amusing them with dilatory negotiations while they have prepared themselves for war. Nevertheless, everywhere they proclaim that they will suffer gladly the heavy taxation necessary to provide funds. My belief is that Spain has settled a plan of warfare, though nothing is disclosed to indicate its nature."

MADRID EDITORS UNDAUNTED.

Sneering Comments of the Press on the Blockade of Cuba.

MADRID, April 22.—The Liberal to-day recalls the blockade of Carthagena, South America, in 1741, when, it says, 2,000 Spaniards repulsed a British fleet with 11,000 men on board, killing 600 of the British. The Liberal adds: "The English were so sure of victory that medals had previously been struck, representing a Spaniard kneeling and delivering his sword to the British Admiral."

The Liberal points to this as being a lesson to Spaniards "not to be dismayed by Yankee bluster. In blockading Cuba and Puerto Rico the Yankees may have an experience similar to that of their English forefathers. The Yankee flag won't daunt Spanish bravery in defense of Spain's legitimate rights, brutally attacked by ambitious adventurers."

Respecting the blockade of Cuba, El Epoca calls to mind and invites the attention of Europe to the fact that "both America and Spain accepted clause four in the Declaration of Paris, providing that a blockade must be effective and not on paper." El Epoca declares:

"Twice the present American fleet would be inadequate to establish an effective blockade of Cuba. Moreover, under the established rules a blockade requires a previous notification to the authorities of Cuba and the powers, allowing all shipping a definite term to clear out of the blockaded ports."

HAVANA PRESS COMMENT.

Dismissal of Minister Woodford from Madrid Applauded.

HAVANA, April 22.—The papers here are praising the "energetic attitude" of the Madrid Government in not receiving the ultimatum of the United States and in giving the United States Minister his passports.

The Imparcial says:

"As we are writing, the warships of the United States will have commenced to execute the ignoble crime decreed by Washington, namely, the blockade of Havana. But the guns of our batteries are about to speak. The moment has arrived to prove the endurance and courage of the army, which is so desirous of gaining glory. The first shot fired by the Yankees ought to be the signal for a complete unison of all Spaniards in defense of the Fatherland. Spain has snatched victory from more perilous situations."

El Pais says:

"The Spanish Government has broken off diplomatic relations with the United States because it prefers to turn its back with heroic disdain rather than to receive an insulting ultimatum. Let us go to war. The Americans have taken off their masks, their pretensions of good will, just when the country was coming to a state of peace and to realize the benefits of free self-government as good as their own. Their attitude removes any doubt as to their purpose to possess the island if they can. They trample now upon their humanitarian professions.

"The same hand which a short time ago extended food now draws the sword in defiance of their pacific assurances. But if the Washington Government undertakes to get possession of the key of the Mexican Gulf, it will need to shed much blood. If this country falls into the power of the Americans, nothing will be left but massacre, and all the waters of the Mexican Gulf will not be enough to wash off the spot on American history."

Spaniards Hopeless, but Loyal.

LONDON, April 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The news from Spain indicates that the national subscription will total £30,000,000. It is said that all able-bodied men are ready to take up arms. All the Spaniards that I meet are convinced that serious resistance is useless, yet they are all convinced that Spain will not yield, but will fight all the more admirably because fighting for honor."

Spanish Painters to Enlist.

LONDON, April 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says the artists belonging to the Spanish Academy in Rome, the most brilliant group of painters in Italy, have decided to return to Spain and enroll as volunteers.

Bullfights to Raise War Funds.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Bullfights have been arranged in all the large towns, the proceeds to be devoted to the national defense fund."

THE VISITORS FROM YALE.

Students of Sociology Pass a Busy Day in New York.

Lessons in practical social economics were continued yesterday by the party of Yale students of sociology visiting this city under direction of Prof. William T. Blackman. The thirty students slept in the Mills House, in Bleecker Street, Thursday night, and after jotting down their impressions of the experience, yesterday afternoon headed for the University Settlement, where the work was explained to them. The College Settlement in Rivington Street, and the Hebrew Institute, at Jefferson Street and East Broadway, were also visited.

About noon the visitors called to pay their respects to Mayor Van Wyck. They were accompanied by the Rev. J. B. Devins of Mount Hope Chapel, who asked the Mayor to address the students on the subject of the public institutions. The Mayor informed the delegation that he was not there to lecture but to administer the affairs of his office. Secretary Downes showed the callers about the building.

Visits to the Hartley House at 413 West Forty-sixth Street, and to the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, at 310 West Fifty-seventh Street, were also made.

Last on the students' programme before separating was a symposium at Assembly Hall, in the Charities Building, where a number of prominent charity workers made short addresses. Dr. William H. Tolman of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and N. S. Rosenau of the United Hebrew Charities were some of the speakers.

New Insurance Law for Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 22.—The Legislature enacted into law to-day the Harper Senate bill, permitting companies to do life insurance on the stipulated premium plan in this State. These companies have been doing business under the assessment plan, but have been technically violating the law, which permits only post-mortem assessments. Superintendent Matthews of the Insurance Department had a test case brought, and is behind the new law. The stipulated premium companies have 70,000 policy holders in Ohio, representing $110,000,000 in [illegible].

PRESIDENT TALKS TO SMALLEY.

Quoted in The London Times as Having No Wish to Annex Cuba and Confident of Success.

LONDON, April 22.—The Times publishes this morning from Mr. George W. Smalley, its American correspondent, a dispatch summarizing his impressions as to the Hispano-American situation, gained during a conversation with President McKinley. Mr. Smalley says:

"With a single exception, for which I have permission, I shall repeat nothing that President McKinley said. All responsibility for the statements which follow is mine. The strongest impression from the conversation is the spirit of confidence which inspires him. Not a shadow of doubt of the justice of his cause remains in his mind. He has no wish to annex Cuba, and believes that only a small faction of the Americans wishes it.

"Whether Europe believes this or not, it is absolutely true. The President has not the least doubt of the success of the American arms. I asked him: 'Are we at war?' He hesitated. I quoted Mr. Gladstone's famous reply: 'We are not at war; only engaged in war operations.' The President laughed and seemed content with that Gladstonian distinction.

"The President is so convinced of the righteousness of his cause that he cannot imagine Europe should think otherwise; and therefore he turns a somewhat deaf ear to warnings from Europe.

"I asked him whether some response should not be made to England's friendly declarations. 'You can say,' he answered, 'that the whole of the United States responds to them.' At the conclusion, the President told me he never felt better in his life."

PERU'S PROTOCOL WITH CHILE.

Report that It Was Signed by Plenipotentiaries at Santiago.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, April 22.—It is credibly reported that the protocol between the Peruvian and Chilean Governments was signed to-day at Santiago de Chile by the Peruvian plenipotentiary, Senhor Billinghurst, Vice President of Peru, and the Chilean Foreign Minister, Senhor La Torro.

If sanctioned by the Congresses of the two nations, the only black cloud on the horizon of the Pacific—the dispute as to the Provinces of Tacna and Arica—will be removed.

COL. SHERVINTON A SUICIDE.

Commander of the Malagasy Army in 1895 Ends His Life.

LONDON, April 22.—Col. Charles Robert Shervinton, the English soldier of fortune, who commanded the Malagasy Army in its anti-French campaign of 1895, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on Tuesday, during a fit of temporary insanity.

Col. Shervinton came prominently before the public three years ago, when, as the adventurous head of the native army of Madagascar, he fought against the French forces of invasion, who were to establish a colony of the republic in place of a suzerainty. Col. Shervinton was a soldier of fortune, who had failed to obtain a commission in the British Army when he came up for examination in 1877. In 1878 he went to South Africa, and was placed in command of the native infantry in Ekowe. Although he had failed in his technical test on the art of war, he was very brave, and in the campaign of 1880 he was promoted to a Captain's berth in the Cape Mounted Rifles, and finally, on the recommendation of the commanding General, he was made a Major. He served under Col. Carrington in the Basuto war, and after his superior was wounded he took command and drove the blacks from the field. He was wounded several times, and once by his own men as he was attempting to lead them in a charge. In 1884 he went over to Madagascar and became Military Secretary at the capital, Antananarivo, and Commander in Chief of the Malagasy Army. When the French expeditionary corps, under command of Gen. Duchesne, began operations in April, 1895, he organized the Hovas for defense in the cities of Marovoay, Lispisca, Mahambo, and Betalboca. Shervinton complained bitterly that his plans were rendered naught by the meddling of the native Prime Minister. These cities were the first to fall into the hands of the French. In September, when the French arrived at Antananarivo, Shervinton threw up his commission, but was not allowed to depart, and was forced to accompany the Court to Ambosistra. After the surrender of the Hovas Government he went to South Africa, where he was reported to be a year ago.

MME. NEVILLE'S PERFORMANCE.

She Impersonates Historic Characters at Primrose & West's.

A new feature was included in the programme presented last night at the performance of Primrose & West's minstrels at the Olympia, in the appearance of Mme. Sara Neville, who introduced a series of historic character representations. She impersonated "Queen Elizabeth signing the death warrant of Mary Stuart," "Mary Stuart's last moments before her execution," "Martha Washington at the return of the Father of Our Country," and "the Statue of Liberty."

Mme. Neville's impersonation seemed perfect in every detail, and in the character of Martha Washington she provoked considerable enthusiasm. She gave impressive dignity to the other parts she portrayed. Her costumes are worthy of mention, especially the one worn as Queen Elizabeth. Each impersonation was accompanied by five minutes' talk.

HENRY WOODRUFF'S MATINEE.

The principal item on the bill of Mr. Henry Woodruff's entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon was a one-act play by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, treating of life in rural Georgia. Drent Dury, the hero of "Po' White Trash," is a Southern poor white of the lowliest description, sickly, lazy, dawdling, and of dubious origin, but, withal, a poet and a lover. His aunt, a slattern with a fierce temper and a shuffling, drawling, snuff-dipping gossip of the neighborhood, are other similar personages, in contrast with whom are three respectable white persons and two happy-go-lucky darkies. The scene is the vaguely defined dooryard of a tumble-down cabin on the margin of a swamp infested with copperheads, and the plot is elemental, while the incidental romance is as old as romance can be.

But the piece has character as well as appreciable humor and pathos to commend it, and its intelligent performance gave much gratification to a small audience of Mr. Woodruff's friends. As young Dury, Mr. Woodruff was capably assisted by Maud Hosford as the aunt, Ina Hammer as the snuff-dipping woman; John Bunny, Helen Lowell, Eugene Jepson, and Jessie Mackaye.

In another one-act play by Mrs. Sutherland, called "A Bit of Instruction," Mr. Woodruff appeared as a silly and caddish representative of "society," who had an interview with one of those ineffably courteous, self-sacrificing, benignant actors who first attested their great superiority to other human beings in the cheap fiction of the late sixties. This piece, too, was cleverly performed, Mr. Robert Edeson taking the actor's part as discreetly as possible.

SALVINI'S SCENERY ATTACHED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 22.—Messrs. Armbruster & Sons, scenic artists of this city, have attached, through a proceeding in the local Common Pleas Court, the scenery used by the late Alexander Salvini, who died in Florence nearly two years ago. Suit is brought against Mrs. Maud Salvini, widow and administratrix of the eminent tragedian. The Armbruster studio has a claim of $1,280 against the estate for retouching the scenery, which is still here, and valued at $30,000.

Dimock—Chamberlain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Miss Laura Chamberlain, the daughter of Mrs. Emily Beaver Chamberlain, widow of William Hayes Chamberlain, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was married to William De Wolf Dimock of New York, at 3,905 Chestnut Street, this city, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Stephen W. Dana performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is an officer in the Second Division of the New York Naval Militia, and the wedding was to have come off in an elaborate scale in June. As Mr. Dimock expected to be called out for service the marriage was hastened.

Read "The Sailor Ghosts," by Jeffrey Roche, among the brilliant artistic features in The Criterion, [illegible]. Out to-day.—Adv.

GEN. WOODFORD IN PARIS

United States Minister to Spain Reaches French Soil After Exciting Experiences.

SPANIARDS STONE HIS TRAIN

He Frustrates a Forcible Attempt to Capture Mr. Morena, His Private Secretary, Who Is a Subject of Great Britain.

PARIS, April 22.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister to Spain, accompanied by the party with which he left Madrid, arrived in this city at 7:45 o'clock this evening. The party, which left Madrid at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, reached Hendaye, on the Spanish frontier, at 8 o'clock this morning, after a night of exciting experiences.

Hostile demonstrations were frequent throughout the trip from Madrid to Hendaye, the most serious ones occurring at Segovia, Valladolid, and Tolosa. It was a great relief to the Minister's party when the General finally reached French soil, but Gen. Woodford, personally, seemed unconscious of any danger.

The Segovia incident was comparatively unimportant. The students of the military school, in full uniform, packed the station. They were silent until the train started, when there was an enthusiastic outburst of cheering for Spain and Cuba.

The Valladolid affair threatened to be quite serious. Thousands of excited people attempted to invade the railroad station, and the twenty civil guards who accompanied the train were compelled to form up in front of Gen. Woodford's carriage with drawn swords, while other civil guards of the local force issued from the station in order to protect the train. The guards did everything possible to keep back the mob, whose yells and shrieks resounded on all sides. Stones were thrown at the train and windows were broken. A newspaper man was wounded in the face by broken glass. Sir Charles Hall, the Recorder of the City of London, had a narrow escape from being hit by stones, and Montague Hughes Crackenthorpe, the well-known Queen's Counsel, had a similar experience.

Gen. Woodford knew nothing of the disturbances until he reached Tolosa. There a Sergeant of the civil guard, accompanied by a private detective, boarded the train and demanded that Joaquin Morena disembark from the cars. James, the General's colored valet, thereupon awakened Gen. Woodford, who hurriedly dressed while matters were being explained to him.

The General then formally protested against the attempted interference with his suite, declaring that Mr. Morena was his private secretary and a British subject. The Spaniards, however, claimed that he was a Spanish subject, but the General refused to give him up to the police, and placed himself in the doorway of the compartment in which Mr. Morena was traveling, declaring he would only surrender the latter if forced to do so.

The Minister asked a correspondent to inform the Spaniards that he had placed Mr. Morena under the protection of the British flag, and that if they took him it would only be by using personal violence to the United States Minister, who proposed to protect Mr. Morena until the frontier was crossed. The correspondent explained to the Spaniards the serious nature of their action, pointing out that it might lead to complications with Great Britain. This argument prevailed, and the troublesome visitors withdrew. A detachment of police accompanied the train from Tolosa to San Sebastian.

The farewell of Gen. Woodford to Spain was in keeping with the dignity he displayed throughout the crisis. When asked, as the train crossed the boundary line, if he had anything to say, he simply raised his hat and said "Good-bye." The General, in bidding farewell to the correspondent, who accompanied him to the frontier, expressed his sincere thanks to all the representatives of the press, European and American, for their uniform kindness and good faith during his stay in Spain.

Herbert W. Bowen, United States Consul General a Barcelona, has arrived at Narbonne, France.

PLANS OF SENOR POLO.

The Former Spanish Minister to Sail for Home from Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 22.—Señor Polo y Bernabé consented to a brief interview this afternoon, although he said he had nothing to say through the press. He referred to the letter of ex-Minister Phelps as embodying his sentiments.

Señor Polo claimed that he had been misrepresented by the press. He was apparently amused at a published statement that he was afraid to eat food prepared for him on the train which brought him here.

"Then you don't think the Americans would be so treacherous as to poison you?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly not," he replied with emphasis. "It was stupid to suggest such a thing. And yet I have just as good reason to say that the Americans would poison me as you people of the United States had for saying we blew up the Maine."

When it was suggested to him that Spain had been fortunate in having strong men at Washington, he replied:

"They have at least been gentlemen."

Señor Polo said his plans were to go to Toronto to-morrow for a few days in order to settle up some business of the legation. He will then go to either Halifax or Montreal and sail for Spain.

J. M. Torroja, late Spanish Consul at Philadelphia, and his assistant, arrived here this morning.

CARE OF SPANISH INTERESTS.

French and Austrian Representatives to Divide the Work.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—As a result of objections raised by the State Department to the joint action of the French Ambassador and the Austrian Minister, in representing Spain in this country, it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement has been made by which the Ambassador and Minister will divide their duties and will act separately in looking after Spanish affairs and in dealing with the authorities here. The arrangement was made after a conference between Judge Day and the Ambassador and Minister.

At the outset the department took decided grounds against a "joint" representation, believing that it invited confusion, and was quite unusual. It was explained, however, that Spain had made her request simultaneously to France and Austria, and that both Governments had accepted simultaneously. Although it imposed an onerous duty, the acceptances, it was explained, were dictated by the usual comity between nations. Having two acceptances, the Spanish Government did not feel at liberty to prefer one over the other, but accepted the protection of both countries. While this explanation was in every way satisfactory to the authorities here, they did not wish the situation to become complicated by any divided responsibility.

The Ambassador and Minister thereupon made known their course, which contemplates distinct action in different localities, and this was satisfactory to the United States. The French Consular officers will take charge of Spanish interests at New Orleans, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston, and Galveston. At these points the Austrian Government is not represented by Consular officers. If any case originates at these points, and is brought before the State Department, then the French Ambassador will take entire charge of the negotiations, so far as Spain's interests are concerned, without consulting the Austrian Minister. Austrian Consuls and Vice Consuls will take charge of Spanish interests at New York, Chicago, and Pittsburg, and as to cases in these localities the Austrian Minister will act independently and without consulting the French Ambassador.

In smaller cities, where no Consuls belonging to the regular service of France or Austria are located, the Consular Agents, commercial or honorary, will take charge of Spanish interests, seniority determining whether a French or an Austrian official shall be in charge. The Ambassador and Minister will have no joint functions to perform for Spain, in the sense of conducting diplomatic negotiations, as all diplomatic relations with Spain are terminated.

The Spanish Records Here.

The remaining furniture and records of the Spanish Consulate were yesterday removed to the French Consulate, but it has not yet been definitely settled whether or not the Spanish Consular business will be conducted there throughout the duration of the war. The Acting French Consul, M. Charpentier, intimated yesterday that the Spanish business would be transferred to the Austrian Consulate. M. Charpentier said that Consul General Baldasano's family would sail for Europe to-day by the steamer Werra, but he was not sure that Señor Baldasano himself would go.

MRS. McKINLEY CHEERED.

Presence of the President's Wife at Daly's Theatre Aroused the Patriotic Ardor of the Audience.

Mrs. William McKinley, the President's wife, who is staying at the Windsor Hotel as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, passed the day quietly yesterday. After breakfast she took a drive in company with her sister-in-law, and rode through Central Park, visiting Grant's tomb later, and returning about noon by way of Riverside Drive. On returning to her apartments, Mrs. McKinley found that a long-distance telephone had been installed there, connecting with the White House. She immediately called up the Washington terminus, and was soon talking with the President.

A luncheon party was held after the morning drive. Besides Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Abner McKinley, there were Mrs. Marshall Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. M. A. Stafford of New York, and Miss Mabel McKinley, Mrs. Abner McKinley's daughter.

During the afternoon several callers were received, among them Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Theodore S. Peck of Burlington, Vt.; Pay Director James E. Tolfree of the United States Navy, and Mrs. William L. Strong, wife of the ex-Mayor.

After dining at 7 o'clock a theatre party was formed. Whitelaw Reid escorted Mrs. McKinley to a coach at the Forty-sixth Street entrance to the hotel. Others in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Lyde Endsley, George Barber, and Col. Wilbur C. Brown.

The party occupied two boxes at Daly's Theatre, but it was not until the curtain had dropped on the first act of "La Poupée" that the audience became aware of Mrs. McKinley's presence. Then all eyes were turned toward her box, and a burst of applause greeted her from every part of the house. The orchestra promptly struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the audience, rising, cheered long and enthusiastically.

"FAKIRS" EXHIBITION CLOSES.

An Auction and Dance of Original Character Are Held.

"Nothing if not original" has been the motto of the Society of American Fakirs, composed of members of the Art Students' League at their exhibition, which has been open during the week to establish a scholarship in the league. The auction and dance with which the exhibition closed yesterday at the league's quarters, in West Fifty-seventh Street, were in accord with the motto. Fully $250 was realized from the auction, and nearly as much more has been obtained through the week.

Lewis Buddy and Ludwig Henning, who acted as auctioneers, obtained $15 for one "fake" picture, a poster by Harry White, and the others went at lower prices. "Fake" telegrams were received during the afternoon, and a "fake" telephone, over which messages were taken from Thomas B. Reed, Alphonso XIII., and others, added to the enlivenment. In the evening the dance, which was in costumes mimicking the "fake" pictures, was under the direction of C. W. Kirby, and the enjoyment was prolonged to a late hour.

A War Wedding.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Lieut. Sturges of Company E, First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Marcia G. Korts of Denver. The ceremony was performed at the home of Lieut. Sturges's parents, 558 Fiftieth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Chaplain of the First Regiment. Miss Korts came to Chicago at the request of Lieut. Sturges, who did not think he could afford to spare the time to go to Colorado in view of the imminence of war and the prospect of the First Regiment being sent to the front.

Miss Sara Anderson's Recital.

The song recital by Miss Sara Anderson in Mendelssohn Hall last evening was well attended. The occasion, besides being Miss Anderson's first public appearance, was her twenty-first birthday. She has a mezzo soprano voice, and it was heard to advantage in an admirably arranged programme. Miss Anderson was assisted by Miss Jennie Hoyle, an able young violinist.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The dramatic association attached to the Polytechnic Institute presented a three-act musical extravaganza, entitled "El Mahdi," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. Carl Venth served as musical director.

The last for the season of the dance recitals of Elizabeth Bioren Duncan, illustrated by the dancing of Isadora Duncan, was given at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon before a number of well-known society people.

The annual Spring concert and reception of the Packer Institute Glee Club was held last evening in the reception room of the institute, Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. After the vocal and instrumental programme there was dancing, and supper was served at midnight.

There was a large assemblage at the dance last evening in the old farmhouse, in Prospect Park. Hundreds of incandescent lamps of various colors illuminated the grounds. The dance began at 9 o'clock. Brooks and Denton played a number of selections on banjos. Supper was served at 11 o'clock, and the dancing continued until 1 A. M.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Sara Frances Hall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards Hall, of 17 East Sixty-sixth Street, to Dr. Alonzo Eugene Austin, Jr. The ceremony will take place Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and will be performed by the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay of Newark.

The pupils of the Wilson Industrial School at 125 St. Mark's Place participated in a number of pretty and instructive exercises yesterday afternoon to observe the forty-sixth anniversary of the institution. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell and the Rev. Daniel Redmond spoke to the children. Exhibitions of the cooking and sewing of the pupils were given.

A musicale and recital by Miss Agnes Crawford, assisted by Mrs. Marie Gibson and Felix Leipniker, was given in the East Room at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Eliza Newcombe Alexander, Mrs. R. E. Downing, Mrs. Edgar M. Hoagland, Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, Mrs. M. Ten Broeck, and Mrs. Charles R. Treat.

Henry Holden Huss, assisted by David Bispham and Henry Waller, accompanist, gave a piano and song recital yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria that was heard by nearly 300 members of the fashionable set. Special interest was directed toward two numbers of the musical programme. One of these, "Haidenroslein," Beethoven, arranged from manuscript sketches by Mr. Huss, had not been heard in public in New York, and the other, "All the World's a Stage"—"As You Like It"—was arranged by Mr. Huss and presented for the first time.

G. PARSONS LATHROP BURIED.

A requiem mass was sung in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday morning for George Parsons Lathrop. A large number of the writer's friends and former literary associates were present. The coffin, which rested on a catafalque near the main entrance prior to the service, was completely covered with floral tributes. Preceded by the clergy, and followed by a long procession of taper-bearing choristers, the coffin was borne up the main aisle to a place directly in front of the chancel, the tones of the great organ blending with the male voices in a Gregorian chant during the processional.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father G. M. Searle. There was no sermon. The mourning party included the mother and the widow of the poet and novelist, and his brother, Francis Lathrop. There were also delegations from the Executive Council of the American Copyright League, the Authors' Club, and The Players.

The interment was private in Greenwood Cemetery, only the members of the family accompanying the body to the grave.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard Smith.

Richard Smith, the veteran Ohio journalist, who for many years was a prominent figure and a leader of public opinion in the Middle West, died Thursday night at his residence in Cincinnati. Mr. Smith was born in Ireland of Scottish ancestry in 1823, and came to America in 1841, going to Cincinnati, where for a time he worked at his trade of carpentering. He had received a fair education, and had too much ambition to be content to remain a laboring man. He became acquainted with the employes of The Chronicle, afterward The Cincinnati Gazette, and through their influence and that of a number of business men, he was made Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, serving in that capacity from 1843 to 1855, when he decided to devote himself entirely to journalism. In 1846 he became connected with the staff of The Cincinnati Gazette, in which paper he purchased an interest about 1854, which he added to from time to time until at its consolidation with The Commercial, Murat Halstead's paper, in 1883, he was the principal owner and chief editorial writer. After the consolidation Mr. Smith was business manager of The Commercial-Gazette, until Mr. Halstead came to New York, when he assumed general control, retaining that responsibility until a reorganization in 1891 left him free to resume editorial work. For many years he was a Director of the old Western Associated Press, and at the time of his death was a member of the Cincinnati Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Smith before the war of the rebellion was a Whig. He gave his adherence to the Republican Party at its organization, and remained a faithful member and leader to the last. During the civil war, and in the exciting political struggles that succeeded it, his paper, then The Cincinnati Gazette, exerted a marked influence in Ohio and the States contiguous to it.

Channing Moore Britton.

Channing Moore Britton, senior member of the firm of Brewster & Co., died of paralysis Thursday at the Hotel Renaissance, 10 West Forty-third Street. The funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Frances M. Britton, 16 West Forty-sixth Street, Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The interment will take place at Trinity Cemetery. Mr. Britton was born in this city July 15, 1847, and at an early age he began work for the firm of Brewster & Co., of which his father was a member, and remained with the firm all his life. He was a prominent member of the National Carriage Builders' Association, and took especial interest in the technical school conducted under its auspices for the education of mechanics. He was also Vice President and Trustee of the Union Dime Savings Institution, and a member of the Manhattan, Lotos, and Lambs Clubs.

William Ripley Gould.

William Ripley Gould died at noon yesterday at his home in Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty-two years old, and was born in Ohio. When eighteen years of age he rode on horseback to Sharon, Conn., wandered to several other places, and finally settled in New York. He went into the dry goods business, but a few years later left it and entered the Stock Exchange, with which he was connected until 1886, when poor health compelled him to retire. He was a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church at Clinton and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, and the funeral services will be held there at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The Rev. Dr. John Fox, the pastor of the church, will conduct the services. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Capt. Henry Kellett.

Capt. Henry Kellett died yesterday at his home, 499 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland, and came to America as a boy. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, and at the close of the war was a First Lieutenant. He participated in many of the great battles of the war, including Fredericksburg and the siege of Port Hudson, and at Cedar Creek was wounded. In 1867 he went on the police force as a patrolman, and in 1872 became a Sergeant. On June 14, 1885, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and while in command of the Fifteenth Precinct broke up the notorious "Smoky Hollow" gang. On April 8, 1889, he retired on pension. He was a member of Rankin Post, G. A. R. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH LEHMANN METZGER, wife of Abraham Metzger of this city, died Thursday in Switzerland from pneumonia. A cablegram announcing the fact was received by Mrs. Metzger's mother, Mrs. Lehmann, at her home, 26 West Eighty-ninth Street, Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger were married about two months ago in this city, and soon afterward left for Switzerland, where they expected to remain several months. The body will be brought to this city for burial.

A Correspondent Answered.

A "Constant Reader."—The steamboat Lexington, New York to Stonington, was burned off Eaton's Neck, L. I., Jan. 14, 1840. There were 140 lives lost.

Gold on the Furst Bismarck.

The steamship Furst Bismarck, which arrived last night, brought 6,700,000 marks in gold, consigned to various bankers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

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MARRIED.

ALLEY—LORD.—On Tuesday, April 12, 1898, at 12 M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Susie Isabelle Lord of New York to Henry Thomas Alley of Virginia.

BELKNAP—HUTCHINGS.—On Thursday, April 21, 1898, at Galveston, Texas, by the Rev. Charles M. Beckwith, Rey Sealy, daughter of John Henry Hutchings, Esq., of Galveston, to Waldron Phoenix Belknap.

DIMOCK—CHAMBERLIN.—On Thursday, April 21, 1898, at 3905 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D. D., Laura, daughter of Emily Beaver and the late William Hayes Chamberlain, to William De Wolf Dimock of New York.

GIBBS—ANDREWS.—On Wednesday, April 20, at All Souls' Church, New York, by Rev. Charles H. Eaton, Rufus Macqueen Gibbs to Cornelia Noyes Andrews.

GOULD—SANDERS.—On Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and 31st Street, by Rev. Henry M. Sanders, Ethel Blanche Sanders, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Walton Sanders, to William Stocking Gould.

DIED.

CREAMER.—On Friday, April 22, William G. Creamer, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 75 Second Place, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GOULD.—On Friday, April 22, 1898, William Ripley Gould, in his 82d year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 82d Street, between 1st and 2d Avenues, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 25, at 11 o'clock.

GRINNELL.—Robert Minturn Grinnell, at Nice, April 17.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, April 22, 1898, Mary Frances, youngest daughter of the late John H. and Mary Amerman Johnson.
Funeral services will be held from the Chapel of the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of 5th Avenue and 48th Street, on Saturday, April 23, at 12:30 P. M. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

LITTLE.—At Larchmont, New York, April 22, Cecilia Carrie, daughter of the late Andrew D. Letson, widow of Charles C. Little.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OAKFORD.—At the John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, on the 22d inst., Ellen Oakford, daughter of Ellen Oakford, in the 43d year of her age.

REYNOLDS.—On April 21, Eliza M., widow of Orlando J. Reynolds, aged 84 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from The Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, April 23, at 11 A. M.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 22.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ADELSDORFER, David, 351 E. 50th St.	70	21
ANNING, Henry, 216 W. 50th St.	[illegible]	21
ARUNDEL, Edward S., 122 E. 81st St.	34	19
ALLER, Gertrude, 1,042 2d Av.	1	21
AVERY, Mary, 94th St. and Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROBLISS, Albert, 331 E. 81st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTLER, Kate, 421 W. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRENNAN, William, 503 W. 148th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BURT, George W., Hoboken, N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEHAN, Julia G., 1,276 N. Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARRETT, David, 351 E. 18th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BENNETT, Richard, 341 W. 120th St.	19	[illegible]
BRITTON, Channing M., 3 W. 43d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BECK, Maria, 238 Lenox Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRIMMINS, Jane, 503 E. 71st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONNORS, Thomas, 308 E. 53d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLAY, Thomas L., 216 E. 97th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORTINA, James, 146 Cherry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CASEY, Maria E., High Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRONIN, John, 28 Little 12th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CANNON, Catharine, Bedford Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
COHN, Rebecca, 18 Pelham St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DINEEN, Daniel, 2 Broome St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOLAN, Margaret, 421 E. 19th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONAHER, James, 40 Hamilton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FUCHS, Sallie, 225 2d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLEISIG, Sarah, 86 Goerck St.	1	[illegible]
FEINGLISTER, Ike, 88 Allen St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FERDINAND, Barbara, 546 Buckhout	[illegible]	19
GINSHEIMER, Andrew, 517 W. 34th	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILFOY, Mary, 415 W. 35th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAVON, Bridget, 323 E. 60th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLEASON, James, 113 Front St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GARVEY, Mary, 226 E. 38th St.	49	[illegible]
HESTER, Richard, 137 Cherry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HELPEROVITZ, Jacob, 7 Rutgers Pl.	1	[illegible]
HOLMES, Harriet, Colored Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
HELMRICH, Arthur E., 149 E. 86th St.	41	[illegible]
IJAMS, Dorcas S. M., 54 W. 84th St.	[illegible]	20
INGBER, Cilly, 109 Essex St.	1	21
INSEMUAN, Henry, 513 E. 13th St.	[illegible]	21
JOHNS, Frank, 629 E. 11th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KASAK, Antonio, 434 E. 57th St.	60	[illegible]
KYDD, Walter S., Morris Heights	[illegible]	[illegible]
KUHN, Louisa, 177 2d Av.	31	[illegible]
LEMON, Caroline, 127 Washington St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEAYCRAFT, A. D., 310 W. 103d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LING, John, Home for Incurables	[illegible]	[illegible]
McAULEY, Henry, 136 W. 19th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McNESTY, Patrick H., 35 6th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MATTHEWS, Thomas, 464 W. 26th St.	[illegible]	20
MARTIN, Jennie, 168 West End Av.	[illegible]	21
MURPHY, Ellen, Almshouse	[illegible]	21
MOFFATT, Margaret, Almshouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURIK, Annie, 339 E. 71st St.	1	[illegible]
NOONAN, William, 128 Park Row	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'NEILL, Margaret, 409 W. 27th St.	47	20
OSTER, Annie, 523 W. 43d St.	24	21
PILLOT, Andreas P., 247 W. 49th St.	33	21
PETERSON, Charles, 44 Perry St.	38	21
QUIGLEY, Elizabeth, 1,567 1st Av.	29	21
REGAN, Thomas, 310 W. 21st St.	50	20
RIEFF, Joseph G., 432 E. 56th St.	27	20
REYNOLDS, E. M., 891 Amsterdam Av.	84	21
SHERIDAN, Laughlin, 925 8th Av.	55	20
SMITH, Harry, Foundling Hospital	2	17
SMART, Annie J., 34th St. and 8th Av.	18	21
SMIDT, Emil, 434 E. 74th St.	1	[illegible]
TUSERRA, Luigi, 199 Elizabeth St.	2	[illegible]
TEMPONA, Maria, 44 Sullivan St.	65	[illegible]
TAUB, Simon, 517 E. 5th St.	62	[illegible]
TOAB, Leah, 1,908 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VONBANK, Joseph, Foundling Hosp.	2	[illegible]
WEINGOOD, Louis, 145 Madison St.	40	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
BOEGER, Magdalene, 90 Ewen St.	69	21
BRANDEL, Christine, 396 Buswick Av.	3	22
BURTLIES, Charles, 85 South 3d St.	1	21
BAURSAND, Elise, 414 Greene Av.	77	21
BRIDGES, Margaret, 283 Front St.	47	19
BRANDER, Elizabeth, 396 Herkimer St.	1	20
BRAZIER, Catherine A., 11 Charles St.	36	21
CLARK, Mary, 189 Navy St.	61	21
DERENTHAL, Marie, 212 21st St.	3	21
DINGLEDINE, Charles T., 569 Humboldt St.	3	20
DYE, Rachel, 653 Atlantic Av.	8	20
DONADRO, Madalene, 30 Main St.	1	22
ELLIOTT, Hooper, 57 Herbert St.	51	21
ECKERT, Johann, 190 Moore St.	77	20
ECKHOLM, John, Pacific and Smith Sts.	28	21
FRANKLIN, Mark, K. C. Almshouse	1	21
FLYNN, Daniel, 196 Nelson St.	54	21
FORD, Hannah A., 35 Jefferson St.	68	21
GENDIE, Frank, Brooklyn Hospital	26	19
GRIFFITH, Herbert J., 485A Pacific St.	1	20
GALLEGHER, Ellen, 39 Underhill Av.	65	19
GROVENGER, Elizabeth, 87 Van Voorhis St.	70	21
GOODSIR, James, 643 Jefferson Av.	14	21
HENDERSON, Isabel, 491A Madison St.	46	21
HAMILTON, Thomas H., 758 Willoughby Av.	1	21
HEPWORTH, Arthur, 197 Smith St.	64	20
HESS, Martin W., 48 Union St.	1	21
JAMES, Walter, 597 4th Av.	1	20
KIERNAN, Margarite C., 177 Stuyvestant Av.	4	20
KENNY, Catharine 73 Vanderbilt Av.	62	22
KING, Bernard, foot 27th St.	48	20
KEENAN, Ann, K. C. Almshouse	55	21
LITTLEJOHN, Harry L., 151 Saratoga Av.	5	22
LANIGAN, John, 480 Hicks St.	39	21
LEVINE, Martha, 445 Osborne St.	3	21
LYNCH, Patrick, Home for Aged	68	21
MASON, Alexander, 277 Carlton Av.	22	20
MARSH, Elizabeth, 359 Bushwick Av.	61	21
MARTIN, Margaret A., 151 High St.	36	19
METZNER, Josephine, 847 Central Av.	52	20
MEBECK, Lillie S., 962 Myrtle Av.	18	20
MORSON, George E., 18 Arlington Pl.	29	21
PALMATIER, Eliza, 1,127 Halsey St.	68	21
QUINLAN, Patrick, Bristol near Blake Av.	1	21
ROST, Richard, 83 Withers St.	19	20
RHINE, Cornelia, 349 Throop Av.	70	20
RYAN, Minnie A., 1,115 Hancock St.	39	20
SAFFER, Lottie F., 158 Division Av.	3	22
SAVAGE, Michael, 99 Clay St.	1	20
SYLVESTER, John, St. Peter's Hos.	21	20
SAWYER, Joshua, 268 8th St.	59	20
VAN PELT, Mary L., 125 Nassau Av.	75	21
WILLETS, Platt, 82 Grove St.	41	21
YOST, William G., 159 Graham Av.	6	21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
will sell at auction TUESDAY, April 26th, and following days,
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

ARIZONA CANAL COMPANY—ARIZONA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the certain Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 25th day of September, 1897, by and between depositing Bondholders of the above-named Companies and Charles S. Fairchild, Morgan G. Bulkeley, Andrew Crawford, Arthur B. Leach, and William H. Burrows, as a Bondholders' Committee, a plan for the reorganization of the Arizona Canal Company and the Arizona Improvement Company has been prepared by the said Bondholders' Committee, and filed with the New York Security and Trust Company, and that a meeting of the holders of the Certificates of Deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company, issued on the deposit of the bonds of the aforesaid Companies, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 23d day of May, 1898, at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of taking action upon said Plan of Reorganization.

New York City, April 18th, 1898.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 5th, 1898.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University Place, on TUESDAY, April 26, 1898, between the hours of 3:30 and 9 P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the same place and on the same day at 8 P. M.

CHARLES [illegible], Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The weakness of Thursday was not duplicated in yesterday's Stock Exchange market. Throughout the greater part of the day quotations reflected feverishness, but late in the afternoon—following the announcement of the effective firing of the first shot by a United States man-of-war, there came a rally which lifted quotations throughout the whole list, and thus finally prices were almost uniformly on the side of advances. Some gains were substantial. Again it was made clear that speculative traders on the short side lack confidence in their position, and are easily frightened into covering, bidding against one another with a vim which still can impose severe penalties.

This phase of the market situation has, however, the result of keeping the short interest within relatively narrow limitations.

⁂

Some liquidation was apparent in yesterday's market, but there was only coincident buying for investment account, and some of the transactions on this latter account were of consequence. An important New York financial institution is credited with having orders in the market to buy many thousand shares of standard stocks at prices which are only slightly under where quotations have lately been ruling.

The disposition of such investors to pick up stock market bargains exerts influence upon interests which, while lesser individually, are in the aggregate of extraordinary importance.

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The money market does not yet show any pronounced tightening tendencies so far as call loans on Wall Street collateral are involved, but time accommodation is daily becoming less liberal. Out of town drafts do not diminish. Fortunately, however, there are yet no signs of any disposition upon the part of the public to hoard funds to any appreciable extent.

⁂

Government bonds were lower. There were sales of $3,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 118, and $10,000 do, registered, at 116¾.

⁂

In State bonds there was a sale of $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 65.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	National Lead	1
Am. Tobacco	3½	N. Y. Central	1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	North. Pacific	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio	½	North. Pacific pf.	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Reading	½
Chi. & Northwest	¾	Southern Pacific	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1¼	Texas Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Third Avenue	8½
Illinois Central	1	Union Pacific	1
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Manhattan Con.	½	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅛	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3½	Kan. City, P. & G.	1
Consolidated Gas	1	U. S. Leather	¾

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

O., Ry. & Nav. 1st.	1½	St. P. & Sioux City 1st	2
U. P., D. & G. 1st.	1¾		

Bonds Declined.

Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1¼	Or. Imp. con. 5s.	1¼
Cen. of N. J. 5s reg.	1½	St. L. Southwest 1st.	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s.	1½	St. P., M. & M., Mont. 4s.	2
Minn. & St. L. con.	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@3 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $102,747,451; balances, $5,948,571; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,256,564.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 15-16 @4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.79¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25@5.25⅝ for long and 5.23¾ for short, reichsmarks at 93 11-16 and 94⅛@94 3-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—20@40c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—60@50c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 2⅜, to 77; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝, to 46⅞; St. Paul, 1, to 87⅝; Illinois Central, ¾, to 100; New York Central, ⅝, to 110½; Erie, ⅜, to 11⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅛. Erie first preferred sold at 30½ and Pennsylvania at 57¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 109 11-16, for money, and 109 13-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £59,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.80, in Lisbon at 72, and in Rome at 108.25.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,802,695, against $1,611,344 last week and $6,498,190 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,660,919, against $1,491,215 last week and $6,417,773 in the same week of last year.

LONDON BOUGHT AMERICANS.

Contrary to the general expectation London was a buyer yesterday. Early London quotations were all fractionally above Thursday's New York closing, and until its close the London market for Americans continued buoyant. Consequently arbitrage houses were buyers of stock in the New York market during the first two hours of business, taking between 15,000 and 20,000 shares. In bull quarters the London buying was taken to mean that the recent selling from that source has been largely of short stock, and following up this theory there were wild statements to the effect that London is short of many thousands of shares of Americans, which are likely to be covered before next Wednesday, the first day of the London settlement. This argument was advanced by many of the room trading contingent who have taken the long side of the market. Foreign houses, however, state that recent sales for London account have been largely of investment stock. They point out that the recent declines in Americans and in Spanish Government securities have led to a fear abroad that war between the United States and Spain is to mean lower security market prices.

BOND MARKET NARROW.

Despite its afternoon buoyancy, the stock market yesterday showed no broadening tendency. The lists of both stocks and bonds traded in were again small. This was especially true of the bond market, where the transactions aggregated [illegible] would be represented by 100,000 shares of stock. Only a few of the speculative bonds were dealt in. Of stocks there were about 250,000 shares traded in, a total smaller by more than 50,000 than that of Thursday. Sugar Trust, Tobacco, Burlington, and St. Paul contributed considerably over half of this total.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of April to-day will cover seventy roads, and will show 14.30 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Northern	$27,274	.....	$110
Ann Arbor	26,694	.....	475
Atlantic & Danville	16,030	1,618	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw	128,388	29,960	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts	73,841	13,429	....
Canadian Pacific	451,000	62,000	....
Central of Georgia	73,180	.....	2,581
Chesapeake & Ohio	215,851	6,758	....
Chicago & East. Ill	67,424	.....	7,871
Chic. Great Western	83,695	9,162	....
Chic., Ind. & Louisv	63,012	5,882	....
Chic., Mil. & St. P	566,080	104,047	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	22,509	2,882	....
Chic. & West Mich	34,183	4,951	....
Chic., Okla. & Gulf	17,855	6,736	....
Clev., C., C. & St. L	265,128	18,738	....
Peoria & Eastern	32,069	4,874	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling	34,363	3,300	....
Denver & Rio Grande	139,600	5,600	....
Det., G. Rap. & West	27,463	2,978	....
Evans. & Indian	5,814	527	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	22,524	3,450	....
Flint & Pere Marq	56,953	.....	881
Ft. Worth & Rio G	17,264	7,547	....
Georgia	21,833	.....	720
Georgia & Alabama	18,130	1,815	....
Gr. Rap. & Indiana	40,790	2,893	....
Cin., R. & Ft. W	8,255	472	....
Traverse City	859	199	....
Musk., Gr. R. & Ind	2,414	856	....
Grand Trunk Chic. & Gr. Trunk Det., Gr. H. & Mil.	469,655	63,676	....
International & Gt. Nor	68,385	8,896	....
Iowa Central	27,499	1,578	....
Kan. & Michigan	10,015	1,905	....
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf	62,207	25,512	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,066	2,061	....
Lake Erie & Western	60,260	.....	1,066
Louis., Evans. & St. L	27,888	2,132	....
Louis., Hen. & St. L	11,822	4,085	....
Louisville & Nash	392,695	31,965	....
Memphis & Charleston	23,379	3,000	....
Mexican Central	258,288	376	....
Mexican National	94,429	.....	18,857
Minn. & St. Louis	30,659	708	....
M., St. P. & St. Ste. M	68,776	6,420	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	206,383	.....	15,638
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt	442,000	83,000	....
Central Branch	24,000	8,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	65,860	.....	4,538
Norfolk & Western	265,441	60,175	....
Northern Pacific	403,645	128,888	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav	123,671	46,187	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	15,983	2,861	....
Pittsburg & West	59,056	7,664	....
Rio Grande Southern	7,246	826	....
Rio Grande Western	55,600	10,800	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Island	18,400	3,230	....
St. Louis & San Fran	129,426	24,150	....
St. Louis Southwestern	81,900	12,700	....
Southern Railway	370,755	13,618	....
Texas & Pacific	132,816	11,801	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	31,888	757	....
Tol., Peo. & Western	15,521	2,258	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan C	38,678	.....	156
Wabash	252,898	49,398	....
West. N. Y. & Penn	55,500	5,400	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	29,922	6,720	....
Wisconsin Central	83,751	9,546	....
Total (70 roads)	$7,097,864	$939,978	$51,789

Net increase 14.30 per cent.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

There were no announcements of gold engaged for importation yesterday, although London dispatches announced that the Bank of England had sold $70,000 in American eagles, presumably for shipment to the United States. The market for sterling exchange was again extremely dull, but it was much stronger than heretofore, actual rates advancing ¼c. Exchange authorities point out that shipments of gold are being interfered with by the higher insurance rates now demanded on such shipments and also by the purchases of ocean steamships by this Government, which has left but few vessels available for carrying the gold. They predict, however, very large engagements next week, more especially if there should be a further advance in the New York money market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAK.

Government bonds were inactive yesterday. At the close bids for the new 4s were one-half of 1 per cent. lower than Thursday's closing. The other series closed unchanged. Government bond brokers reported an absence of demand for bonds. Spanish bonds in the London market sold at 30½, later rallying and closing at 32⅝, a net advance of five-eighths of 1 per cent. for the day.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"War is no longer to be avoided, and business is somewhat contracted by bankers' apprehensions. It is hardly to be supposed that 73,000,000 Americans will want less food, less shoes, or less clothing because of war. With gold arriving, $5,571,000 during the past week, and $5,328,350 ordered, making $65,786,350 ordered to date from Europe and Australia since the movement began, it seems clear that the enormous commercial balance against other countries has been but little reduced by the sale of American securities on foreign account, about 45,000 shares net having been sold during the week. The Paris Exchange, having to face a fall from 60 to 32 cents on Spanish bonds largely held there, has been in a state of semi-panic and inclined to realize on all American securities, but a surprising power of absorption has been developed here and stocks have fallen during this week of extreme depression only about $1.17 per share for railroads and $1.93 per share for trusts.

"With 40,000 tons, Bessemer iron sold at Pittsburg for $10.40, and with dealings in Grey Forge unchanged, and sales of 30,000 tons to car wheel makers alone at Chicago, and 10,000 tons at Eastern works of Pennsylvania, with some at the South for pipe manufacturers, the enormous production does not diminish, and the demand for finished products includes contracts for 3,000 tons in the building of two new merchant ships, with many other contracts in sight to replace vessels bought by the Government; for two new piers at Key West, 3,000 tons; for the Chicago Post Office, 9,000 tons; for the Harrisburg Capitol, 2,800 tons; for car building, including one of 3,000 tons at Pittsburg; for a Government building at Portland, Oregon, 1,000 tons; for track elevation at Chicago, 2,700 tons; for plate at Chicago, including one for 2,000 tons; for 40,000 tons rails to the Maryland Steel Company, 30,000 tons to be shipped to Siberia, and 10,000 tons to the Continent, and for 7,000 tons to a Pittsburg concern for Quito, with many structural and implement contracts of minor importance. No decrease in prices appears, and the production continues practically unchanged at the highest point ever known, although in Eastern markets the output is considered somewhat in excess of supply. Copper is stronger, with heavy demand for consumption.

"The silk manufacture is enjoying a period of unprecedented demand, and has never been more prosperous and busy. The boot and shoe production this year has been the largest ever known by 10 per cent., and shipments from the East have been in April the largest on record, except in 1895, being 54,617 tons, or 30 per cent. larger than in 1892. Many works are about five weeks behind in their Spring orders, while Fall orders are the largest ever known at this season, and others are still coming forward in large number. In woolens the heavy cancellations recently reported prove to be in large measure requests for deferred deliveries, but a better demand has been seen during the past week, in some quarters on account of large Government orders. In cotton goods the resumption of work by several large mills has increased the output, and the demand does not appear to have diminished. Though print cloths are at the lowest point ever known, sales are of considerable volume, and there is at least enough demand for other goods to prevent any agreement of manufacturers as to a decrease of working capacity."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"General trade and speculation this week have exhibited most of the characteristics which have become popularly associated with the near approach of hostilities. While there is reported a further quieting of distributive trade in some lines at the East and South, traceable almost directly to anticipated warlike conditions, there is a lack of regularity even in the reports from those centres, which serve to show that now that the uncertainty so long prevailing has been dispelled trade conditions are being shaped to the new order of things. There is consequently greatly increased activity in many special lines at the seaboard, accompanied by excited markets and heavy price advances. While trade in the interior sympathizes to a certain extent with this price movement, there is still a perceptibly good trade reported entirely outside of this, which serves to prove that the prospect of war has not had nearly as much effect inland as it has had on the coast.

"In commercial lines this week much interest and activity have been manifested in the speculative and actual demand for leading staples, such as wheat, corn, oats, flour, coffee, sugar, [illegible] pork products, and cotton. A reduction of this active demand, which had its rise, so far as wheat and cotton are concerned, among foreign buyers who wish to anticipate any possible interruption of supplies, is found in the movement of prices, which, for the first time for many weeks past, shows a general upward tendency. The demand for ocean freight room to move foreign purchases has been such as to tax to the utmost transportation facilities from most of the North Atlantic ports and to advance freight rates to a point higher than for at least one year past and nearly double those ruling last Spring. The advances in coffee, sugar, and rice are also directly traceable to war influences, marking as they do either a desire on the part of domestic buyers to protect themselves against any possible interruption of supplies, or the anticipated levying of taxation to meet the increased outlays of the Government. Careful search among the quotations for staple products fails to reveal any important decline in prices outside of a fractional marking down of steel billets at some markets.

"Bank clearings this week are slightly larger than those of last week, due entirely to a gain in New York City clearings. The total for the week aggregates $1,113,000,000, 2.6 per cent. larger than the preceding week, 19 per cent. larger than the corresponding week last year, 10 per cent. larger than 1896, 12 per cent. larger than 1895, 30 per cent. larger than 1894, but 10 per cent. smaller than this week of 1893. There were 224 business failures in the United States this week, against 215 last week, 216 in this week a year ago, 240 in 1896, and 223 in 1895.

"The check to export trade at some ports, notably at the South, is reflected in temporarily smaller shipments of wheat, corn, and flour. The total shipments of wheat (flour included) this week aggregate 3,223,106 bushels, against 4,525,302 bushels last week, 1,654,668 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,286,000 bushels in 1896, 2,431,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,727,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports this week aggregate 3,368,000 bushels, against 4,666,000 bushels last week, 4,769,000 bushels in this week last year, and 981,000 bushels in 1896."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

President Webb of the Wagner Palace Car Company said to be in favor of proposed Government tax on railway tickets.

Adjournment of the Senate until Monday.

Gold amounting to $300,000 received at Sub-Treasury in exchange for currency shipped to the West.

London a buyer of stocks. Purchases estimated at 15,000 to 18,000 shares.

Deposits of $1,500,000 gold at the Assay Office.

Decision reaffirmed by Supreme Court of Illinois denying an injunction against the construction of the General Electric Railway.

Heavy selling of Canadian Pacific in London by both Berlin and Amsterdam against large call options maturing May 1.

Increase of $200,000 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $4,600,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Expectation that the dividend of 1½ per cent. on People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago will be declared in a few days.

Further advance in grades of domestic sugar by American Sugar Refining Company.

Increase of $678,570 in Northwest's gross earnings for the month of March.

Sales of gold by Bank of England for shipment to the United States.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	22	25
Amsterdam preferred	61¾	63½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	26½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	89	90½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	85	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	122	129
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	77	79
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	76
Glucose common	36	36⅞
Glucose preferred	91	92
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	20½	22
Malt preferred	66	68½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	82	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	346	347
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	28	31
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	80	82½
Wagner Car Company	154	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅛
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	30	40
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El. Chicago, 1st 5s	80	85
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	80	100
Wool Exchange	100	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
NORTHWEST—			
Month of March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From June 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@55½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London at 25⅞d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,030.04 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 550 shares of Anaconda sold at .30, 200 shares Breece at .40, 200 shares Iron Silver at 45, 200 shares Mexican at .15, 100 shares Mount Rosa at .12, 1,000 shares Pharmacist at .07, 100 shares Plymouth at .20, 400 shares Syndicate at .05, 200 shares Union Consolidated at .25, 600 shares Utah at .08, 500 shares Work at .02.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .01½@.02¼, 600 shares Anaconda at .35¼, 200 shares Anchoria Leland at .62@.62½, 10,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.08½, 200 shares Golden Fleece at .28, 15,000 shares Gold Magnet at .003¾, 200 shares Havana at .75, 12,000 shares Jefferson at .02¼@.03¼, 800 shares Lillie at .81@.81¼, 500 shares Portland at .80¾@.81, 400 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 115,000 shares Sentinel at .009½ buyer 30, @.01 buyer 30; 10,000 shares Union at .10½.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	..	.75	..
Alta	.14	..	.15	..
Belcher	.14	..	.13	..
Best & Belcher	.35	..	.31	..
Breece	.35	.48	.35	.45
Brunswick	.11	..	.11	..
Chollar	.25	..	.20	..
Chrysolite	.10	.13	.10	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.70	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.14	..
Deadwood	.70	1.00	.65	..
El Cristo	..	.10	..	..
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	..	.35	..
Father De Smet	.17	.22	.14	.22
Gould & Curry	.25	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	.35	..	.45	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.20	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.15	.21	.15	.22
La Crosse	.11	..	.11	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.13	..	.11	..
Mexican	.17	..	.15	..
Ophir	..	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.09	..	.09
Potosi	.40	..	.30	..
Plymouth Cons	..	..	.08	..
Savage	.18	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	.75	..	.75	..
Standard Cons	1.60	1.85	1.60	1.75
Union Cons	.06	..	.20	..
Utah	.25	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.13	..	.12	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Albany	..	..	..	.04
Alice	.85	..	.90	..
Belcher	.10	..	.12	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.28	..
Breece	.40	..	.40	.41
Brunswick Cons	.10	..	.11	.13
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.25	..	.20	..
Crown Point	..	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.08	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Crescent	.04	..	..	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	.95
Eureka Cons	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.17	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	.37	..	.35	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.16	..	1.10	..
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.43	.50
Julia Cons	..	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.17	..	.17	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	.16	.14	.16
Mexican	.15	..	.10	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.50	..	.45	..
Occidental	..	..	2.25	..
Plymouth	..	..	.12	..
Potosi	.30	..	.30	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.12	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	..	.75	..
Standard	1.55	..	1.60	2.00
Small Hopes	.80	..	.85	..
Union Cons	.20	..	.20	..
Utah	..	..	.05	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.10	..
Argentum Juanita	.16	..	.17	..
Alamo	..	.03	.01	..
Anaconda	.25	..	.28	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	.10	.08	.05
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	..	..
Golden Fleece	.18	..	.18	..
Isabella	.18	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	.22	.18	.22
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.06	..	.05	.07
Portland	.73	..	.75	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.05	.20	.08	.15
Alamo	.01½	.02¼	.01⅝	.02½
Anaconda	.30	.39	.25	.40
Anchoria	..	..	.60	.65
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	.09	.07¼	.09
Cannon Ball	.003	..	.003	.005
Elkton	.45	.54½	.52	.54½
Gold Magnet	.003¼	.004	.003⅛	.004
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06	.05	.07
Golden Fleece	.25	.29	.20	.29
Havana	.74½	.76	.75	.76
Japan	..	..	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.02½	.03¼	.02½	.04
Justine	.02½	.08¼	.02	.08
Lillie	.80	.84	.80	.82
Mollie Gibson	..	..	.19	.21
Mount Rosa	..	..	.11	.13
Old Gold	.003	.003¾	.003	.003¾
Pilgrim	.003	.006	.004	.006
Portland	.78	.81	.75	.82
Rocky Mountain	..	.16	.12	.16
Sentinel	.007¾	.009½	.008	.009
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	3.00	2.62½	2.75
Union	.10	.12	.10	.12
Work	..	..	.02¼	.03½
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 22.—The local market has been neither one thing nor the other to-day, the trading being well distributed and of little meaning. There was a little picking up of the copper shares, in which Montana, Butte, and Wolverine shared. C., B. and Q. and Union Pacific preferred continue to monopolize the railroad trading.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	220
Boston & Lowell	217	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112½	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	98½
Maine Central	..	127
Old Colony	187	188
Oregon Short Line	28	28¾
West End	78	80
West End pf.	101½	102¼

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	10½	11
Atlantic	24½	26¼
Boston & Montana	171	171½
Butte & Boston	24	24¼
Calumet & Hecla	515	520
Centennial	11½	12
Franklin	10	..
Gold Coin Mines	..	1¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	6¼	..
Osceola	38½	39
Pioneer, (gold)	4⅞	5¼
Quincy	105	107
Santa Ysabel	5¼	6
Tamarack	145	147
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	19½	20

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	245	247
Dominion Coal	16½	18
Dominion Coal pf.	93	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	61	63
General Electric	30¾	31
General Electric pf.	85	90
Illinois Steel	45	47
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
New England Telephone	123	125
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	169	..
United States Oil	..	11
United States Rubber	15½	16
Westinghouse Electric	20½	21¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24¼	24¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Local prices to-day recovered a part of the losses sustained yesterday. The volume of business, however, continued very small, and the trading was devoid of feature. United Gas advanced 2 to 105, and Marsden ¼ to 5, but these gains were exceptional, the improvement elsewhere being limited to small fractions. The close was firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	22¼
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	[illegible]	22⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	[illegible]	59
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	55⅝
Reading t. c.	[illegible]	8
St. Paul	[illegible]	84¼
West. New York & Penn.	[illegible]	3
Metropolitan Railway	[illegible]	186½
Philadelphia Traction	[illegible]	79½
Baltimore Con.	[illegible]	22¾
Union Traction	14½	15
Electric Storage	19	20
Electric Storage pf.	21	22
United Gas Imp.	..	105
Welsbach Light	41½	42
New Jersey Traction	44	44½
American R. E. L.	8	8½
Marsden	5¼	5½
Choctaw	10	10½
Electric & P. 4s	79	79½
Equitable G. 5s	102½	102¾
Cons. T. Pittsburg	13½	15½
Cons. T. Pittsburg pf.	46	46½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Diamond Match to-day opened at 126, dropped to 125, and closed at 126. Chicago City Railway was down to 220. North Chicago opened at 200 and closed at 202. West Chicago opened at 86½, dropped to 85¾, advanced to 88½, and closed at 86½. Biscuit common sold from 22¼ up to 22⅝ at close; the preferred advanced from 78¼ to 79, closing.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	22¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	80½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	127
National Biscuit Company com	22⅝
National Biscuit Company pf.	79
Brew. & Malt. Company	5¼
Brew. & Malt. Company pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Br. Company	7
Mil. & Chi. Br. Company pf.	28¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Company	32
Chi. Pkg. & P. Company pf.	49½
Int. Pkg. Company	17½
Int. Pkg. Company pf.	40
Chi. City R. R.	225
N. Chi. St. R. R.	200
W. Chi. St. R. R.	88
South Side El. R. R.	58
Lake St. El.	10¼
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	8
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.19	.18
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.13	.13
Best & Belcher	.30	.31
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.20	.19
Challenge Con.	.14	.16
Chollar	.28	.23
Confidence	.49	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.72	.74
Con. Imperial	.01	..
Crown Point	.12	.14
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Currie	.21	.22
Hale & Norcross	.51	.47
Justice	.13	.14
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.16
Occidental Con.	2.60	2.65
Ophir	.46	..
Overman	.02	.04
Potosi	.32	.33
Savage	.14	.15
Scorpion	..	.02
Sierra Nevada	.78	.81
Standard	1.60	..
Union Con.	.22	.22
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.11	.12

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2	1⅞	2⅜
Anaconda	28	35	30	38
Anchoria	60	62	61	63
Argentum	18	20	18¾	19½
Consolidated	7	8	8	8½
Elkton	54½	54¾	54¼	54½
El Paso	7¼	7⅞	7½	7⅞
Gibson	19	21	19½	21
Gold Coin	70	85	80	88
Gold King	47	52	50	52
Golden Fleece	20	30	21	30
Grouse	5¼	5¾	5½	5¾
Isabella	20	20½	20⅝	20½
Jefferson	2	3	2½	3½
Lillie	75	82½	81	82
Matoa	13⅝	13½	13⅜	14⅜
Moon Anchor	63¼	64	67½	67⅜
Pharmacist	5	6	5	6
Portland	79½	80	80⅝	82
Rawling	15	16⅜	16½	17⅛
Rosa	11½	12⅜	11½	12⅜
Union	10	10⅛	10	10⅝
Work	2½	3	2⅝	3⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,580	Am. Sug. Ref.	114⅝	115¼	113⅝	114⅜
4,280	Am. Tobacco	96⅞	100¾	96⅝	100⅜
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	9½	9½	9½	9½
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
200	Bay State Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60	Brook. R. T.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
17,140	C., B. & Q.	88⅝	90	88⅜	89⅝
27,770	C., M. & St. P.	83⅞	85⅛	83⅜	84⅞
1,030	C., R. I. & P.	82⅛	83⅜	81⅞	83⅛
50	Chicago & N. W.	114⅛	116	114⅛	116
960	Louis. & Nash.	45	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝
1,070	Manhattan	92⅜	93⅞	91⅞	93⅞
450	Mo. Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
10	Met. Street	135	135	135	135
170	N. Y. Central	106⅛	107⅜	106⅛	107⅛
50	N. Pacific	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜
500	N. Pacific pf.	58⅛	59	57⅞	59
1,440	People's Gas	86⅜	88⅜	86⅜	87⅝
230	Reading 1st pf.	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
20	Southern pf.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
20	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½
30	Union Pacific	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
2,630	Union Pacific pf.	49½	50⅜	49⅜	50
20	Western Union	84⅝	85	84⅝	85
86,750.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	57	57⅜	57	57⅜
9,000	M., K. & T. 1st.	85	85⅜	85	85⅜
12,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	58	58⅜	58	58⅜
30,000	N. Pacific 3s.	56⅛	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛
9,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	49⅜	50⅜	49⅜	50⅜
$78,000.					

P. B. ARMSTRONG RESIGNS.

Succeeded as President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company by John J. Gibbons.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company yesterday afternoon P. B. Armstrong offered his resignation as President and Director of the company. The resignation was at once accepted, and the following officers were immediately elected: President—John J. Gibbons, formerly Vice President of the company; Vice President—William H. Baker of the Postal Telegraph Company; Second Vice President—Joseph J. Kittel; Secretary—H. F. Neefus; Assistant Secretary—M. Dugro Buttles. Aaron Carter was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Armstrong.

Immediately after the election of officers the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the officers of the company be instructed to carry on the business of the company without change of practice."

Mr. Armstrong after the meeting said:

"Everything has been settled satisfactorily and amicably, and my business relations with the company are altogether severed."

He declined for the present to say anything in regard to his intentions for the future.

The resignation of Mr. Armstrong was due to his refusal yesterday to consent to reformation of his contract with the company, and the insistence of the Directors upon such reformation as a condition of his remaining President.

A full settlement of the old contract was made last night by the new management. H. F. Neefus, the Secretary of the company, formerly with the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., now becomes the underwriter for the Manhattan.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of Saratoga County, a co-operative concern, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Albany.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London has appointed S. A. Voorhees of Kansas City, Mo., special agent for Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, and B. J. Gilmore of Chicago special agent for the State of Indiana.

The National Registry Company of Chicago, which conducts an identification business, selling with its outfits accident policies in the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, has been notified by Superintendent McMall of the Kansas Insurance Department that it has no authority to do business in that State.

The insurance on the property of E. Ritzwoller & Co., 699 Broadway, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Ætna of Hartford, $3,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,000; Underwriters, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $1,000; Hartford, $2,000; American of New York, $2,000; Fire Association, $2,000; Empire City, $1,000; Globe, $1,000. Lyons, Stedfeld & Co. will adjust the loss for the [illegible].

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS.

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,533, 17,721.—Surface coated paper, from Bunt & Luxus Papier Fabrik, Goldbach, Feb. 19 and 26, 1898. Colored, 502, &c., 61 c-m, entered at 4.95, advanced to 5 marks per 500 sheets. Discount, 2 per cent. Deduct freight to Hamburg.

17,687.—Chemical salt, from Zimmer & Co., Frankfurt, March 4, 1898. Hydrochlorate of cocaine, small crystals, entered at 310 marks per kilo. No advance. Add tins, vials, and cases.

17,769.—Hides of cattle, raw, from F. Calcagno & Co., Azua, March 17, 1898. Ox hides, entered at .07, advanced to .08 U. S. dollar per pound.

17,729.—Piano wire, from I. H. Rud. Geiss, Westig bei Iserlohn, March 14, 1898. Stahldraht (Spinndraht) fur claviere in paper packets, Nos. 16-23, entered at 80 marks per 100 pounds. No advance. Stahldraht (music) fur claviere in paper packets, Nos. 13-23, entered at 85, advanced to 90 marks per 100 pounds. Ditto, No. 2, entered at 2.625, advanced to 2.755 marks per pound. Add cases and packing.

17,811.—Manufactures of wool and bleached cotton, from George Brettel & Co., London, Feb. 7, 1898. Entered at various prices, less 3 per cent. discount. Advanced by addition for packing cases.

17,740, 17,761.—Manufactures of marble, from A. MacFarland & Co., Carrara, Feb. 9, and March 7, 1898. 1 statue Virgin, 5 feet, entered at 270, advanced to 350 lire. 1 statue Memory, 5 feet, entered at 180 lire. No advance. 1 statue Angel, 5 feet, entered at 250 lire. No advance. 1 statue Cherub, 2 feet 6 inches, entered at 100, advanced to 125 lire. 1 statue Prayer, 3 feet 6 inches, entered at 240, advanced to 300 lire. 1 statue Memory, 5 feet 6 inches, entered at 300, advanced to 380 lire. 1 statue Grief, 4 feet, entered at 250, advanced to 300 lire. 1 statue Grief, 5 feet, entered at 284, advanced to 320 lire. 1 headstone, entered at 135, advanced to 150 lire. 1 monument, entered at 155, advanced to 175 lire. Add cases and packing.

17,771.—Manufactures of flax, from Brookfield Linen Company, Limited, Belfast, Feb. 12, 1898. 36-inch suitings, 336, entered at 3⅝d, advanced to 3¾d per yard. 36-inch ballymenas, 63, entered at 9⅜d, advanced to 10d per yard. 36-inch bleached damask, 25 and 25x, entered at 8¼d, advanced to 9d per yard. 58-inch bleached damask, 35, entered at 9d, advanced to 10d per yard. 67-inch bleached damask, 65, entered at 11¼d, advanced to 12¼d per yard. 70-inch bleached damask, 120-180, entered at 16¼d, advanced to 17½d per yard. 62-inch bleached damask, 60-120, entered at 11⅛d, advanced to 12½d per yard. By P. loom linen, 919, entered at 10½d, advanced to 11¼d per yard. Discount, 3½ per cent. Add bales and cases.

4,534 O. P., Boston.—Surface coated paper, from Bunt & Luxus Papier Fabrik, Goldbach, Feb. 19, 1898. Colored 52-61, entered at 5.05 marks per 500 sheets, no advance, discount 2 per cent., deduct freight to Hamburg; colored 61 c-m, entered at 4.95, advanced to 5 marks per 500 sheets, discount 2 per cent., deduct freight to Hamburg.

4,541 O. P., Boston.—Wool, from Stucken & Co., Batoun, Jan. 11, 1898. Khorassan fleece wool, 370.35 poods, entered at 1,119.24, advanced to 1,419.52 rubles for all.

4,522 O. P., Boston.—Hides, from Poppleton, Gibbs & Co., Hull, Jan. 31, 1898. Dutch cowhides, entered at 4d., advanced to 4¼d. per pound; ditto, seconds, entered at 3⅞d., advanced to 4d. per pound.

4,542 O. P., Boston.—Leather, from P. Murugessam, London, Jan. 3, 1898. Tanned hides, entered at 7d. per pound; no advance.

4,490 O. P.—Sponges, from Silviera & Co., Havana, Feb. 9, 1898. S. w. medium small forms, entered at 1.10, advanced to 1.20 per pound; s. w. medium cut forms, entered at 1.10, advanced to 1.15 per pound; s. w. small cut forms, entered at .60, advanced to .75 per pound; s. w. No. 2 large, entered at .60, advanced to .75 per pounds; s. w. No. 2 small, entered at .40, advanced to .50 per pound; velvet small cut forms, entered at .40, advanced to .50 per pound; grass cut forms, entered at .22, advanced to .25 per pound; No. 2 grass cut forms, entered at .10, advanced to .15 per pound; add freight from Batabano; values are in United States gold.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160	Hanover	390
City	900	Irving	147½
Columbia	150	Lincoln National	750
Garfield National	850	Merchants' Ex.	116
German-American	112	New Amsterdam	245

There was a sale of 40 shares of Western National at 150.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 27th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$1,000 Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. 4 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1934.
$2,500 Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. 5 p. c. Income Bds., 1934, Sept., 1896, Coups.
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1925, Guar.
2 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Pref. Guar.
1 sh. N. Y., B'klyn & Manhattan Beach R. R. Pref. Guar.
3,200 shs. Duncan Company.
$22,000 Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
500 shs. Interstate Land & Canal Co. Pref.
500 shs. Interstate Land & Canal Co. common.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
45 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
8 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
100 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co., B'klyn.
27 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos.
$155,000 General Electric Railway Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds. (Hypothecated.)
7,500 shs. Love Electric Traction Co. (Hypothecated.)
200 shs. Chattanooga Electric R'way Co. (Hypothecated.)
$4,000 Fox River Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924, July, 1896, Coups. (Hypothecated.)
30,000 shs. Consolidated Gold Fields of Black Hills, common.
$10,000 note of John A. Crossmore, dated Dec. 1, 1897.
$5,000 note of Jennie C. B. Reynolds, dated Nov. 20, 1897.
$3,000 note of Silas King and Lizzie A. King, dated Nov. 22, 1897.
$13,500 acceptance of Edgemont & Union Hill Smelting Co., dated Oct. 22, 1897.
$29,000 acceptance of E. L. Drury, dated Dec. 27, 1897.
$12,000 acceptance of M. L. Panotta, dated Jan. 13, 1898, 20 days, (now in suit.)

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GEN'L First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division registered bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Secy.
New York, April 17, 1898. Southern R'y Co.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after May 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.

The transfer books will be closed until May 3d.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway,
New York, April [illegible], 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent., payable on and after May 2 next. The transfer books will [illegible].

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 22, 1898.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	45	Adams Express	99¾	99¾	97½	97½	......
[illegible]	15¾	10	American Cotton Oil	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	......
[illegible]	57	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	57	57	57	57	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	109	American Express	120½	120½	120½	120½	......
[illegible]	9⅝	1,610	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	......
[illegible]	23	159	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ½
[illegible]	114⅞	24,865	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114¼	115¼	113⅝	114⅝	+ ⅞
[illegible]	104	185	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	104½	104½	104	104½	— ½
[illegible]	100¾	32,580	American Tobacco	97½	100⅝	96⅝	100⅝	+2⅝
[illegible]	117	123	American Tobacco pf.	113	113	113	113	[illegible]
[illegible]	10¾	250	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	24½	2,778	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23½	24½	23½	24½	+1
[illegible]	15¾	200	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
[illegible]	2⅝	1,795	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	......
[illegible]	86	2,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	86	86	85½	85⅝	+ ⅝
[illegible]	112	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	110	110	110	— ¾
[illegible]	46½	210	Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	......
[illegible]	74½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	73	73¾	73	73¾	+1½
[illegible]	18	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	18	17½	17⅞	+ ½
[illegible]	89⅝	31,520	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89	90	88⅝	89⅝	+1½
[illegible]	10¾	1,900	Chicago Great West	10¼	10½	9⅝	10¼	— ¼
[illegible]	25	75	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	......
[illegible]	84½	23,812	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	84	85⅝	83⅝	84⅝	+1⅛
[illegible]	116½	1,340	Chicago & Northw.	115⅝	116	115	115⅝	+ ⅝
[illegible]	83⅝	3,775	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	82⅝	83⅝	82	83⅝	+1
[illegible]	26½	180	C., C., C. & St. Louis	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
[illegible]	..	205	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	......
11½	11¾	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
16	20	8	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15	15	15	15	......
172	174	280	Consolidated Gas	171½	171½	170½	170½	—1
104¾	105¾	425	Del. & Hudson	104½	105⅝	104½	105⅝	+1⅛
40⅞	..	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	120	120	115	115	......
11⅛	11⅝	650	Erie	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
30½	31	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	29⅝	31	29⅝	31	+1½
15⅞	16	300	Erie 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
80½	81	410	General Electric	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝	+ ⅝
16	19	100	Hawaiian Sugar	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅜
97¾	98	250	Illinois Central	97⅞	97⅞	97	97	+1
16	17¾	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17	17	17	17	—1
40½	41	10	Laclede Gas	40	40	40	40	......
45⅝	46	5,425	Louisville & Nashville	45	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+1⅛
92⅝	93	7,310	Manhattan Con	92½	93⅛	91½	92⅝	+ ⅝
185½	186	7,190	Metropolitan St. Ry.	185	186	184½	185½	+2
100½	100½	302	Michigan Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	......
10	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	10	10	......
30½	31	170	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
25⅝	25½	2,584	Missouri Pacific	25	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
28	29⅝	250	National Lead Co.	29	29	29	29	+1
99	100	284	National Lead Co. pf.	99	99½	99	99½	— ½
89	90	180	New Jersey Central	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ⅝
107¼	107½	4,272	New York Central	106⅝	107⅝	106⅝	107⅝	+1⅛
11½	13	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	......
11	13	5	Norfolk & Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	......
43¼	43⅝	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	43	43	43	43	+ ½
5½	5⅞	425	North American	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	......
22	22¼	8,062	Northern Pacific	21¼	22½	21½	22⅝	+1½
58⅞	59	429	Northern Pacific pf.	58	59	57½	58⅞	+1½
13½	14	240	Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
21	22	660	Pacific Mail	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
111	111¼	1,788	Pennsylvania R. R.	111	111½	111	111½	+ ½
½	1½	50	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	1	1	......
87⅞	88	9,595	People's Gas, Chicago	88⅝	88⅝	86¼	87⅝	— ⅝
170	172	272	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	170	170	170	......
15⅞	16	420	Reading	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ½
87	88	410	Reading 1st pf.	86⅝	87	86⅝	86⅞	— ½
5	6	100	St. J. & G. I.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
6	6¼	500	St. L. & San Fran.	6	6	6	6	......
24	24¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
130	135	40	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	129½	129½	129½	129½	......
13	13½	550	Southern Pacific	12½	13½	12½	13½	+1
7½	8	610	Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
24⅞	25	1,477	Southern Railway pf.	24½	25½	24½	25	+ ⅝
18⅞	19	470	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
9¼	9½	100	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
165	166	325	Third Avenue	160	163½	160	163½	+3½
19	19¼	1,200	Union Pacific	18¼	19	18¼	19	+1
50	50¼	17,605	Union Pacific pf.	49½	50¼	49½	50¼	+1¼
5⅛	5½	100	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
5⅝	5⅝	1,110	United States Leather	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
56½	57	4	U. S. Leather pf.	57	57	57	57	......
..	..	20	U. S. Rubber pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	......
14½	15¼	510	Wabash pf.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
85	85¼	1,657	Western Union Tel.	84⅝	85½	84½	85	+ ⅝
Sales.....		251,852						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		
	1,000	81½
	600	82
	5,000	84
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
	6,000	83
	1,000c	83
	3,000	83¼
	8,000	83
At, T & S F gen 4s		
	15,000	85⅝
	6,000	86
	500	86¼
	2,000	85⅝
	4,000	86
Adjustment 4s		
	10,000	56¼
	5,000	56¼
	10,000	56⅝
	10,000	56¼
	50,000	56½
	5,000	56⅝
	6,000	56⅝
	100,000	56⅝
	5,000	56⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s		
	2,000	91½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		
	2,000	110⅝
	3,000	110
Cent of N J gen 5s		
	1,000	110
	2,000s20F	110½
Registered		
	5,000	109¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
	12,000	76
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
	5,000	113½
Chi B & Q deb 5s		
	1,000	105
Chi B & Q Neb ext 4s		
	1,000	96¼
	5,000	95⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st		
	1,000	103
Chi & N W reg gold 7s		
	10,000	113
Chi R I & P ext 5s		
	5,000	106½
Chi Term Trans 4s		
	12,000	80½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		
	1,000	16½
Col, H V & T 6s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid		
	1,000	71
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		
	4,000s20F	108
	1,000	108
Erie 4s prior bonds		
	8,000	85½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		
	8,000	77⅝
	6,000	78
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		
	1,000	99½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		
	7,000	84
	12,000	83½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s		
	2,000	72⅝
	8,000	73
	10,000	73¼
	6,000	73½
Minn & St L con 5s		
	6,000	102
	5,000	102½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
	2,000	85
	5,000s20F	85¼
	11,000	85½
Mo, K & T 2d		
	2,000	58¼
Mo, K & East 1st		
	1,000	98½
N Y, O & W con 5s		
	500	106
	5,000	106½
Northern Illinois 1st		
	10,000	105
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		
	2,000	57
	46,000	57¼
	9,000	57
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		
	26,000	90¼
	8,000	90⅝
Nor Ry of Cal 5s		
	10,000	100¼
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co cerifs, all installments paid		
	5,000	51¼
	15,000	50
Oregon S L inc A 5s		
	2,000	59½
	2,000	60
Oregon R & N 1st		
	2,000	112½
Peo & Pekin Union 1st		
	5,000	120
Reading Co gen 4s		
	10,000	78
St L & S F G M 5s		
	2,000	100
St L S W 1st		
	10,000	71
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s		
	8,000	95
St P & Sioux City 1st		
	2,000	126
	1,000	127
San An & Ar Pass 4s		
	1,000	56½
So Pac of Ariz 1st		
	10,000	103
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
	5,000	87⅝
Tex & N O cons 5s		
	10,000	98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		
	6,000	100
Union Pacific 4s		
	1,500	88⅝
	1,000	88⅝
	5,000	89
	22,000	89
	500	88¼
	500	88⅝
	14,000	89
	88,000	88⅝
	23,000	89
	6,000	88⅞
	2,000	89½
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs		
	1,000	44
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs		
	1,000	50
	9,000	50¼
	5,000	50½
	1,000	51
	10,000	50½
Wabash 1st 5s		
	7,000	106½
	20,000	106
Wabash 2d mtge 5s		
	13,000	75
	5,000	75¼
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s		
	1,000	110½
Total sales		$962,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
[illegible] r., 1891	95	..
[illegible] r., 1907	106¾	107½
[illegible] c., 1907	108	109
[illegible] r., 1925	116½	117½
[illegible] c., 1925	117½	118½
[illegible] r., 1904	109½	110½
[illegible] c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
[illegible] Col. 3-65s	112	..
[illegible] & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
[illegible] Dist. Tel.	..	23
[illegible] T. & C.	..	91
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	31½	34
[illegible] & O. S. W. pf., [illegible]	6	6⅛
[illegible] A. L. pf.	102	105
[illegible] Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3⅞	4½
[illegible] R. & P.	20	30½
[illegible] R. & P. pf.	59	65
Central Pacific	11	11½
[illegible] & Alton	151	160
[illegible] & Alton pf.	166	..
[illegible] & E. Ill.	49	51
[illegible] & E. Ill. pf.	105	107
[illegible] Gt. W. pf., B	18	23
[illegible] Ind. & L.	7	8
[illegible] M. & St. P. pf.	140	141
[illegible] & N. W. pf.	172½	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27¾	28
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49
Clev. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
C. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6
Col. H. V. & T.	5¼	5⅝
C. H. V. & T. pf.	16	25
Com. Cable	150	180
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice	28½	29¼
Consol. Ice pf.	83½	84½

	Bid.	Ask'd.
D. M. & Ft. D.	8¼	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
Gt. Nor. pf.	144	154
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	42	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98
Ill. Steel Co.	44½	55
Iowa Central	7½	7¾
Iowa Central pf.	24	26
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	80	90
L. E. & W.	13½	15½
L. E. & W. pf.	67	70
Lake Shore	..	190
Lake Shore certfs.	..	180½
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	52
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2
Minn. & St. L.	23½	25½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	82
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47½	50½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	—
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Minn. Iron	59	63½
Mobile & Ohio	24	26
Morris & Essex	170	173
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	18
Nat. Starch	5½	7
Nat. St. 1st pf., ex dividend	58	63
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	5½	7¼
N. Y. & N. H.	183	188
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	73
N. Y., S. & W.	10	14

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon Imp., all in. paid	26	29
Ore. R. & N.	42	46
Ore. R. & N. pf.	65	68
Oregon S. L.	28	31¼
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	43	—
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	63
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Quicksilver	1¼	3½
Quicksilver pf.	2½	7
Reading 2d pf.	19⅝	20¼
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	117½	120
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	43	45
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	13⅞	18
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	55¼	55½
St. L. S. W.	4	4½
St. L. S. W. pf.	8¼	9½
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
St. P. & Omaha	67½	69
St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	55⅝	56½
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Standard Gas	125	..
Standard R. & T.	3½	4
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
U. S. Express	38	41
U. S. Rubber	15½	18
U. S. Rubber pf., ex dividend	60	65
Wabash	6	6⅝
Wells-F. Express	115	118
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8⅞	10⅝

NEW CORPORATIONS.

[illegible] George E. Noeth Company of Rochester, N. Y., to construct and sell mantels, [illegible] and tiles; capital, $4,000. Directors—George E. Noeth, George H. Noeth, and [illegible] Strassner.

[illegible] Gleason Realty Company of New York, to [illegible] in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph J. Gleason, David O'Brien, [illegible] Barry, Eugene Sprague, and Mi[illegible] J. Drummond of New York.

[illegible] Camden Oil and Gas Company of [illegible], Oneida County, N. Y.; to sink gas [illegible]; capital, $4,000. Directors—Lyman F. [illegible], Andrew Dorrance, Augustus G. [illegible], William Stoddard, and Russell S. [illegible] of Camden.

[illegible] Cortland Howe Ventilating Stove [illegible] of Cortland County, N. Y., to [illegible] stove heaters and furnaces; [illegible], $25,000. Directors—John H. Clark, [illegible], N. Y.; I. Williams, H. Clark, and [illegible] Blodgett of Cortland, N. Y.

[illegible] Arnold Knitting Mills Company of [illegible] Borough of Brooklyn, to manufacture [illegible] goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—[illegible] D. Rosendorf, Henschel H. Levy of [illegible] York, Bessie Levy of Brooklyn, and [illegible] Rosendorf of Hoboken, N. J.

[illegible] R. Marine Paints Company of the [illegible] of Manhattan, to acquire and hold [illegible] for the making of paints and var[illegible]; capital, $100,000. Directors—Thomas [illegible], George E. Satterlee, Charles W. [illegible] Marsh, and John E. Butler.

[illegible] Company of New York, to [illegible] posed in whole or in part of chocolate, cocoa, or cocoa beans; capital, $60,000. Directors—George B. Waterhouse, Passaic, N. J.; Walter P. Robertson, Port Richmond, N. J.; Elbert O. Smith, Daniel D. Beard, and James Ellwood Sanders of New York City.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$219,601,919
Gold reserve	180,984,570
Net silver	6,440,711
United States notes in the Treasury	32,879,543
Treasury notes of 1890	8,280,140
Total receipts this day	1,146,156
Total receipts this month	24,119,695
Total receipts this year	331,626,408
Total expenditures this day	2,752,000
Total expenditures this month	35,908,000
Total expenditures this year	339,278,270
Deposits in National Banks	28,816,971

Treasury receipts: National Bank notes received for redemption, $279,781.

Government receipts from customs, $513,854.

Internal revenue, $611,853.

Miscellaneous, $20,449.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the office of the Treasurer of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, 1 Broadway, New York, a 2 per cent. dividend on the company's first preferred stock will be paid on May 2.

Coupons due May 1, 1898, on bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York, on May 2.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. O. Hamlin & Co.—W. O. Hamlin & Co., stockbrokers of 80 Broad Street, who made an assignment on April 15 to Charles B. Barnes, have made a settlement with their creditors, and yesterday their property was reassigned to them.

"John" Silberminta.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against "John" Silberminta, jeweler of 78 Orchard Street, for $1,859, in favor of Louis Berney, for diamonds. The plaintiff was unable to ascertain Mr. Silberminta's correct first name, so it was put in the papers as John.

Adam Rathgeber.—Adam Rathgeber, produce commission merchant, at 34 to 42 Thompson Avenue, West Washington Market, made an assignment yesterday to Charles L. Hoffman, giving a preference to Adelhaid E. Rathgeber, for $4,000. He has been in business since 1862 and was reputed to own five houses in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Hoffman & Hoffman, his attorneys, said that the assignment was caused by poor collections and general business depression. The liabilities are $12,000 and nominal assets $20,000, principally equity in real estate.

American Range Finder Company.—Schedules of the American Range Finder Company of 36 Wall Street show liabilities $58,129, nominal and actual assets $2,500. There are only three creditors: Samuel D. Davis & Co., $50,167, for cash advanced and on a note; Western Electric Company, $5,396, and D. W. McWilliams, $2,566. The assets consist of the right, title, and interest of the company in various patents subject to a contract with Bradley A. Fiske. There are eighteen United States patents and thirty-one foreign patents, for range finders, position finders, electrical signaling system, telescopic sights for guns, &c.

Francis H. Loss.—Francis H. Loss, who has been in business as a dealer in housefurnishing goods at Murray and Church Streets since 1873, has made an assignment to Augustus W. Weisman without preferences. The counsel for the assignee, Louis F. Doyle, says that Mr. Loss, prior to the panic of 1893, did a prosperous business. Since that time his business has fallen off, owing to the large department stores gradually absorbing all the retail business which formerly yielded him a good profit, and also to the changes in the tariff laws, which cut off another profitable source of revenue. Mr. Loss was considerably indebted to the trade in 1893, but since that time has paid off almost his entire indebtedness, using up his own capital and money borrowed from relatives. He has not secured confidential indebtedness, and his business liabilities are about $3,000, with about $2,000 for rent. His assets will probably realize from $1,200 to $1,500. Mr. Loss's reputation for strict business integrity has always been of the highest.

F. Foehrenbach Company.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of the F. Foehrenbach Company, manufacturer of pickles, at 440 and 442 West Forty-sixth Street, on executions aggregating $9,812, in favor of Damian Neuberger, for money due on demand notes of the company. The business is one of the oldest in that line in the city, having been established over forty years ago by F. Foehrenbach & Co., who turned it into a stock company in July, 1896, with a capital stock of $125,000. Frank Foehrenbach was President and Michael Foehrenbach Vice President. The company had factories in the towns of Pleasantville, Mount Pleasant, Yorktown, Greenburg, Newcastle, N. Y., and at Jamestown, L. I. The company also owned considerable real estate around these factories, and also owned the factory property, 440 and 442 West Forty-sixth Street. Last week two mortgages were recorded against all the above properties for $25,000 to the New York County National Bank to secure notes. The company was a close corporation, the stockholders being Michael Foehrenbach, 546 shares; Frank Foehrenbach, 604 shares, and Frank Foehrenbach, Jr., 100 shares. They have always stood well in the trade, and much sympathy was expressed.

Out of Town.

Dolgeville Piano Case Company.—Justice Scripture, in Rome, N. Y., yesterday appointed on application a receiver for the Dolgeville Piano Case Company. Henry Stultz of Dolgeville, manager of the company, was made receiver. The liabilities in round numbers are $33,000, and the assets $25,000.

THE THEOSOPHISTS' MAGAZINE.

A Receiver Is Appointed for the Universal Brotherhood Property.

Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Alberto Falcon receiver of the copartnership property at 144 Madison Avenue of E. A. Neresheimer and Mrs. Julia W. L. Keightley, in a suit brought by the former against the latter. The property consists of the Theosophical magazine called The Universal Brotherhood, books, pamphlets, a printing press, type and plant, and outstanding accounts.

William Q. Judge, who founded the business, upon his death willed it to Mr. Neresheimer and Mrs. Keightley, the latter residing in London. Mr. Neresheimer had furnished nearly all the capital, $3,000, while Mrs. Keightley contributed $250. Since the death of Mr. Judge the business has been managed by Mr. Neresheimer, and the latter wanted Francis M. Pierce appointed receiver, but E. A. Hargrove, representing Mrs. Keightley, requested that a disinterested person be appointed, claiming that Mr. Neresheimer was endeavoring to get control of the property in the interest of the opposition party, composed of the followers of Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley.

The receiver is authorized to continue the publication of the magazine for two months, or until the business is sold. The liabilities are $5,500; nominal assets, $13,000; actual assets much less.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BONEKER, William—Central Park Pickle Works	$150
BUHLER, William—M. Weil	354
BACHMAN, Absalom F.—W. H. Warren and another	451
BIANCHI, Margareta—A. Lajotte	127
BONNELL, Roger V.—Consolidated Gas Company	47
BUYCE, Adelbert—E. B. Schlesinger	189
BROWNSTEIN, Rachel, and Joseph H. Silver—A. Hahn	195
BRADY, Sylvester M.—A. Fasanello	208
BELL, John J., Jr.—L. C. Schliep	218
BLAUVELT, H. Russell—R. Millady	123
BURNS, Mary, Administratrix—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	139
BODINE, Humphrey A.—A. H. Deane	408
BURSLEM, Godophin F.—New York Telephone Company	65
BIXER, Emanuel—The Excelsior Brewing Company	776
CALLAHAN, Daniel F.—F. D. Decker	1,606
COOK, William A.—F. Wood and others	625
CARR, John J.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	159
DAHLMAN, Leopold—D. Dahlman, assignee	2,229
DAYTON, Charles W.—Cornelius H. Elting	2,740
DAYNES, William—F. Woll	227
DISSELKOEN, John N.—F. Woll	227
DODD, Henry L.—S. Caplin and another	24
GRAHAM, William H.—H. E. Odell and others	155
GROSS, Hyman—E. Israel, by guardian	166
GLEASON, Daniel J.—J. J. Fullan	288
ELLISON, Guy R. P., and S. Henry, also Alfred Van Horn—Charles A. Jackson	1,018
GALLIVAN, Richard—F. L. Cramer	62
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—American Stamping Company	587
FINLEY, Frank J.—Frederick Woll	227
FISHER, Henry J.—G. F. Langbein, deficiency	2,742
FISHER, Charles—Bennet M. Anderson	4,805
FULTON, William G., Henry A. Gouge, and John F. Doty—William T. Holland	1,202
FRUIN, John J.—John C. Wilson	527
FLYNN, Patrick H.—Edward I. McCarthy	1,053
GOLDSTEIN, Michael, and Louis J. Bablove—A. Osterman	326
GOODWIN, Michael—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	981
GOLDEN, George—S. Gross and another	206
HUBENER, George—C. Viola	178
HOMANS, William P.—E. N. Anable	372
HENDRIKX, Frederick A.—Frederick Woll	227
HOFFMAN, Frances—A. Baer	141
HOPKINS, Leroy, and John B. Roberts—A. Noll	284
HARTOG, Albert and Ferdinand, Jr.—W. H. Terhune	223
HOSFORD, Henry—P. B. O'Sullivan	270
HORN, Elizabeth—J. M. Reid	217
HAYMAN, David—R. B. Karib	206
HALLETT, Minnie E., administratrix, and Robert Hume, administrator—The N. Y. Central and Hudson R. R. Company	216
HUNT, William H.—F. A. Errington	112
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—R. C. Schenerts Glass Company	1,683
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—Thomas Wightman	1,535
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—Laurence Glass Company	386
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—F. B. Ziegler and others	652
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—Mark W. Watson and another	1,644
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—T. Campbell Company	535
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—D. McKee and another	225
JENKINS, Thomas J. and George—Edward Harding	1,788
JOHNSTON, William—Henry P. Robinson and another, costs	67
KANE, Mary E.—L. Andersen	75
KEHOE, John—Frank L. Froment and another	270
KEHOE, John—Frank L. Froment	189
KELLER, John H.—H. E. Hall	457
KERR, Peter G.—G. I. Hull, Jr., and another	121
KOPPELMAN, Jacob—L. J. Ladinski	83
LEHMAN, Max and [illegible]—C. C. Field and another	[illegible]
MALEY, Robert C.—R. Schlang, administratrix	[illegible]
McAULEY, William H.—C. H. Carr	[illegible]
McCARTY, Arthur F.—L. Goldman	103
McGARRITY, Michael—F. Foehrenbach, Jr., trustee	2,325
MORRISSEY, Edward—J. Elder, Jr.	105
NIELSEN, Mary, or Mary Olsen, or Olsen, or Mary—Sarah Lessman	420
O'KEEFE, William D.—Rochester Brewing Company	138
[illegible], Herman—J. Brown	203
ROSENBERGER, Frank and Gustave Richmann—L. A. Bendit and others	459
ROOS, Louis—E. M. Ewing and others	1,020
RUSSELL, Thomas E.—Edward L. Barker	516
RYER, Robert W.—C. Knapp	228
[illegible], Max—Pelham Rod Elevated Railroad Company	77
SCHAEFFER, Bernard—The German-American Bank of Tonawanda, New York, [illegible]	10,305
SPENGLER, Frederick W.—J. Duffy	675
STEERS, Catherine E.—James Rogers	576
STRAUSS, Victor O. A.—Standard National Bank	453
SLATTERY, Edward A.—F. P. Lowrey, receiver	200
SUTPHEN, Henry C. and George R.—A. J. Mace and others	161
STEINBERGER, Herman and Jacob, and Maurice Wertheimer—Charles R. Spall, (two judgments,) costs	24
STEVER, Arthur J.—F. Woll	227
SMITH, Mary A., administratrix—Catherine Reynolds	2,475
SMITH, Clemence—The Cudahy Packing Company	541
SIMONSON, Albert E., and Albert H. Selwyn—Civilion Fones	1,201
SIMONSON, Albert E., and Albert H. Selwyn—Civilion Fones	1,151
STAFFORD, Edward—Maria M. Peterson	223
THOMAS, Harris—A. C. Vallendighan	36
THE McCABE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Ulysses T. Boldry	749
THROCKMORTON, Charles B.—Evening Post Publishing Company, costs	654
TREU, Leopold R.—C. A. Friberg	346
F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY—Damian Neuberger, six judgments	10,319
THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Mary Higgins	2,243
THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND Auction Room, Limited—T. Willis	12
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Duffy	117
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Cramer	73
VANDERHOOGT, Cornelius W.—F. Woll	227
WOOD, Thomas H.—J. McGuire	517
WAGNER, Louis A., administrator—L. Wingrove	194

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.13¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar, granulated	5¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	2.25
Tallow, prime	3⅝
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.80
Butter, creamery, Western	18

CHICAGO, April 22.—Flour steady; generally 20c higher per bbl. No. 2 Spring wheat, $1; No. 3 Spring wheat, 98c@$1.05; No. 2 red, $1.13@$1.13½; No. 2 corn, 32¼@32⅝c; No. 2 oats, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 29½@30¼c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 2 barley, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.29¾@$1.30; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.95@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

Both public and private cables reflected a subsidence of the scare of shorts in the English market, with the future list decidedly lower and weak under heavy liquidation. Manchester spinners took only 12,000 bales spot cotton at Liverpool at unchanged prices, as against 20,000 bales Thursday. Futures were irregular throughout the session, with the close at a net loss of 2½@4 points. Yarns and cloths at Manchester, however, were generally reported as strong and still tending upward on active demand, which gave every promise of continuing. The change of sentiment at Liverpool was attributed to reports that European powers were preparing to bring a heavy pressure upon Spain to prevent privateering. The local market failed to respond as expected to the sharp slump abroad, futures opening 3@4 points lower, with the market steady at the decline. The close was firm, with prices 4 points higher to 2 points net lower. Total sales, 206,100 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	6.24@6.25
May	6.24	6.28	6.18	6.27@6.28
June	6.29	6.31	6.22	6.30@6.31
July	6.33	6.36	6.27	6.35@6.36
August	6.33	6.39	6.29	6.38@6.39
September	6.34	6.35	6.30	6.37@6.39
October	6.35	6.40	6.30	6.39@
November	6.35	6.44	6.33	6.43@6.44
December	6.38	6.40	6.36	6.44@6.46
January	6.41	6.45	6.38	6.46@6.47

Southern spot markets, middling: Mobile, 5⅞c; Savannah, 5 13-16c; Wilmington, 6c; Norfolk, 6 3-16c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6¼c; St. Louis, 5⅞c; New Orleans, 5 13-16c.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Middling uplands, 3 21-32d. December-January, 333b; January-February, 333b; April, 334s; April-May, 334s; May-June, 334s; June-July, 334b; July-August, 334½s; August-September, 334b; September-October, 334s; October-November, 333½b; November-December, 333b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	111⅝	111⅞	109⅞	111⅛
July	96⅛	96⅝	94⅞	94⅞
September	88⅝	88⅝	87	87⅛
Corn—				
May	37⅝	37⅝	37	37
July	38⅝	38⅝	38	38
Oats—				
May	31¼	31¼	31	31¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	113½	114½	112¼	114½
July	90	90	88½	88⅝
September	82½	82½	81 1-16	81¼
Corn—				
May	32⅝	32½	32¼	32¼
July	33½	33⅝	33 1-16	33½
September	34½	34½	34 1-16	34⅛
Oats—				
May	27¼	27¼	27	27¼
July	24½	24½	24	24½
September	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The bulls made little capital out of war news. They succeeded in jumping prices up sharply at the start on very strong Liverpool cables, but bears took a prompt hand in the proceedings, and, with few exceptions, held control of the market for the balance of the day. The May delivery was the only option which defied their efforts. It was sustained by light offerings and good demand from shorts, closing 1¼c net higher, while July left off unchanged, and later months ⅛@1½c net lower.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 22.—April, $1.07½; May, $1.06⅝; July, $1.03½@$1.03⅝; September, 80¼c; No. 1 hard, $1.09½; No. 1 Northern, $1.07½.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Wheat, 2@3c higher. No. 1 Northern, $1.08; No. 2 Northern, $1.05; May, $1.06⅝; July [illegible].

DULUTH, April 22.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.08⅝; May, $1.06⅝; September, 82⅝c.

Oats.

No. 2, 31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33¼c; No. 2 white, clips, 34½c; track mixed, 32@33½c; track white, 33@45c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 61@62c, free on board, afloat; 58@58½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 38¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5.25; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90; Winter straights, $4.70@$4.85; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.40; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.65; extra No. 1 Winter, $4@$4.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.75@$3.90; no grade, $1.65. RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.30. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@78c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter in bulk, 82½@95c; Spring in bulk, 72½@85c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 85c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 22.—First patents, $5.30@$5.40; second patents, $5.05@$5.15; first clear, $4.10@$4.30; second clear, $3.10@$3.30.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.50@$10.75; family, $11.75; short clear, $11@$13. Beef—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. Beef hams—$22@$23. Dressed hogs—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. Cutmeats—Smoked bellies, 6¼@6½c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅝@6⅞c. Tallow—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝c. Lard—5.80c; city lard, 5.40c; refined, South America, 6.50c; Continent, 6.25c; Brazil, kegs, 7.00c; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4½@4¾c. Stearine—Oleo, 4 9-16c bid; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d; prime mess, [illegible]. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 53s 9d; prime mess, medium, Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 28s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; long clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s. Lard—Prime Western, 29s. Cheese—American finest white, 38s; American finest colored, 40s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Except for a slight spurt at the opening and at the close, little speculative interest was shown in the coffee market. European cables again reported dull and featureless markets, while news from Brazil told of a holiday at Rio and Santos. The first call developed a steady market, with prices unchanged to 10 points lower. A slight rally followed immediately after on light covering, but late in the forenoon prices were again back to the opening figures. During the afternoon business was restricted to a few scattered lots. The market closed steady at unchanged prices to 5 points net lower. Total sales of futures, 12,500 bags. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
September	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
October	..	—	..	5.65@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.65@5.75
December	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
March	..	..	..	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—½f lower; total sales, 9,000 bags; January, 36.50; February, 36.75; March, 37.00; April, 35.00; May, 35.00; June, 35.00; July, 35.25; August, 35.50; September, 35.75; October, 35.75; November, 36.00; December, 36.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; Muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19¼@20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer, yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer, yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 25@26½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter, yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calucutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@46c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c; merino, 21@23c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

IRON—$6.60@$6.70. COPPER—$12@$12.25. SPELTER—$4.15@$4.25. TIN—$14.50@$14.60. LEAD—$3.57½@$3.62½.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 28¾@29½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; L, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—Turpentine, 25½@26c. Resin, $1@$1.15.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Turpentine, 25¾c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.20; Oxen, $3@$4.40; bulls, $3.45@$4; cows, $2.25@$3.90. CALVES—Veals, poor to prime, $3.50@$5.62½; city-dressed veals, 7@9c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, unshorn, $3.75@$5; clipped, $3.50@$4.35; unshorn lambs, $5.25@$5.90; clipped, $4.50@$5.15; Spring lambs, firm at $3@$6. HOGS—$4@$4.25; Western pigs, $4.15.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD

Electricity the Motive Power to be Used on the Bridge.

The motive power of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, in connection with bridge crossing from the Brooklyn Bridge terminal to the Bridge Street Station of the Myrtle Avenue Line, about 3,000 feet, is to be the third rail system. Now the motive power is steam. Of the change President Frederick Uhlmann said yesterday:

"It is the intention of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company to propel its cars about 3,000 feet beyond the point where the cars enter on bridge property by electricity. The electric power requisite for this is not covered by the contract between the bridge authorities and the Brooklyn Elevated, and, therefore, such power will have to be sought for and provided, since the elevated has no power house, from one of the local electric companies, or, most likely, from the trolley roads.

"These arrangements will only be temporary, as it is the intention to equip the system with electric traction entirely to New York. No negotiations are pending to buy the 'bridge power plant.' The bridge people will need this for the operation of its own railroad, and to furnish power to the elevated while shifting trains on the bridge, as provided for by contract.

"We expect to be in operation to Manhattan between June 1 and 15 next. The cost, therefore, has been paid out of the surplus earnings by me as the receiver. The remainder of the money needed for bridge crossing, $500,000, will be furnished by the Reorganization Committee."

The elevated's connection with the Long Island Railroad at Chestnut Street was reported yesterday as well forward, and the contract for the iron work has been awarded. By July 1 elevated cars will be operated to Rockaway Beach.

CHANGES AMONG POLICE.

Patrolmen and Detectives Transferred and Several Are Made Sergeants.

Chief of Police McCullagh made several changes in the department yesterday. Fifteen men who had been detailed in the offices of Inspectors Grant, Thompson, and Brooks were sent to duty in various precincts because, Chief McCullagh said, they had outlived their usefulness.

Detective Quinn of the Tenderloin was sent to do patrol duty elsewhere, and so were two other detectives and a patrolman of the Eldridge Street Station. Three Central Office detectives and two patrolmen who did special duty in the Tenderloin were also sent to do patrol duty elsewhere.

The following Roundsmen were made Sergeants: William J. Lantry and William McCullagh of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, James F. Thompson of Mercer Street, Raphael Schulum of Fifth Street, Michael O'Meara of West Twentieth Street, Manhattan; James Gillispie of the Seventeenth Precinct, and John A. O'Reilly of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn. Detective Sergt. George A. Aloncle and Patrick A. Gray of the Detective Bureau were also made full Sergeants.

The State Bank's Depositors.

Over a hundred men and women were lined up at the entrance to the State Bank, at 368 Grand Street, before the doors were opened yesterday morning, when a carriage drove up and four large bags of silver were taken into the bank. The officials said they were prepared to meet all emergencies and that those drawing their money out were mostly small depositors. At the same time about twenty-five persons were in line at the receiving teller's window in order to make deposits. They seemed to have no fear for the condition of the bank, and laughed at those wishing to draw out their money.

Gilliland Cigarette Machine Company.

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—The Gilliland Cigarette Machine Company of Jersey City filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The capital stock is set at $1,000,000. The object is to manufacture, sell, and control cigarette-making machinery. The incorporators named are E. T. Gilliland of Pelham Manor, N. Y., and W. Bourke Cockran and J. C. Tomlinson of Manhattan, New York City.

Bank President Resigns.

Samuel H. Rathbone has, because of ill-health, resigned as President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank. His successor is Joseph J. Kittel, a merchant, of 66 Broadway, one of the Directors, who is in full accord with the bank's policy and management.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The Treasury Department Declines to Concur in a Decision on Plushes Made of Flax.

Collector Bidwell has been officially informed by the Treasury Department that the recent decision of the General Appraisers regarding the duty on plushes imported by W. & J. Sloane is not concurred in by the department. The customs Board of Classification found that the merchandise under consideration consisted of plushes of which flax was the component material of chief value; that the term "pile fabrics" was a generic term applied to describe certain varieties of manufactured goods, including plushes, velvets, velveteen, corduroys, and others; that the provision in Paragraph 315 of the Tariff act for plushes composed of vegetable fibre covered plushes composed of flax, and that therefore the enumeration in Paragraph 315 for plushes was narrower than the provision in Paragraph 342 for "all pile fabrics of which flax is the component material of chief value."

Assistant Secretary Spaulding takes the ground that the question whether the term "plushes" as appearing in Paragraph 315 is a more specific designation than the term "all pile fabrics" as appearing in Paragraph 342 is immaterial in view of the fact that the term "all pile fabrics" appears in both paragraphs. In construing these paragraphs, the question therefore is: "What kind of pile fabrics are covered by these respective paragraphs?" On this point the Assistant Secretary says:

"As between the two, there can be no question that the enumeration 'pile fabrics of which flax is the component material of chief value' is a specific and direct enumeration, and is narrower than the enumeration 'pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre,' which latter may cover a variety of vegetable fibres. It is also to be noted that under the decision of the Board of General Appraisers Paragraph 342 would become practically inoperative, and would exclude therefrom a large variety of pile fabrics."

The department rules that plushes made of flax are dutiable as pile fabrics under Paragraph 342 at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem, and instructs the Collector to file an application for a review of the said General Appraisers' decision.

Assistant Secretary Howell has informed the Collector of this port that the Government will take no other proceedings in the matter of the classification of paste jewelry, which was decided adversely to the Government a few days ago by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The importations in dispute consisted of jewel-shaped disks of glass or composition cut into facets in imitation of precious stones. The Collector assessed these goods for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem, but under the recent decision of the court they are only dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem as compositions of paste, not set.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CONFERENCE.

Alleged Undervaluation of Embroideries and Other Goods Imported from St. Gall, Switzerland, Considered.

The conference on undervaluation frauds was continued at the Custom House yesterday and enlisted the attention of nearly a dozen importers. The Government officers present were: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell, Collector Bidwell, Appraiser Wakeman, President Ham of the Board of General Appraisers, Special Deputy Collector Couch, and Deputy Collector Phelps of the law division of the Custom House. The principal subject considered was the alleged undervaluation of embroideries and other Swiss goods imported from St. Gall.

Assistant Secretary Howell's attention was invited to an array of facts showing the extent to which the alleged undervaluations have developed under the plan of consigning merchandise direct from the foreign maker to New York agents. With this consignment system in operation it has been difficult for the examiners in the United States Appraisers' Department to get at the actual market value of the goods imported. Mr. Wakeman's proposed method of making appraisements on St. Gall importations was under discussion yesterday and some of the New York importers favored it and others opposed it as being too harsh. The necessity for some kind of a reform in the manner of handling these importations in the Appraisers' office was generally conceded, and Mr. Howell explained that it was desirable that whatever system was adopted, it should be equally fair to the importers and to the Government.

The local Appraiser said that he did not want to impose any undue hardships on the importers, but he wanted to do his duty to the Government by securing for it its just dues.

In all probability this matter will be taken under further advisement in Washington.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Country of Origin Need Not Be Marked on Books and Maps—Apparatus for Federal Use.

In response to inquiries from certain Western cities the Treasury Department, through Assistant Secretary Howell, has made a ruling that books, newspapers, pamphlets, maps, &c., do not require marking to indicate country of origin, under the provisions of Section 8, act of July 24, 1897.

An importation of apparatus designed for use in the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington reached this port some weeks ago, and was detained by the customs authorities, although the claim was made that the goods were entitled to free entry, inasmuch as they were for the use of the Government. Complaint was made to Secretary Gage, and he has just written a note to the Secretary of Agriculture informing him that "Collectors of Customs are not authorized to deliver into hands of private persons articles imported by firms for use of the United States until the contents of such packages shall have been compared with a list furnished by the department for whose use it was imported."

Assistant Secretary Howell rules that a Collector of Customs is not authorized to interfere to compel the delivery by a warehouseman of bonded merchandise for exportation, when such delivery is refused in the absence of negotiable warehouse receipts issued thereon, in accordance with the principle previously enunciated by the department. This ruling accompanies the denial of a request from F. B. Vandegrift & Co. of Philadelphia that the Collector at that port be directed to adopt such measures as would compel the delivery of certain bonded merchandise.

In answer to an inquiry relating to the certification of thoroughbred horses offered at United States ports for free entry, the Treasury Department has ordered that the American Stud Book now owned by The Jockey Club in New York shall be continued as a record for thoroughbred horses, and that "horses accompanied by certificates of registration in said book, with seal of The Jockey Club attached to the pedigree, will hereafter be recognized by customs officers and free entry allowed in all cases."

Commissioner N. B. Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau calls the attention of all officers of his bureau to a decision relating to oleomargarine by Judge Jackson of the United States Circuit Court, in West Virginia. This decision says that persons selling oleomargarine are liable to special tax, although they are ignorant that the substance is oleomargarine. Ignorance of the law is no excuse or protection for a violation of the law. "The presumption is," says the Court, "that revenue officers are correct in their conclusions in reference to violations of law, and that they discharge their duties honestly."

DOCK COMMISSION'S WORK.

Application to Use a Recreation Pier to Drill On Is Refused.

The Dock Commission yesterday referred to its engineer the application of the Norwich Line for the use of one-half of the pier to be erected on the site of the present Pier 40 North River.

The board granted to John T. Guy of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, leave of absence in case he is summoned away with his regiment. Full pay will be allowed Mr. Guy, who is a stenographer in the Dock Superintendent's office.

The board refused the application of John M. Marshall for permission to use the recreation pier at East Twenty-fourth Street for drilling a regiment.

The Atlantic Yacht Club applied for and received permission to change its headquarters from Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, to Sea Gate, Coney Island Point.

The club proposes to extend to the navy the privileges of its landing, float, telegraph, telephone, and other facilities, including the house itself.

WOOLEN MEN ORGANIZE.

It Is Proposed to Stop Alleged Abuses in the Trade by Wholesale Clothiers.

A meeting of leading local commission agents and of representatives of the trade known as "men's woolen goods" was held at the Wool Exchange yesterday afternoon. The purpose was to effect an organization to be known as the American Woolen Goods Association among men interested in the business and to make an effort to do away with alleged abuses in the trade. Mr. Salmon of the Philadelphia firm of Thomas Dolan & Co., was chosen President, and A. Willis Lighthourn, editor of The Wool Record, Secretary.

A committee of five was named, consisting of Arthur T. Sullivan, George W. Bramhall, A. D. Holmes, C. B. Gregory, and J. D. Miller, to draw up a definite plan.

It was said that the twenty-five or thirty present at the meeting represented a capitalization of $50,000,000. The mills represented are located in New England, the Middle States, and in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The meeting adjourned until next Friday, when the committee will report.

The association purposes to correct evils arising from causeless, indiscriminate cancellations of orders, from the rejection of goods, and from groundless claims by wholesale clothiers. The plan of the association, it is said, comprehends no coercion of the buyer. It merely aims to bring about more businesslike methods, and it is believed that the honest wholesale clothier will indorse the movement as heartily as the mill man or the commission agent.

WHEAT ADVANCES IN LONDON

Short Selling in Chicago Offsets the Rise in Foreign Prices.

LONDON, April 22.—The Spanish-American war is bettering the market. Wheat has jumped 5 shillings a quarter, and holders are disinclined to part with it. At Glasgow sugar rose 2s. 6d. per ton to large business.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Liquidation and short selling on the Board of Trade to-day largely offset heavy foreign buying and advancing quotations abroad. May wheat, however, was independently strong, and closed at an advance of 2¼c. Corn and oats closed practically unchanged. July pork and short ribs declined 15c. each and lard lost 5c.

FELL WITH A LIGHTED LAMP.

Edward Bettison Dies of His Injuries at Lexington, Mass.

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 22.—Edward Bettison, an aged and respected citizen of this place, died this morning as the result of burns sustained by falling down stairs with a lighted lamp in his hand last night.

In his fall he knocked down his wife, breaking her leg, but in spite of her injuries she dragged herself to the kitchen and procured water, with which she put out the flames about her husband and then summoned help. Mr. Bettison was eighty-three years of age. Mrs. Bettison was as comfortable as could be expected to-day.

BABY BORN ON A TROOP TRAIN.

Incident of the Second Infantry's Trip from Fort Keogh to St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, April 22.—Four companies of the Second Infantry from Fort Keogh, en route to Mobile, arrived in this city over the Northern Pacific to-day, and left three hours later on the Burlington. The train was in two sections, running half an hour apart.

The incident of the trip was the birth on the train of a girl baby to the wife of Charles Erickson of the hospital corps. Mother and child were taken to the hospital four hours later on the arrival of the train in this city.

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

The Committee Acknowledges Substantial Support by S. F. Nixon.

At the instance of R. Fulton Cutting and Abram S. Hewitt the Committee for the Promotion of Agriculture in New York State was organized about two years ago. George T. Powell is the director and W. H. Tolman the Secretary. The organizing of the committee was the result of an investigation which the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made into agricultural depression in this State, because the association felt that the problem of the town and city was becoming more and more closely involved.

Through the instrumentality of S. F. Nixon, supported by this committee, $25,000 was appropriated for agricultural instruction, under the auspices of Cornell University. The agricultural instruction, which had been confined to a few judicial districts, was extended so as to cover the entire State. Based on this legislation, Cornell was enabled to carry on the work much more effectively than before.

Again the committee and the entire community are under obligations to Mr. Nixon for his continued support of this measure, by securing legislative authority for an additional appropriation of $35,000, through Cornell University. A special phase of the work which commends itself to the committee is the opportunity for nature study, which was introduced experimentally, but has now become incorporated in what might be called the scheme of agricultural extension.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR.

Impostor Arrested in New Brunswick Has Property in Philadelphia.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 22.—Policeman Reed escorted into the police station this afternoon a bent, decrepit-looking old man clad in rags and leaning on a cane, and made a charge of vagrancy against him. He had been arrested upon complaint of Church Street merchants, who had been annoyed by his requests for money.

The old man stroked his flowing beard and said that he was Frank Klausgrete, aged fifty-seven, of Cleveland, Ohio. As little could be learned from the story he told, the Recorder directed that he be searched. Klausgrete objected vigorously. His resistance was explained when the contents of his pockets were brought to light. Papers and documents showed that his real name was Francis Henry; that his home is Philadelphia, and that he owns considerable property there and has money in several banks. He has been hoarding money for years that he secured while on begging tours. Of late, however, it appears that his method has been to beg for a few days, then to discard his rags, and go on a spree with the money secured.

When Henry was taken to jail he hobbled along as though he could barely stand, but when placed in a cell he immediately straightened up, threw off his ragged garments, and appeared before his fellow-prisoners in a fashionably cut suit and a black silk skull cap. Then he combed his hair and beard, and completed his toilet with a collar and cravat.

He will be given a hearing to-morrow, and may have to take a place in the chain gang, which is in vogue here for vagrants.

Plan for Yale's Bi-Centennial.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—President Dwight of Yale, in his annual report issued to-day, calls attention to the plan for raising great funds for the university in connection with the bi-centennial celebration in 1901. The plan includes the building of a grand university hall to cost not less than $500,000, with the land. Other buildings suggested call for gifts which will bring the total up to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Thrown from His Bicycle and Killed.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 22.—Samuel T. Strang, a veteran of the civil war and a Prohibition Party leader, was thrown head foremost from his bicycle at Cedarville, N. J., last night by striking an obstruction. His skull was fractured. He died two hours later.

Edward Bellamy Going Home to Die.

DENVER, Col., April 22.—It has been decided to remove Edward Bellamy, the author, who is dying of consumption, to his home, in Chicopee Falls, Mass. He will be accompanied on the journey by his family and his brothers, C. J. and F. P. Bellamy. The party will start to-night.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Philadelphia Tried Another New Pitcher Against the New Yorks with Good Results.

RUSIE WAS NOT EFFECTIVE

Brooklyns Score Over the Washingtons—Hughes, the Baltimores' Pitcher, Shut Out the Bostons—Breitenstein's Remarkable Work.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	4	1	.800
Chicago	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	4	1	.800
Cincinnati	3	2	.600
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Boston	3	3	.500
Pittsburg	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Washington	2	3	.400
Louisville	2	5	.286
New York	1	5	.167
St. Louis	0	4	.000

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 13; New York, 7.
Brooklyn, 12; Washington, 7.
Baltimore, 8; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 0.
Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1.
Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Boston in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Cleveland in St. Louis.
Chicago in Louisville.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The home team won the third consecutive game from the New Yorks to-day. Piatt, the Philadelphias' new pitcher, made his first appearance in the League against the visitors, and, although he was very wild at times, managed to hold his opponents down to seven hits. Rusie tried his arm for the first time since the season began, but was not very effective. Despite the fact that he gave eight bases on balls, the home team scored seven earned runs off his delivery.

The New Yorks outplayed their opponents in the field, but the latter's timely hitting offset this good work. Wilmot, who has fully recovered from his injuries, supplanted McCreery in right field. Manager Joyce is much dissatisfied with McCreery's work since the season opened. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	V'H'lt'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dou'lass, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0	Tiernan, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Delah'ty, lf.	2	0	3	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	1	0	14	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	4	3	1	Davis, ss.	2	0	2	4	0
Tho'pson, rf.	2	2	4	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0
Cross, ss.	1	1	3	1	1	Hartman, 3b.	0	2	3	3	0
Abb'chio, 3b.	2	0	2	0	0	Wilmot, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
McFarl'd, c.	1	0	5	1	1	Warner, c.	0	1	2	3	0
Piatt, p.	2	2	0	3	0	Rusie, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	13	12	27	12	3	Totals	7	7	27	14	1

Philadelphia	0	5	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	—13
New York	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	—7

Stolen bases—Delahanty, Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Cooley, Cross, Abbatachio. Three-base hit—Thompson. First base on balls—Off Piatt, 8; Rusie, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Piatt, 2. Struck out—By Piatt, 4; Rusie, 1. Wild pitches—Piatt, 1; Rusie, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 10.—Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BROOKLYNS VICTORIOUS.

The Senators Lost Because of Yeager's Good Pitching.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Brooklyns turned the tables to-day, and through the assistance of Yeager's good work and some stupid playing by the Senators, carried off the victory. Dineen lasted three innings, and then Amole and Donovan were successively tried. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	H	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	H	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Gettman, rf.	1	4	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Leahey, 3b.	0	1	1	1	2	LaCh'ce, ss.	1	1	5	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	3	1	1	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	2	5	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1
Farrell, 1b.	1	1	8	2	0	Tucker, 1b.	3	2	10	1	0
Brown, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	2	1	0	4	0
Wrigley, ss.	1	1	5	0	0	Ryan, c.	1	3	4	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Yeager, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Amole, p.	1	1	0	4	0						
Donovan, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Total	12	15	24	13	2
Total	7	14	21	18	2						

Washington	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2		—7
Brooklyn	1	5	1	2	2	0	1	.	.	—12

Stolen Bases—Gettman, Leahey, Sheckard, Tucker. Two-base hits—Tucker, McGuire, Ryan. Three-base hits—Ryan, Gettman. Double plays—Shindle, La Chance, and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 1; off Amole, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Jones, Griffin. Struck out—By Yeager, 3; by Amole, 1. Passed ball—Ryan. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 8; Boston, 0.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Pitcher Hughes was a problem to-day which the Boston batters could not solve, and no runs and no hits were their portion.

The visitors fielded superbly, and Baltimore was compelled to bat out the victory, three of Lewis's bases on balls resulting in runs by timely hitting. Herman Long was injured three times, and finally retired in favor of Kiester. In the fourth Long bunted to Hughes, who threw hard to first and struck the runner on the head. Later he was in collision with Jennings and McGann, and his foot and leg were badly spiked. Score:

Baltimore	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	.	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 13. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 0.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Breitenstein pitched one of the most remarkable games on record against the Pirates this afternoon. Not a semblance of a hit was made off of his delivery, and only twenty-seven men faced him in the nine innings. Not a man got as far as second base. His support was brilliant, Holliday's three put-outs being made on three very difficult chances. Hastings was wild and ineffective. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	3	1	—11
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 0. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati—Breitenstein and Peitz; Pittsburg—Hastings and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Dowling pitched a fine ten-inning game this afternoon and deserved to win but the Colonels threw away several chances for victory by stupid base running. Two errors at critical stages enabled the Chicagos to score their only runs. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Louisville, 7. Errors—Chicago, 0; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Chicago—Thornton and Donahue; Louisville—Dowling and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 0.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The Clevelands put in young Powell to-day, and he held the Browns safe from the start. The grounds were in very bad condition, owing to recent rains. Despite this the game was replete with brilliant plays on both sides. The Clevelands outbatted the locals, hitting young Sudhoff for fourteen hits. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	.	—7

Base hits—Cleveland, 14; St. Louis, 3. Errors—Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Other Games.

At Reading—Reading, 6; Montreal, 5.
At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Pawtucket, 1.
At Brockton—Cuban Giants, 5; Brockton, 4.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 11; Allentown, 7.

HARVARD DEFEATS COLUMBIA.

The Local Collegians Were Unable to Hit Fitz's Pitching.

Harvard won an interesting game from Columbia at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 7 to 2. The local collegians made a very good showing against the Harvard men, who have just returned from a successful Southern trip and were in excellent condition.

A score of Harvard "rooters" watched the game from the structure of the elevated road, and their outbursts of enthusiasm attracted nearly as much attention as the game.

Harvard's victory was mainly due to the pitching of Fitz. He held the Columbia players down to one hit. Wessel, who faced the Cambridge collegians, was very effective for five innings, after which he seemed to lose his speed. Columbia ran the bases poorly, but showed a marked improvement in fielding. Score:

Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	.	—7
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

THIRD OFFICER ON THE NAHANT.

Capt. Ricker Describes the Old Monitor's Experiences in the Harbor of Charleston, S. C.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

Capt. Charles C. Ricker of this city was an officer of the United States Navy during the war of the rebellion. As Ensign and afterward as Acting Master, he was the third officer of the famous old monitor Nahant, which has been awakened from its third-of-a-century sleep at the League Island Navy Yard and is now ordered into service.

The fine old battleship is one of the ironclad fleet that stood such severe pounding for months in 1863 and 1864, in front of the forts that guarded the entrance to Charleston Harbor. She was in all the famous fights in front of Charleston, and, in company with the monitor Weehawken, went to the mouth of the Ogeechie River, out out, fought, and captured in a half hour's battle the Confederate ironclad ram Atlanta, which was hailed as an engine of destruction to the Union fleet far more effective than the Merrimac.

Capt. Ricker was assigned to the Nahant before it left the stocks in the shipyard in South Boston, where she was built, and served with her for more than eighteen months, about the longest service on one monitor recorded for any officer of the navy.

"The Nahant is a single-turreted monitor of the type used in the civil war," said Capt. Ricker. "She had no upper works whatever, the only thing besides her flagstaffs, smoke stack, and ventilators that appeared above her deck being her turret and the conning tower on top of it. There was a manway in the top of the turret and a removable rail around the rim of the turret, so we had that for a bridge when not in action, but when we were under fire there was nothing showing but the naked ship.

Her Armor.

"Like the other monitors built at that time, the Nahant has eleven inches of iron armor on her turret, her conning tower and sides, with three inches on her decks. She had one of the largest guns made at that time. In her turret were two heavy cannon, one a monster fifteen-inch gun, firing a 400-pound shell, and the other an eleven-inch gun that threw a 220-pound shell.

"Of course, these guns were not of the modern sort and their extreme range was only two or three miles with the elevation we could give them. Still, almost all naval fighting is done at less than a mile, and at that range, or even more, these guns could do great damage to a cruiser, gunboat, or even to some of the so-called protected cruisers. The shot from the Nahant's guns could do but little against any modern armor plate, but they are so massive that wherever they could pierce they would be terribly effective in smashing things."

A hole from one of the Nahant's bullets at the water line would sink almost any modern ship, and when the shells are provided with a bursting charge they would have almost the effect of a torpedo.

The armor of the Nahant is made up of eleven one-inch iron plates riveted together with long rivets that run through all the plates. This armor would not be of any particular effect against modern rifles of the larger varieties, or even against the four-inch and six-inch rapid-fire rifles at shore ranges. But the armor would afford reasonable protection from the lighter guns of the modern navy. The security of the Nahant lies in the small target she presents to an enemy's fire. With her low freeboard and her single turret, the amount of area exposed to the shot of an enemy is infinitesimal as compared with the side or even the bows of modern warships other than of the monitor type.

The Nahant's armor is still of considerable weight; and, even impelled by the old-fashioned small powder charges of a third of a century ago, from a short Rodman gun, a fifteen-inch shell, weighing 400 pounds, is not a sugar-coated pill, or a missile to be ignored by any but the best of modern battleships.

Many Times Hit at Charleston.

In the participation in the great attack under Admiral Dupont on the forts at Charleston Harbor on the 7th of April, 1863, the Nahant was struck forty-nine times. Twenty shots struck the turret and conning tower, fourteen struck glancing blows on the deck, one of these cutting off the steam whistle pipe; six struck on the side armor, five hit the armored part of the smokestack, and three pierced the smokestack above the armor. One shot carried away the jackstaff at the bow of the vessel, and one splintered the ensign staff at the stern of the monitor, but this shot did not bring down the flag, and it was notable that in all her engagements with the forts or other vessels the Nahant's flag was never shot away or lowered in action.

The great number of hits received by the Nahant in her first engagement with the forts would indicate that exceptionally good gunnery was indulged in by the Confederates, but considering the fact that the monitors were for two hours under the fire, at ranges varying from 2,000 to less than 500 yards, of more than 300 guns, the accuracy of the shooting does not become so marked. Not one of the shots which struck her pierced the armor or deck. One man was killed and three wounded by the flying off of the heads of the bolts that held the plates together, when some especially heavy shot struck squarely on the turret or conning tower.

After the first battle, the insides of the turret and coning tower were lined with heavy felt screens, covered with the heaviest of canvas. These screens effectually stopped the danger from flying bolt heads and reduced the concussion from the impact of a heavy shot.

Good Vessels to Fight In.

Capt. Ricker says that the monitors were not unpleasant vessels to fight in.

"The monitors were unpleasant vessels to live in," said the Captain with an accent on the "live." "They had so low a freeboard that it was impossible to be on deck except in the smoothest water. It was pretty trying to be under hatches so steadily.

"But when in a fight, a monitor was a pretty good vessel to be aboard. We had two ventilating fans which supplied the boat with good air, and the sense of security was far from unpleasant as compared with the chance of having a shell come crashing through the side next you, as one might always expect in an unarmored vessel.

"I had the longest service in a monitor of any man in the navy, as far as I am able to learn, and I was quite satisfied with the work. They kept us busy down there in front of Charleston, and that was better than the monotony of cruising."

The Pope, Sagasta, and McKinley.

From The London News.

The honors of peace—if peace it is to be between the United States and Spain—will rest in no small degree with Pope Leo XIII. Apart from the more general aspects of his intervention, (about which we wrote last week,) it is of interest from the personal—not to say the physiological—standpoint. It seems that in this matter the venerable Pontiff is not merely a figurehead, but that he has been acting of his own motive and by his own personal efforts. The initiative was his, and whether it succeeds or whether it fails, it will do credit alike to his heart and to his head. Moreover, the Pope has himself dictated many of the notes and messages with which the Vatican has been so busy. He has given orders that he is to be wakened from sleep whenever important telegrams arrive at night or during his daily siesta. The strain and excitement upon so old a man must be very great, but the attenuated frame seems equal to the burden. Mr. Gladstone, during his last Premiership, used to refer with some pride to the fact that he was conducting affairs of State at a greater age than had ever been attained by any British Minister under the like circumstances. But Mr. Gladstone at the time of his resignation was only a few months over eighty-four. Pope Leo XIII. is now just over eighty-eight. He must have established a "record," we imagine, in gerontocracy, (to use a coinage of Mr. Gladstone's.) Señor Sagasta, we may remark, is a promising stripling of [illegible]. President McKinley is a mere boy of fifty-[illegible]

GOLF ON LAKEWOOD LINKS

C. Tiffany Richardson Proves Victorious in Two Contests for the Chief Trophy.

WILL MEET DOUGLAS TO-DAY.

Biddle and Barger to Engage in the Final Round for the Consolation Cup—Results of Yesterday's Play.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 22.—On the links of the Lakewood Golf Club to-day the spectators were treated to several surprises that tended to heighten the interest of the sport. The course was thronged with a fashionable audience from the time the first man drove off, and the winners of the different rounds in the match received hearty applause.

Of the sixteen who qualified yesterday for the chief trophy, the Lakewood Club Cup, two are now left, and will play the deciding match to-morrow. They are C. Tiffany Richardson of Lakewood and Findlay S. Douglas of the Fairfield County Club, and the winner of the Lakewood tournament last Fall.

Richardson had two good matches during the day, his semi-final round being with W. J. Travis, who made the prize-winning score yesterday. Richardson won by 2 holes and 1 to play. The scores are:

C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—
Out ....5 4 5 4 8 5 5 5 5—46
In ....3 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—40
Total 86

W. J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ....3 5 4 4 6 6 5 6 6—45
In ....4 4 5 3 6 5 5 5 5—44
Total 89

The consolation contest has also dwindled down to two contestants, A. W. Biddle of Philadelphia and M. D. Barger of the Newport Club, and a member of the Harvard golf team. The former, in the morning, won by default over Robert B. Kerr, who had been called to the city, and later in the day furnished a surprise by beating Lawrence Waterbury, Jr.

Chief attention was centred in the Lakewood Club matches, and the competitors who were favored with the largest crowd of spectators were A. M. Robbins and Findlay Douglas and C. Tiffany Richardson and Herbert M. Harriman. The contest between the latter was the closest and most exciting, and Lakewood sympathies were strongly with their favorite, Richardson. He is a student in the Lakewood Heights School and goes to Harvard in the Fall. Harriman is a strong golfer and was in the lead for more than half the match, but toward the end his young opponent overhauled him in grand style and won by two holes. Their scores are:

C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—
Out ....4 6 5 4 5 6 5 7 6—48
In ....4 4 3 3 5 5 4 5 6 5—39
Total 87

H. M. Harriman, Oakland—
Out ....5 5 4 4 6 6 5 7 5—47
In ....3 5 4 4 5 5 4 6 6—42
Total ....

The Douglas-Robbins match started out well. Honors were even to the fifth hole, which Douglas took, and he made the next three, but Robbins, by getting the ninth, left Douglas three ahead at the turn of the game. Robbins won the next two holes, but Douglass was too much for him and gradually forged ahead, winning at the close of the sixteenth hole by four up and two to play. Scores:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—
Out ....4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 6—41
In ....4 7 4 3 5 5 4 ..—32
Total, 16 holes........73

A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's—
Out ....4 5 4 4 6 7 6 6 5—47
In ....3 6 5 3 5 6 6 ..—34
Total, 16 holes........81

Travis Beats Chadwick.

W. J. Travis, the Oakland Club Captain, beat John R. Chadwick, a strong Staten Island golfer, by 5 holes and 3 to play. Travis had the good fortune to make the second hole, 177 yards, in two strokes, his drive landing his ball within a few inches of the hole. Their scores are:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ....3 5 2 4 5 6 4 6 4—39
In ....4 4 5 3 5 5 ..—26
Totals, 15 holes........65

John R. Chadwick, Staten Island—
Out ....4 5 4 3 6 5 6 5 6—44
In ....5 4 4 4 6 6 ..—29
Total, 15 holes........73

The other match was between J. B. Taller of Ardsley, who beat F. A. Walthew by 3 up and 2 to play.

The results of the different rounds were:

Lakewood Club Cup, Second Match Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat John R. Chadwick, Staten Island, 5 up and 3 to play; C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood, beat H. M. Harriman, Oakland, 2 up; J. B. Taller, Ardsley, beat F. A. Walthew, 3 up and 2 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat A. M. Robbins, 4 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Richardson beat Travis, 2 up and 1 to play; Douglas beat Taller, 3 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup, Second Match Play Round.—James Park, Richmond County, beat Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, 1 up; M. D. Barger, Newport, beat Edward Leavitt, Fairfield, 5 up and 4 to play; Lawrence Waterbury, Jr., Westchester, beat S. Allis, Milwaukee, 5 up and 4 to play; A. M. Biddle, Philadelphia, beat Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood, by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Biddle beat Waterbury, 2 up and 1 to play; Barger beat Park, 1 up.

THE RACING AT BENNINGS.

Phil Dwyer's Holden at 20 to 1 Wins the Half-Mile Selling Race.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Phil Dwyer's Holden, at 20 to 1, carried off the purse in the half-mile selling race at Bennings to-day. The colt made a very pretty run of it, cutting out Rhodymedia by a head. It was a bright spot in a fair day's sport. There were six races on the card, a two-and-one-half-mile steeplechase furnishing the extra. Crowd and track good. Weather clear. The Washington Nursery Stakes and the Washington Handicap will be run to-morrow.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; purse, $300. First Fruit, 92 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5, won; Louise N., 105, (Littlefield,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Festa, 87, (Stanhope,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Miss Cassey, Lady Tenny, and Rose Heimdal also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; five furlongs; selling; purse, $300. Holden, 101 pounds, (Hewitt,) 20 to 1, won; Rhodymedia, 97, (Rankin,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Subject, 89, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Miss Mark, Passe Partout, Boney Boy, and Cavalleria also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse, $300. Sophomore, 97 pounds, (Gee,) even, won; Nigger Baby, 100, (Clay,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Ellerslie Belle, 95, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:33. Frishall, Captain Russell, and Bonnie Nell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $300. Charintus, 102 pounds, (Coylle,) 13 to 5, won; Warrenton, 98, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 second; Vigenta, 95, (Oporn,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Summer Sea, Red Gidd, Forum, and Bessie E. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling; purse, $300. Lucid, 89 pounds, (Stanhope,) 3 to 1, won; Alarum, 107, (Penn,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Her Own, 93, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:45. King T. and Will Elliott also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase for hunters; two and one-half miles; purse, $200. Vanity Fair, 163 pounds, (Benjamin,) 11 to 15, won; Athlete, 144, (Mr. Lloyd,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; St. George, 152, (Hanwalt,) 10 to 1, third. Time—4:47. Undine, Black Clifford, and Risque also ran.

Entries for To-morrow.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Longacre, 101 pounds; Henry Chance and Orthos, 84; South Africa, 105; Bob Leach, 109; Giles Shine, Tinkler, and Duke of Durham, 86; Varus, 116; Sagacity, 99; Lambent, 104; Knight of the Garter, 103; Inconstancy, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Rusher and Caoutchouc and Conqueror Wernberg, 115 pounds; Hilee and Mechanus, 112; Prestidigitatrice, 119; Filligrane, 119.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Doggett, 119 pounds; Thomas Cat, 116; Bannock, 115; Manassas, 111; Knight of the Garter, 109; Sailor King, 104; Sensational, 102; Don't Care, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Brown Flirt, Manie O., Specialist, Merriness, Al Reeves, Tudesque, and Candlestick, 107 pounds; General Mart Gary, Extreme, Tyran, Roystrer, and Young Dixon, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; two and one-half miles. Mars Chan, 164 pounds; Dessapod, 155; Ingot, 149; Jack Pot and St. George, 140.

End of the Dog Show.

The bench show of the Bull Terrier Club of America came to a close at the American Horse Exchange yesterday. There was a good attendance during the afternoon and evening, and the prize winners came in for a great deal of attention. G. M. Carnochan's wire-haired fox terriers Cairnsmuir and imported Ringcraft were bedecked with blue ribbons. The Skye, Yorkshire, and toy terriers were admired. The Yorkshire terriers, in glass cases, were the chief attraction to the many children who visited the show during the afternoon.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 230—Austin Walrath, appellant, vs. The Champion Mining Company.—Argued by R. R. Bigelow for the appellant, and by Curtis H. Lindley for the appellee.

No. 231—E. H. Hubbard, assignee, &c., appellant, vs. J. Kennedy Tod et al.—Argument commenced by Henry J. Taylor for the appellant.

Call for Monday: 231, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, and 120.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 454, 437, 1213, 436, 466, 434, 392, and 464.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Leila O. Henriques and another, appellants, vs. Yale University, impleaded, &c., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Leila O. Henriques and another, appellants, vs. Miriam Osborne Memorial Home Association, &c., impleaded, &c., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Helen F. Hales, administratrix, appellant, vs. Seamen's Bank of Savings, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John L. Melcher, as attorney and agent, appellant, vs. Samuel Kreiser, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Anthony S. Dillon et al., vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered on verdict, with costs.

William D. King et al., respondents, vs. Eugenia A. W. Ross, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

August G. Genet, respondent, vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

The Fire Department of the City of New York, appellant, vs. George A. Stanton, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Caroline R. Traphagen, respondent, vs. William B. Dohihee and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Honora Coulahan, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Lillie H. Knapp, respondent, vs. Waldo E. Knapp, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Hyman Schnitzer, appellant, vs. Louis Gordon, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

George M. Hard, respondent, vs. Emmet Densmore and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellants to abide event.

William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator, respondent, vs. Charles F. Nagele, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sooysmith & Co., plaintiffs, vs. American Surety Company of New York, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff for the sum of $5,000, with interest from Nov. 21, 1894, to date of payment, less amount of defendant's costs.

Charles Weide, respondent, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

Henry O. Ewing, as receiver, respondent, vs. George B. Wightman, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Benjamin P. Davis, respondent, vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

Frederick S. Wait, respondent, vs. Catherine Requa, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Elizabeth Marks, appellant, vs. Harry A. Marks, respondent.—Order affirmed, with 10 costs and disbursements.

S. Caroline Costello, respondent, vs. John H. Costello, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs.

Augusta G. Genet, respondent, vs. President, &c., Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with 10 costs and disbursements.

Alexander Gilbert and another, respondents, vs. Charles J. Warren and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

American Surety Company, respondent, vs. Moses R. Crow, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Julius Jacob, respondent, vs. E. V. Crandall Company, appellant.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Frederick Aldhous, respondent, vs. James A. Wilmore, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ray Goldman, appellant, vs. Morris Goldman, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of Ernest M. Welch.—Reference ordered.

George H. Fernald vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jacob Hirshfeld vs. John Bopp et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

James B. Roosevelt vs. Mary Van Alen et al.—Motion dismissed.

John Gluck vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Sigmundt M. Mundt vs. Gertrude Glokner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Timothy Doorley vs. Mary O'Gorman.—Motion denied upon payment of $20 costs, to enable appellant to move in court below to open default.

Effie B. Walter vs. F. E. McAllister Company.—Motion denied.

Francesco Galasso and another vs. National Steamship Company.—Motion denied, without costs.

Patrick Byrne vs. Eastmans Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Twelfth Ward Park.—Reference ordered.

In the matter of the Board of Education.—Reference ordered.

Harry R. Harris vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Board of Fire Commissioners.—Notice must be given to remaindermen and guardian ad litem appointed, if any infants.

Societa di Huro Lucano, &c., vs. Andrea Saracco et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Lazarus L. Berman vs. Hannah Gais et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Daisy D. Whiting vs. Herter Brothers.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Della I. Denihee vs. Daniel E. Seybol.—Motion denied.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. John Barker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Ely—Richard M. Henry. Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Martens—Joseph M. Schenck. Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company vs. Purdy—Thomas Allison. Thalmann vs. Bell—Frank D. Arthur. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Purdy—George F. Geurand.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Pascarello vs. Dunn—James J. Nealis. Matter of Lawrence—Jesse S. Nelson.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Aaron vs. Oberle—Leopold W. Harburger.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon Ready for Service.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, ex-Governor of Maine, who, although he is eighty-six years of age, is as rugged as most men of sixty, and who daily drives miles in the practice of his profession, will offer his services to the Government as a surgeon in the event of war.

BICYCLES.

All the pleasures of tandem riding; none of the dangers. Can be ridden by two novices. Stands alone without upsetting. Just the thing for timid persons, elderly folk and invalids

WOLFF AMERICAN DUPLEX, $100.
Regular Price, $175.
W. A. SINGLE MODELS, $50, $65, $80.

New York Stores: 8 and 5 East 42d St., near 5th Av.; 137 West 125th St., 318 Broadway, 897 Boulevard, n. 104th St.
Newark: 499 Broad St.
Brooklyn: 471 Flatbush Av., 1,184 Fulton St.
Jersey City: 70 Erie St., cor 4th.
Elizabeth: 210 Broad St.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS [illegible] CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cortlandt Street Building and an Amsterdam Avenue Block Front Reported Sold—Auction Dealings.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy to an investor, the new five-story store and loft building, 49 Cortlandt Street, at a reported price of $75,000.

F. Baltes, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, has sold to Louis R. Berg for $42,500 the residence at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-third Street, 102 feet 2 inches on the avenue and 19 feet on the street. Mr. Berg will erect a five-story addition to the house and make alterations for stores, offices, and apartments, at a cost of $18,000.

It was reported yesterday on good authority that the Higgins estate has sold to a firm of builders a plot of fourteen lots, including the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue and extending 162 feet along Ninety-first Street and 142 feet along Ninety-second Street.

George Schreiner has purchased from the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the old Grace Chapel, occupying a plot 50 by 98.9 on the south side of Twenty-second Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue. Two five-story flats will probably be erected by the buyer.

It is reported that Daniel V. Manning of Buffalo has sold to George H. Huber the three-story apartment house at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

McCafferty & Buckley have sold the four-story dwelling, 38 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Bernhard Galewski and Samuel Goldstein have purchased from David Klein the three three-story tenements, 337 to 341 East Thirty-first Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William Wetterer, for $32,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 69 East Eightieth Street, 20.6 by 102.2; also, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, Marion E. Moore, for $19,000, the four-story brick dwelling 2,101 Fifth Avenue, 17 by 73.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, John J. Cooper, for $10,600, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 135 Avenue C, 20 by 75; also, in partition, to G. W. Cooper, a party in interest, for $14,300, the four-story tenement, with store, 387 East Tenth Street, 25 by 94.9; also, in partition, to John J. Cooper, for $14,000, the similar property 389 East Tenth Street; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Philip Bohnet, for $8,150, the plot, Two Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edmond C. Alcot, for $2,550, the two-story frame dwelling 6 Waterloo Place, 25 by 65.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86; John Paterno of 154 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $22,000.

Bedford Street, southeast corner of Commerce Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 44.8 by 45; A. J. Foster of 843 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $32,000.

Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 90.2; Empire Construction Company of 238 Columbus Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen, architect; cost, $85,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, for a brick ash pit, 80.6 by 40; Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, owner; J. Waterhouse, 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 580 feet south of Scribner Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 60; Annie Hillebert of 200 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $7,500.

Undercliff Avenue, east side, 381 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and west side, 597 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 45; Ephraim B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $8,400.

Railroad Avenue, east side, 363.6 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 38 by 100.6; Henry W. Bell of 191 Alexander Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 209 Clinton Street, to a six-story and basement brick tenement, with store; J. Manheim of 280 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 313 East Ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Gucker of 48 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 95 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Lizzie Monday of 439 Third Avenue, owner; H. Andruss, Jr., of 512 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,503 Arthur Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Harry Yeist, premises, owner; William Graul, architect; cost, $650.

No. 2,075 Arthur Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Michael O'Connell, owner; James F. Gavigan, architect; cost, 2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 22.

AVENUE A, s w corner 78th St, 25x94; Morris Franklin and wife to Simon Hoffman	1
AVENUE A, s w corner 78th St, 25x94; Frederick J. Winston, referee, to Morris Franklin	18,050
BASSFORD AV, adjoining land of Thomas Bassford, part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, Fordham; Philip Carson to Ann Carson	1
BAYARD ST, 51, 25x85; Anna Rugen to Christian F. Grunewald, one-half part.	1
BUTLER PLACE, n w s, 25 ft n of Green Av, 50x100; John F. Steeves and wife to William H. J. Fordyce	4,000
CEDAR AV, n s, Lots 227 to 230, map of Laconia Park, 100x100; Malinda G. Mace to Emma S. Ryno	1
CHISHOLM ST, e s, 235 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Joseph E. Butterworth and wife to Charles R. Tice	1
DECATUR AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 50x120; Albert L. Williams to Annie L. P. Gardner	1
ELDRIDGE ST, 108 and 110, 38.2x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to David Kidansky and another	1
ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 131.7 ft n of Grand St, 19.1x88; Johanna Reich, Sr., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
FULTON ST, s w corner of Gold St; 7th Av, 302; 8th Av, 936; Broadway, w s, 161 ft s of Clinton Place, 26x100; Mercer St, e s, 187.3 ft n of Waverley Place, 26x100; Platt St, 3; 10th St, 437 East; Canal St, 260; Edward T. Bartlett and others, executors and trustees of George Bruce Brown, to Edward T. Bartlett and others, trustees for Ruth A. Bruce Brown, as trustees for others, partition deed	..
GREENE ST, e s, 75.1 ft s West 3d St, 0.4x40; the United States Mortgage and Trust Company to Helen I. Munro	1
GREENE ST, e s, 75.1 ft s West 3d St, 0.4x40; John T. Williams to Helen I. Munro	530
GREENWICH ST, 726 to 736 and 128 and 130 Perry St; Meyer Grayhead to Edmund Coffin	100
JEFFERSON ST, e s, 75 ft e of Hill Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Katherina L. Sanke	850
JENNINGS ST, n s, Lot 7, map of William Birrell, 25x100; Charles Muxoll and wife to Peter J. Kinzig	Exch.
LEXINGTON AV, 2,004, s w corner of 122d St, 17.7x81.3; John D. Hassinger to David H. Scully, one-half part	1
MOTT ST, 8, e s, 21.9x36.7x22.5x42.2; Nathaniel Niles to Joseph N. Tuttle	1
POPHAM AV, s w corner of Palisade Place, 31.3x71.6x irregular; Mathilde E. Stremmell Weissenhorn to William C. Clarke	Exch.
SUFFOLK ST, 77 and 79; Hyman Harris to Therese Norton	Nom.
WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 25x90; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to Charles Muxoll	10
2D AV, e s, 59.2 ft s of 113th St, 16.8x 100; Margaret P. Hanley to Ernest G. Stedman	1
3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 100x100; Williams's Bridge; William S. Gorden, Trustee, to Fred J. Paddock	1
3D AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 98th St, 25.3x100; Henry C. Henderson, referee, to John H. Pell as trustee	20,000
3D ST, s s, Lot 402 map of Wakefield, 100x 114; Margaret Flannagan to Mary Flannagan	1
3D ST, 315 East, 20x96; Daniel E. Seybel to Louis Lese, and another	1
12TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114.2, Wakefield; Joseph S. Wood to Marie Lasperges	1,350
12TH ST, 66, s s, 246.2 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4x103.3; George F. Stitt to William H. Folsom	10
19TH ST, 43 and 45 East, 50x92; Charles H. Taylor and wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company	320,000
37TH ST, s s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x 98.9; John J. Hanlon and another to Fannie Hanlon	1
48TH ST, 319, n s, 373 ft w of 7th Av, 18.8x100.5; Philip Loeb to Montgomery L. Maze	1
[illegible] ST, 60 West, 20x [illegible]; William Brandt to Horace [illegible] and others to Henry Stiehl, quit claim	1
73D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 28x102.2; Oscar Bruckheimer to Jere C. Lyons	1
79TH ST, 185 East, 20x102.2; Elizabeth Hotop and others to Esther Silberman	18,000
81ST ST, 115 East, 20x102.2; William C. Clarke and wife to Mathilde S. Weissenhorn	1
87TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Warren W. Foster, referee, to George F. Langbein	500
94TH ST, 2 East, 20.6x100.8; Marcus M. Marks and wife to Samuel Greenbaum	100
97TH ST, 210 to 220 East; 97th St, 224 East; 97th St, 230 East; 97th St, 234 East; the Washington Life Insurance Company, New York, to Charles H. Taylor	145,000
97TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Donald McLean, referee, to William H. Reed, Jr.	17,000
98TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.11; William H. Picken and wife to Henry E. Hoesle	100
98TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Eliza Jacobs, executrix, to William H. Picken	9,000
114TH ST, 109 West, 31.6x100.11; Rosina Vigna and another to William E. Callender	1
114TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; George Robinson and wife to Henry Degenhardt	1
117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 33x100.11; William H. Jackson to John McKeon	1
128TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 99.11; Ann E. Stell to John Stemme	1
128TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 99.11; John Stemme and wife to Ann E. Stell and another	1
129TH ST, 146 West, 12.6x99.11; Henry E. Hoesel and wife to William H. Picken	100
175TH ST, or Fairmount Av, n e s, Lot 25, map of Fairmount, 100x200; David Milliken to Henry S. Van Duzer	1

Recorded Leases.

FOX, Hannah, to Michael Rosenkrans; Lewis St, 10, 5 years	$2,250
HAMILTON, Schuyler V. C., and others to Peter Carter; 28th St, s s Lot 57, map of Cornelius Ray, 21 years	405
MULLANEY, Ann, to Louis Spasiano, 2,398 Arthur Av, 5 years	660
PRETERRE, Pierre E., to Thomas Moore; Greenwich St, e s, 50.2 ft s of Barrow St, 25.1x111.4x25x109.3, 10 years	500
ROESZLER, John, to Louis Isler; 188 Orchard St, 3 years	720
ROGERS, Andrew J., to Michael D. Levy; 2,516 3d Av, 6 7-12 years......$600 to	1,200
SCHOOMAKER, Daniel, to Samuel Mulholland; Lexington Av, 221, n e corner of 33d St, 3 years and 11 days	1,200
TONYES, John, to Hermann Fasteman; 100 East 112th St, store, 5 years	840
ZODIKOW, Ludwig, to Louis Leffler; 315 Rivington St, 5 years	600

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Pauline Goldstein; n s of 115th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 2 months	1,000
BARTLETT, Edward T., and others, trustees, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Fulton and Gold Sts, 1 year	95,000
BINGHAM, William H. and James, to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 95th St, one-half year	9,900
BOYLE, Timothy, to the Yonkers Building and Loan Association; lot at Yonkers, begins at Oak Tree, n s of a twenty-foot alley, 269 ft e of Riverdale Av, installments	400
BUTTERWORTH, Ida C. and Joseph E., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Chisholm St, 235 ft s of Jennings St, 1 year	2,200
CARSON, Philip, to Harlem Savings Bank; 2,306 Bassford Av, 1 year	$1,000
CASSIDY, James H., to Petty, Soulard and Walker Realty Company; s s of 186th St, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand	10,000
CONGREGATION HAND IN HAND to the Dollar Savings Bank; n s of 145th St, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year	12,000
DEGENHARDT, Henry, to Mabel Slade; s s of 114th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	23,000
DERESZEWSKI, Joseph, to Pamelia Haight; Lot 783, map of the Village of Wakefield, 3 years	3,000
EDWARDS, James D., to Marie Obry; n s of Southern Boulevard, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years	15,000
EDWARDS, James D., to Charles Fyfe; n s of Southern Boulevard, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, ½ year	10,500
EDWARDS, James D., to William T. Hookey; n s of Southern Boulevard, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand	3,756
EDWARDS, James D., to Henry Raabe, Jr.; n s of Southern Boulevard, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand	2,750
FOLSOM, William H., to Sarah W. Swords; 66 12th St, s s, 246.2 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years	3,000
FORDYCE, William H. J., to Elizabeth W. Burke; n w s of Butler Place, 25 ft n e of Green Av, 3 years	2,000
FORDYCE, William H. J., to Edmund A. Trouton; n w s of Butler Place, 50 ft n e of Green Av, 3 years	2,000
FRANKLIN, Morris, to Matilda B. Brown; 1,469 Avenue A, 3 years	18,000
HAUSHALTER, Charles, to the George Bechtel Brewing Company; 68 Prince St, 1 year	4,000
HAUSHALTER, Charles, to the American Historical Association; 68 Prince St, 3 years	2,500
HAUSHALTER, Charles, to Michael Lapp; 68 Prince St, demand	1,058
ISSELBACHER, or Eiselbacher, Leopold, to Seymour P. Kurzman; 217 7th St, 5 years	6,000
KAFKA, Ida, to Jacob Fritz; 1,333 Avenue A, 3 years	4,000
KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; 108 and 110 Eldridge St	1,000
KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 108 and 110 Eldridge St, 1 year	4,500
LASPERGES, Marie and Salvator, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; n s of 12th St, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 3 years	2,750
LASPERGES, Marie and Salvator, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; n s of 12th St, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 3 years	2,750
LESE, Louis, and Morris Goldstein to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 315 East 3d St, 1 year	8,000
LEVY, Louis J., to Abraham Stern and another; n s of Stanton St, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 1 year	23,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Johanna Reich, Sr.; e s of Eldridge St, 131 ft n of Grand St, 1 year	11,000
LUTZ, Louis, to George Ehret; n e corner of Morris Av and 181st St, and Morris Av, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 1 year	1,500
McDERMOTT, Joseph, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 317½ East 122d St, 1½ years	2,000
MALONEY, Thomas and Patrick Warren, to George Ehret; 1,894 2d Av, leasehold, demand	1,267
MULHOLLAND, Charles C., to Margaret Wood; s s of 162d St, 339.5 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years	13,000
MULHOLLAND, Charles C., to Maria Wood; s s of 162d St, 314.5 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years	13,000
MULHOLLAND, Charles C., to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 162d St, 314.5 ft w of Elton Av, ¼ year	1,000
PEYSER, Rosa, to Marie Dub; e s of 10th Av, 49.8 ft n of 24th St, ¼ part; and 1st Av, 416, all title, 1 year	3,000
POLLATSCHEK, Josephine and another, to Sarah T. Kilbourne; n s of 114th St, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year	3,000
QUIGLEY, Frank, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Wilkins Place, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 1 year	2,750
RATHGEBER, Adam and Adelheid H., to Gansevoort Bank; n s of 118th St, 148 ft e of Avenue A, secures notes	3,500
REED, William H., Jr., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 97th St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years	13,000
ROBINSON, George, to Julia H. Billings and another, Trustees; 220 ft w of 114th St, 3 years	23,000
ROBINSON, George, to Peter Donald; s s of 114th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	23,000
ROBINSON, George, to Annie G. Smith; s s of 114th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 3 years	23,000
REVILLE, Patrick J., to Sophie M. Berman; e s of Hall Place, 163.2 ft s of 167th St, 51.8x48.1 to Intervale Av, 5 years	2,600
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to James Rogers; 230 West 112th St, 1 year	1,000
RYNO, Emma S., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lots 228 to 230, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years	480
SCHIFFER, Dorothea and Henry, to Julia S. Bryant; s s of 87th St, 103.5 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years	10,000
SEXTON, Peter, to Thomas Johnston; e s of Washington Av, 25 ft s of 174th St, 3 years	3,500
SILBERMAN, Esther and Samuel J., to The Greenwich Savings Bank; 138 East 79th St, 1 year	10,000
STRESE, Margarethe, to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Home St and Tinton Av, 1 year	12,000
STRIPP, Matthew, Jr., to Congress Brewing Company, Limited; 40 Dominick St, demand	1,000
SHEA, John J., to Delia Norton; s w corner of Union Av and 5th St, 24th Ward, 3 years	1,000
TAYLOR, Charles H., to Edmund Coffin; 210 to 220 East 97th St, and 224, 230, and 234 East 97th St, demand	54,000
TOWNSEND, Emily H., to M. Serena Townsend; w s of Lexington Av, 79 ft s of 40th St, 1 year	2,000
TURNO, Henry, and wife to Rachel Heyman; e s of 2d Av, 50.5 ft s of 118th St, 5 years	3,000
WALTON, George, to James L. Kennelly; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Av, demand	6,000
WAGNER, Emil, to George Ehret; 419 6th Av, leasehold, demand	1,600
WESSENHORN, Mathilde S., to W. C. Clarke; 115 East 81st St, 2 years	9,500
WIGGINS, Eliza J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 West 76th St, 3 years	22,000
WOLFF, Herman, and Michael Chisling to Payson Merrill; s w corner of Union Av and 150th St, ¼ year	28,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUMAN, Therese, and another to Charles H. Reed	3,000
BRAND, Leopold, to Fannie Neufeld, (two mortgages)	Nominal
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Frederic J. Middlebrook	10,000
COFFIN, Edmund, to the Washington Life Insurance Company	100,000
DOUGLAS, Amanda B., to Miles C. Palmer and another, executors, &c.	22,500
DREYER, Mary, to Adolph Cohen	Nom.
GATTMAN, Elizabeth, by attorney, to Jacob Fischel	[illegible]
KENDALL, Daniel R., to the Washington Life Insurance Company	75,000
KLABER, Helena, to John F. Steeves	2,000
LEEDS, Charlotte J., to Maria J. Forshay	6,120
LYMAN, Katherine K. C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,015 2d Avenue	10,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	30,000
MOHR, William, to Peter Moller and others, trustees	15,000
REITER, Rachel, to Payson Merrill	Nom.
RITTERBAND, Annie B., to Force Baker	4,000
SCHELLING, Andrew W., to Nettie Schelling	Nom.
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society to Louisa S. Freeman	15,900
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Horace Everett	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles H. Class, executors, &c	5,900
TREVOR, Henry G., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees	21,000
VANDERKLOOT, Marinus L., to Edmund Coffin	3,000
WOOD, Joseph, to Edmund Coffin	10,000
YOUNG, Willis H., to Frederick G. Potter	1,000

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Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE.
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
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WINDERMERE, 400 W. 57TH.
An especially desirable home for business women, writers, artists, students, teachers.
THESE ADVANTAGES:
Central; Broadway cable cars pass the door. Any sized suites and single rooms; some furnished; elevators, steam, hot water, gas, kitchen use. Rigidly select; hotel independence. Low rents, $10 to $— month. RESIDENT AGENT.

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SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner apartment, eight rooms, elevator service; heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also apartment 7 rooms, $1,[illegible] Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST OF GOOD STANDING can find two connecting rooms with private bath on the first floor of "The Rutland," Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street; handsomely and newly decorated and plumbed; immediate possession. Apply at office on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SARATOGA.—Whether war with Spain makes it undesirable to locate for the Summer at the seashore or not, persons residing on the seaboard will get more benefit from the change of air obtained by renting a furnished cottage at Saratoga. Printed matter and particulars of
LESTER BROTHERS,
Real Estate Brokers,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 25 ft s of Blondale Av, 25x100; George Fisher against Payson S. Lane, owner and contractor	83
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 125x125; Traitel Bros. & Co. against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor	1,825
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 125x125; William Whittal against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor	533
TRINITY AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; Frank Del Balso against New York Building Loan Banking Company, owner and contractor; Robert Pickens, contractor	165
UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 25x100; Achille, Bataille & Co. against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor	300
WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 192 ft s of 173d St, 200x100; George Fisher against Helene Wertheimer, owner; Payson S. Lane, contractor	57
8TH AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of 47th St, 89.5x 100; E. H. Ogden & Co., against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor	$1,219
8TH AV, 776 to 780; Rufus Darrow against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor	817
8TH AV, 776 to 780; Henry H. Meise against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor	150
8TH AV, 776 to 780; Arnold & Wilson against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor	[illegible]
19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; William J. Schepherd against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor	1,733
114TH ST, 103 to 109 West; Solomon Frankfurter against Emilie Vigna and Moses Pollatschek, owners; Joseph Nykerk, contractor	150
118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100; John W. Rapp against David Cohen, owner and contractor	475
141ST ST, 332 West; William Thurnblaser against William Honka, owner; John Riesinger, contractor	18
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Joseph McNerney against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor; William Donlon, contractor	20
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; William F. Clair against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor	38

Lis Pendens.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 796 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 44.11x78.5x39.11x79.11; Henry S. Trenchard against John W. Rogers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

4TH AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 81st St, 25.6x100; The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee, against William B. Pope and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x 100; Katherine Rossi against Herman Engelhardt, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien and to set aside deed and mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

Brother Among the Saved of the Maine

From The Elmira Gazette.

Miss Bridget Lavin of Geneva received a letter from her long-missing brother, James Lavin, a few days ago. The letter was dated at Havana, and told of the wreck of the battleship Maine. He stated that he was a sailor on the Maine, and that he was glad to write that he was one of the 105 survivors of the terrible disaster. The letter was not in Lavin's own handwriting, but was evidently dictated by him. It did not state whether or not he was wounded, but from the fact that he did not write the letter it is inferred that he was wounded to some extent. Miss Lavin has not known of the whereabouts of her brother for over six years, and the receiving of the letter from him was like hearing from the dead.

Lavin lived in Geneva thirteen years ago, and was employed at the Nestor malthouse. He left Geneva and became a sailor on a merchant vessel plying between the United States and England. For the first seven years of his absence his sister received letters from him at frequent intervals. Miss Lavin never knew that her brother had joined the crew of the battleship Maine.

An Absent Brother's Presentiment.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

William Ratleth, an engineer in one of the coal mines at Mauch Chunk, Penn., arrived at the home of his niece, Mrs. David Geekie, Hamilton Street, Millbury, on Wednesday, and said he had come all the distance to visit his sister, Mrs. Hannah McGraw, whom he had not seen since his childhood, over thirty years ago. When his niece told him that his sister died in Whitinsville Friday and was buried Monday he fell to the floor in a faint, and it was some time before he recovered from the shock. Mr. Ratleth said that when he left home Monday he felt a premonition of some impending trouble, and that he hurried over to Massachusetts as fast as possible. Had the relatives known where the brother was living they would have informed him of his sister's death, but he left home when a young man, and nothing had been heard from him until he appeared in Millbury. Mr. Ratleth visited the grave of his sister in Pine Grove Cemetery, Whitinsville, and left there to visit a school friend in Boston, whom he had not seen for many years.

The North Carolina Populists.

The call for the North Carolina Populist State Convention at Raleigh, May 17, reads:

"All who are opposed to the present financial system of our Government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency without intervention of banking corporations; who favored a graduated income tax; who are opposed to having the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of our Government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines, and monopolies; who favor the freedom and sanctity of the ballot, and who are willing to co-operate with the People's Party and secure and [illegible]

[illegible] CADETS.

[illegible] Reception Drill Held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

More than 1,500 persons attended the [illegible] annual reception drill of the Columbia Institute Cadets last night at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Major N. B. Thurston, the instructor of the cadets, acted as master of ceremonies.

The corps was reviewed by Col. Franklin [illegible] of the Twenty-second Regiment and his staff. After a series of drills by companies and battalions, Dr. E. Fowler made the announcement of honors, and presented medals to the cadets that had attained the highest marks in general proficiency.

[illegible] feature of the evening was the military gymnastics and musical calisthenics arranged by Major Thurston. The young cadets executed some difficult feats with perfect precision, and kept accurate time with the different musical selections, each of which signified a series of separate movements.

Guard mounting by the Second Battalion also elicited great applause.

The fencing squad, instructed and commanded by Col. J. C. Groff, went through a number of exercises, terminating with the "grand salute," and there was a bout by Capt. A. B. Camp and Lieut. W. M. Baxter.

An interesting drill was that with Gatling guns, illustrating the method of handling with numbers diminishing under infantry fire. Major W. A. Simmons, Jr., commanded, and the gunners were Capt. J. C. Hatie, Jr., and Capt. H. A. Nickel.

The exercises concluded with a parade, in the course of which Miss Julie B. Little presented the colors of the cadets to the Captain of the company which had proved itself most proficient.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 28 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn

AND EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Fireproof Storage Warehouses and Silver Vaults,

Columbus Ave. and 67th St.
Non-fireproof buildings, 32-62 West 67th St.
Office: 149 Columbus Ave.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

[illegible] GRAMERCY PARK.—First-floor suite; private bath; also single room; dining room, parlor floor; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

[illegible]TH ST., 169 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior accommodations, bath, &c.; permanent or transient.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced graduate, competent to instruct in English, French, and the elements of Latin and Spanish; not securing the above, would assume duties of lady's companion or of amanuensis; is a fine reader; small salary; reference. Address, during two weeks, [illegible], Box 184, Times.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined young French lady as nursery governess; Protestant or Catholic American family preferred. Mrs. Goetz, 344 East 53d St.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess; entire charge children; good teacher; best references. Mademoiselle, 149 West 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her maid, who is thoroughly competent; an excellent seamstress; can recommend most highly. Apply at 247 5th Av. between 1 and 3 P. M.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; baby or grown children; five years' excellent reference. Address, stating wages, Coligan, 783 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler; neat, temperate, and reliable; thirty-six; single; willing in every respect; excellent city references. Owen, Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. Address French, 100 West 53d St., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; height, 6 feet; age, 30; first-class city references; last employer given up house. T. Harrison, 157 East 23d St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable man and wife to take care of a house for Summer; good references. 426 3d Av., fourth floor.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Useful if required; careful driver; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and useful man; [illegible]; careful driver; best reference. Carlson, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—As useful or second man; Swiss; nineteen; in private family; speaks English and French; good references. P. C., 1[illegible] West 21st St., Y. M. C. A.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHOSE PRACTICE OCcupies only a part of his time, would like employment; would take charge of affairs for party leaving city, or would act as confidential agent or secretary; highest references furnished. M. S., Box 188, Times Office.

SECRETARY, HOUSEKEEPER.—An energetic, experienced, systematic, and refined gentlewoman desires a position in a private family or school; best references. Address Miss Huntington, 241 West 14th St., or call from 10 till [illegible] at above address.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A Protestant waitress; wages, $20. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, 16 East 37th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A single man as second coachman; must understand city driving; English or Scotch preferred; state full particulars. G. D., Box [illegible], Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New [illegible] paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 1[illegible] [illegible], in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New York, [illegible]

[illegible] the Honourable Doctor of Law F. [illegible] Judge Commissioner [illegible] A. D. de Marez Oyens, Esq., Doctor of Law Henri B. Goudsmit, and Doctor of Law F. A. Meister, all residing in Amsterdam, receivers. Pursuant to an order of the said Judge Commissioner, firstly the statements of indebtedness of the assigned company must be sent in to the receivers within a period commencing on the 15th of April, 1898, and ending on the 15th of May, 1898; secondly, the creditors' meeting for the verification of debts will be held on Saturday, the eleventh of June, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the auditory of the Third Chamber of the District Court at Amsterdam, in the Palace of Justice on the Prinsengracht, near the Leidschestraat, in Amsterdam. The receivers consequently request creditors to send in to them within the aforesaid period at the offices of Mr. A. D. de Marez Oyens, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 12-14, Amsterdam, either a statement or other written notice giving nature and amount of their claims, together with the justificatory documents or a copy thereof, and a declaration whether or not right of preference, personal or real mortgage, or retainer is claimed.—Amsterdam, April 9th, 1898.

The above-named receivers, A. D. de Marez Oyens, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 12-14, Doctor of Law Henri B. Goudsmit, Prinsengracht 738, Doctor of Law F. A. Meister, Keizersgracht, 31.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Brewster as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann, and Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Benjamin Sire, Amelia Sire, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Kolb, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1898.

MORRIS & STEELE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address No. 16 Exchange Place, New York.

To the defendant Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated March 30, 1898.

MORRIS & STEELE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
ap2-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—CHARLES T. ADEE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MILLARD and WILLIAM J. JENNER, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 23, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, William Millard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of April, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in said county, on that day.—Dated New York, April 22, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap23-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPHINE WIEGERS, plaintiff, against MOSES COHN, Marie A. Schmieder, Margaretha Roth, and Eleanor F. Crane, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Jan'y 27, 1898.

ARNOLD H. WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 202 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To defendant Marie A. Schmieder: The foregoing is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 29, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of this court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York.

ARNOLD H. WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap23-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—Oliver Ames, 2nd, et al., complainants, vs. the Union Pacific Railway Co. et al., defendants.—ORDER OF REFERENCE, IN RE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Upon reading the petition of S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, John W. Doane, and Frederic R. Coudert, as receivers of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company herein, for a final settlement of the account of said receivers and for an order providing for the disposition of the property and distribution of the funds and proceeds of the property of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in their hands in this case, it is hereby

ORDERED, that all persons who have or claim any interest in or lien upon any of such funds or property as creditors of the said receivers or as creditors of such railroad company or in any other way file verified statements of the nature, dates of accrual, and amounts of their respective claims with William D. Cornish, Special Master, at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, on or before the 1st day of June, A. D. 1898, and that if any of them fail to do so they and each of them so failing shall be barred from sharing in the benefits of the distribution of the moneys and proceeds of the property of said railroad company that now are or hereafter shall be in the hands of said receivers in this case.

Any party to this suit and any party who files his claim in accordance with this order may file an answer to the claim of any other party hereunder with said Master within thirty days after June 1st, 1898, and may contest the same.

All claims against or upon these funds are referred to said Special Master, who will hear them and report the amounts justly owing thereon and the order in which they are lawfully entitled to payment.

This order shall be published forthwith once in each week for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Atchison, Kansas, and the City of New York.

Let a copy of this order be served within thirty days from this date upon the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, Samuel Carr, surviving Trustee of the mortgage of said company, dated April 1, 1879 and as Trustee of the mortgage of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1864; the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

Each of these parties may file answer to the petition on which this order is based on or before the 1st day of June, 1898, and the petitioners may reply thereto on or before the 15th day of June, 1898. All the questions presented by the petition and answers not hereby disposed of are referred to said Special Master.

(Signed) WALTER H. SANBORN,
Dated April 8, 1898. Circuit Judge.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. William N. Cohen, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM ROMER, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said WILLIAM ROMER, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorney, No. 167 East 121st St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 6th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1898. JOHN L. DICKINSON, Assignee.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Atty. for Assignee, No. 167 East 121st St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
ap23-1aw6wS

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

CLARKE, HENRY M.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to [illegible] Clarke, [illegible] Hancock, Maine, [illegible] of HENRY M. CLARKE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Fanny S. Clarke of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the [illegible] day of [illegible], relating to [illegible] personal [illegible] and testament [illegible] County of [illegible] and each of [illegible] Surrogate [illegible] office in [illegible] teenth day [illegible] and nine[illegible] forenoon [illegible] the probate [illegible]

And such [illegible] under the [illegible] to appear [illegible] if you have [illegible] to be appointed [illegible] of failure [illegible] by the Surrogate [illegible] the proceeding.
In testimony [illegible]

[L. S.] [illegible]

April, in [illegible] eight hun[illegible]

HIGBEE, [illegible] of Hon. [illegible] City and [illegible] given to [illegible] W. HIG[illegible] [illegible] No. 5[illegible] on or [illegible] York, [illegible] A. CHA[illegible] DOWE[illegible] Admini[illegible]
n8-1aw[illegible]

McLAREN, [illegible] of Hon. [illegible] City and [illegible] by given [illegible] PETER [illegible] York, [illegible] ers the [illegible] transact[illegible] in the [illegible] York, [illegible] next.—[illegible] 1898. [illegible] Peter M[illegible] Attorney[illegible]
ap22-1aw[illegible]

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate [illegible] hereby [illegible] ALEXANDER [illegible] York, de[illegible] ers the[illegible] transact[illegible] Latson, [illegible] York, on [illegible] Dated N[illegible] MARJO[illegible] SON, A[illegible] New Yo[illegible]

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to [illegible] ANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, [illegible] ers there[illegible] transact[illegible] W. Ellis, [illegible] New York [illegible] tember next.—[illegible] of March, [illegible] Administrat[illegible] ceased. [illegible] ministrat[illegible]
mh5-1aw[illegible]

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given [illegible] CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, deceased, [illegible] thereof, [illegible] acting business [illegible] winkel, [illegible] York, [illegible] fifteenth [illegible] York, the [illegible] BETH S[illegible] BULLWI[illegible] 271 Bro[illegible]
mh12-1aw[illegible]

STEVENS, GEORGE F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lizzie Smith, William E. Bogardus, Frank M. Bogardus, Lizzie Coons, Lizzie Thomas, Thomas W. Harries, Charles Harries, Fredrika Wilson, William Stevens, Anna Stevens, Anna Rosamond Flynn, Lucy M. Barnum, Mary Wilks, Matha H. Dowe, J. Randall Heath, Lewis Child Heath, Frederick Jackson, Emma C. Dowe, Frances Louisa Heath, the only heirs and next of kin of GEORGE F. STEVENS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert L. Dowe of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, dated July 12, 1897, and November 5, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of George F. Stevens, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap16-1aw6wS

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte E. Thompson and James Elliot Thompson and Archer Emile Thompson, the heirs and next of kin of LUCAS THOMPSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Archer Emile Thompson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 31st day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Lucas Thompson, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap2-1aw7wS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City.
f4-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIFTIETH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, New York County.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against BERNARD WALSH and others, defendants.

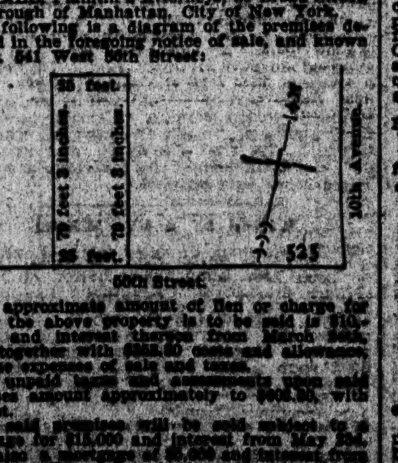
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, running thence westerly along Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet three inches, thence easterly and parallel with said Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1898.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

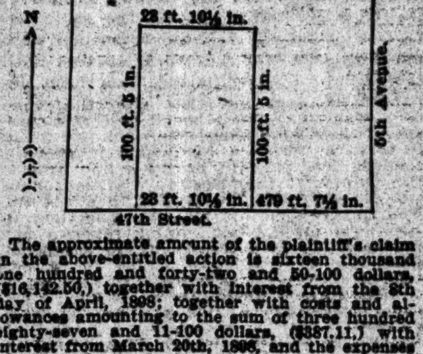
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 541 West 50th Street:



[illegible]

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 9 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property [illegible] 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim [illegible]

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
ap21-2aw[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—New York County.—JOSEPHINE E. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY et al., defendants.

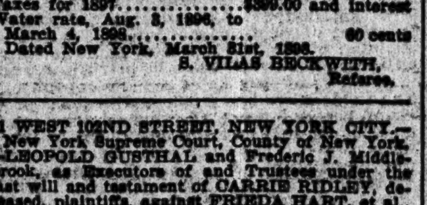
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition [illegible] February [illegible] Clerk of [illegible] day of [illegible] in said j[illegible] No. 111 B[illegible] ough of [illegible] of April, [illegible] William [illegible] scribed i[illegible]

All tha[illegible] situate, l[illegible] City of N[illegible] tofore of [illegible] men of [illegible] York, dis[illegible] part the[illegible] Farm by [illegible] and bou[illegible] on the e[illegible] fifty-thre[illegible] intersecti[illegible] Street, r[illegible] known o[illegible] hundred [illegible] inches t[illegible] hundred [illegible] the sam[illegible] along the[illegible] dred and [illegible] wich Str[illegible] wich Str[illegible] place of [illegible] heretofore[illegible] said Rect[illegible] April 21, [illegible] Register'[illegible] Liber 712[illegible] lands the[illegible] Together [illegible] terest of [illegible] present o[illegible] courtesy, [illegible] any other[illegible] in said p[illegible] 1898. [illegible]

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the above-entitled action, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.



Note.—The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, assessments, and water rates [illegible] March [illegible] Dated N[illegible]

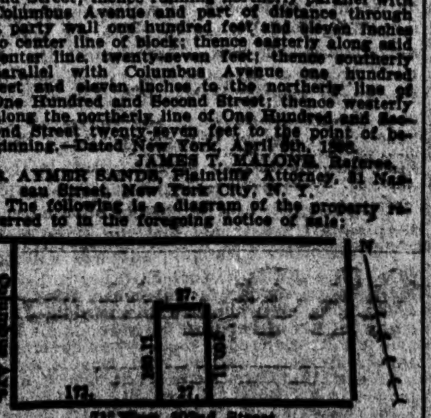
S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

71 WEST 102ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—LEOPOLD [illegible] brook, [illegible] last will [illegible] ceased, pl[illegible] defendant[illegible]

In purs[illegible] sale, duly [illegible] titled act[illegible] March, 1[illegible] judgment [illegible] the New [illegible] Broadway[illegible] New Yor[illegible] day of Ap[illegible] by Peter [illegible] scribed in [illegible]

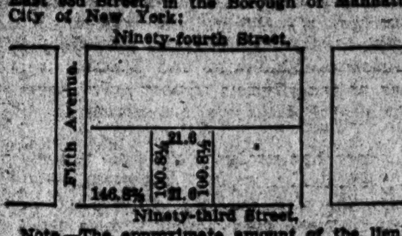
All that [illegible] uate, lyin[illegible] bounded, [illegible] a point in [illegible] Second St[illegible] three feet [illegible] of Colum[illegible] Columbus [illegible] a party w[illegible] to center [illegible] center li[illegible] and Street[illegible] One Hun[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible] WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, [illegible] Wall Street, [illegible]

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 5 East 93d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $25,797.77, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1896, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $449.80, with interest from said date, and the referee's fees and expenses of the sale. Said property is subject to a mortgage for $25,000 and interest thereon from November, 1897.

The approximate amount of the lien for taxes and assessments is $473.50, with interest on $48 from Oct. 30, 1896, and on $430.50 from October 1, 1897. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
ap20-2awSwW&S&my11

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SPRING and SUMMER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J......Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md......The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, a. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 20
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3up
London, Eng...........Hotel Cecil, a. p., $3 up
London, (Westminster), St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3 to $5; ep. $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York, (5 Av. & 8 St.) Brevoort House, ep. $1up ap. $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York, (N.B.Barry,) St. Cloud Htl, ep. $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
Richmond, Va. The Jefferson, ep. $1.50 up; ap. $5up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
St. George, Staten Isl...The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap. $4up
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Normandie....April 30
La Bourgogne.....May 7
La Touraine.......May 14
La Gascogne.....May 21
La Bretagne.....May 28
La Bourgogne.....June 4
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Campania, May 21, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, April 23, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM.......Sat., April 30, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK..........................April 23
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda..........April 23
Victoria............May 7
Boadicea..........May 13
Alexandra..........May 21
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Pawnee, Tues., Apr. 26 | Seminole, Tues., May 3
Algonquin, Fri., Apr. 29 | Pawnee, Friday, May 6
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River every week day [illegible] at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. [illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
[illegible]
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
[illegible]
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
[illegible] Thurs., April 28, Noon
Bremen.......Thursday, May 5, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai.W.II..Apr. 30, 10 AM
Fulda......May 7, 10 AM
Ems.......May 14, 10 AM
Aller.......May 21, 10 AM
Werra......May 28, 10 AM
Kai.W.II. June 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patria......Apr. 23, 7 AM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Penns'lv'a May 14, Noon
Palatia.....May 21, 4 PM
Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
Patria........June 4, 4 PM
Also S. S. Russia...............April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $2[illegible].

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

RED STAR LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing under the British or Belgian Flag Every Wednesday at Noon.
WEST'NLAND..April 27
BERLIN.........May 4
NOORDLAND....May 11
FRIESLAND.....May 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50, A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A.M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:33, Toronto 8:35 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 943 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car, Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5.20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 121 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MORTGAGE RATE RAISED

The Mutual Life Insurance Company Increases Interest from Five to Six Per Cent.

A TREMONT TRACT AFFECTED

Connection of the War Situation with the Corporation's Action—Equitable and New York Life Will Not Take a Similar Course.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has sent notices to certain small holders of property in what is known as the Kountze tract, in Tremont, that after July 15 of this year it will raise the rate on the mortgages it holds on such property from 5 to 6 per cent., and there is an indication that this action of the company is only preliminary to a general rise in rates on mortgages held by it, thus following up its action in the panic of 1893, when it raised the rate of interest from 4 to 6 per cent.

The owners of these small holdings are much exercised over the action of the company, especially as the notices contain the statement that the bond accompanying the mortgage is "now overdue," whereas none of them are due until July 22. The notice then goes on to state that the mortgage will only be renewed at a 6 per cent. rate.

President McCurdy of the Mutual Life declined to be interviewed on the matter yesterday, and Controller Richards was seen. He was at first inclined to discount the matter by stating that the holdings and mortgages were so small that they did not constitute a case in which there was any general interest.

Want Pay for Extra Trouble.

"There are probably half a dozen mortgages," he said, "and their aggregate amount does not exceed $3,500. The mortgages came to us on assignment from Kountze Brothers, the bankers, and as we have to collect the interest and make return to them, there has been so much trouble about a small matter that we do not desire to carry the mortgages further, and prefer that they should be held by others. Of course, if the property owners prefer us as mortgageors, we feel that we should have a higher rate to compensate us for the extra trouble encountered in handling this small business. Then, again, the war is going to cause a high rate of interest, but this instance is not to be taken as indicative of such a rise. It is entirely too insignificant a matter. The rates on these mortgages would have been raised whether war had come or not."

"Does the company intend to raise its interest rates on all holdings on account of present conditions, as it did in 1893?" was asked.

"You tell me when the war is going to end and I may then be able to answer that question," was Mr. Richards's reply. "The financial policy of the company is regulated by the Trustees, and I do not imagine that they can tell you what action may be forthcoming. In 1893 there was a general rise in rates, and this company did the same as others in that regard. You will also learn that a great majority of the large corporations are refusing to loan on bond and mortgage any more, so as to enable them to take up the bonds of the Government should a war loan be called.

No Question of Patriotism.

"This is not a question of patriotism," continued Mr. Richards in answer to a question. "If any of these small owners of property go to war, his place will be held open for him and his salary probably paid, so that he will not be affected in that way. If he is not so protected, or if he has a family, he has no right to go to the front. In any event if he has a mortgage against him for a few hundred dollars he would be wiser to make provisions to meet it than to go fighting."

Augustus F. Kountze, of Kountze Brothers, who assigned the mortgages to the Mutual Life, said yesterday that he knew nothing of the advance in rates, and that if he did he would say nothing about it, as he did not consider it any business of the public, and that it was merely a question between the mortgageors and mortgagees.

Position of the Equitable.

Controller Jordan of the Equitable Life Assurance Society said that under no circumstances would the Equitable raise the rates on any of its holdings. "We did not do it during the panic in 1893," he said, "like others who in so doing aggravated the situation, and we certainly will not do so now when things are in such a state of unrest and the cost of living may be increased. Property values cannot be affected by a state of war, so there would be no excuse for such action. We have no holdings that are so bothersome to us as to call for a higher rate of interest for handling them than was originally agreed upon. We don't do business that way in this shop. All we ask is that the interest be promptly met and the mortgages will be as promptly continued.

"It is true that we, among others, are not loaning so largely on bond and mortgage now. The applications for loans are being examined as usual, but, as there is a probability that the Government will issue bonds for a war loan, we want to be in a position to answer such a call promptly, even though the rate of interest on such bonds would not be as high as we could obtain on real estate security. The Equitable does not in any way contemplate advancing its rates."

Controller Thompson of the New York Life Insurance Company said much the same thing as Mr. Jordan. Such questions, he said, were entirely in the hands of the Finance Committee, but that if any such action was contemplated he would know of it, and no intimation of such a thing had come to his notice.

MRS. DUNCAN ELLIOT MAY SUE.

It Is Said that She Will Ask for a Divorce.

A story made public yesterday to the effect that Mrs. Duncan Elliot, formerly Miss Sallie Hargous, intended to begin proceedings for divorce occasioned some general surprise, although there were many society men and women who asserted that they had been aware of Mrs. Elliot's intentions. It was further reported that Mrs. Elliot would bring her divorce proceedings in this State on the statutory grounds, and would name a young married woman as co-respondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot were married in 1891. He had no fortune, and no particular business. She possessed an income estimated at $40,000, derived from a fortune left her by her father, Louis Hargous. They have two children.

It was generally believed two years ago that Mr. Elliot had become a Roman Catholic, and his reported conversion was attributed to Mrs. Butler Duncan, daughter of Theodore A. Havemeyer. Mrs. Elliot is not a Catholic. She is now at the city house of her sister, Mrs. George B. de Forest. Mr. Elliot, who is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, is said to be out of town.

JOHN W. DEXTER'S PATRIOTISM.

He Is Arrested Twice for Making Street Speeches, but Goes Free.

John W. Dexter, the old man who was arrested Thursday evening for making a patriotic speech to a cheering crowd in City Hall Park, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning.

"Mr. Dexter?" inquired the Magistrate, "what's all this trouble about?"

Mr. Dexter raised his hat and repeated a song to the effect that there was only one flag in the world for him.

"I just sang that and made a speech, Judge, that's all," said the prisoner.

The patriotism of the Magistrate was aroused. He praised Mr. Dexter for his patriotism, and discharged him.

At this everybody in the courtroom cheered. Even the prisoners in line yelled enthusiastically.

Mr. Dexter returned to Park Row and made another speech. Again the crowd cheered, and again the patriot was arrested. He was returned to Magistrate Crane, who discharged him a second time.

After this Mr. Dexter wandered down to the Sub-Treasury, in Wall Street, where, from the steps, he addressed a crowd on the union between the States and [illegible]

WORK ON CITY ESTIMATES.

The Mayor's Attack on the New Primary Election Law Made in Public—City Employes and the War.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Wednesday Corporation Counsel Whalen was charged with the task of examining the provisions of the new primary law, with the view, if possible, of finding some means of evading the apportionment of $207,966 which President York of the Police Board requested in order to carry out the provisions of the law. The report of the Corporation Counsel was submitted yesterday at the meeting of the board, but it did not answer the purpose expected, for it informed the board that it had no power to interfere with the operation of the law.

The report said:

> As to the correctness of the several items specified in the estimate submitted by the Board of Police aggregating $207,966, I have no knowledge of their accuracy and no means of determining whether the estimate is correct or otherwise. Section 12 of the primary election act provides "for the purpose of providing for the payment of the expenses made by the provisions of this act a public charge for the year 1898, the boards or bodies empowered by law to raise by taxation and to apportion public moneys for the cities to which this act is applicable are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to issue revenue bonds in the manner provided by law to meet current expenses and in anticipation of the collection of taxes, to such an amount as may be necessary, from the proceeds whereof shall be paid the amount necessary to pay the expenses made by this act a public charge for the year 1898. The amount of said bonds shall be included in the final estimate of the amount to be raised in said cities respectively by taxation for the next ensuing year."

"But," said Mr. Guggenheimer, when the report had been read, "we expected the Corporation Counsel would touch upon the constitutionality of the law."

"That is useless," answered Mr. Whalen, "for even though I might doubt its constitutionality, there would not be time to contest it before the time provided by the law for the completion of the work had passed."

Controller Coler moved that the matter be referred to him, so that he might investigate the figures, and this course was adopted.

Mayor Van Wyck offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

> Resolved, That in the event of the President of the United States calling for volunteers or for militia of the State for the service of the United States, the employes of the city who enter the service of the United States as such volunteers or militia shall receive salaries under leave of absence during continuance of such service.

The County Clerk for Queens asked for $27,400 to be spent in filing records of conventions, salary of experts, and repair of mutilated judgment books, and this also was referred to the Controller.

The board appropriated $12,000 to be used in refitting the old police station at Prince and Wooster Streets as a courtroom for the Municipal Court of the First District.

MR. SNYDER'S TENURE OF OFFICE

An Opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen.

A few days after the appointment by the Board of Education of C. B. J. Snyder as Superintendent of School Buildings, E. Ellery Anderson, one of the School Commissioners, asked Corporation Counsel Whalen to submit to the board his opinion on the question whether, under the charter, the powers and duties of the new Superintendent began at the date of his appointment or on July 1.

The Corporation Counsel answered the communication yesterday, giving it as his opinion that the services of the new Superintendent did not begin until July 1. He quoted Section 11 of the charter, which directs that "the new system of administration in the public schools shall go into full effect on July 1, 1898." He holds that the Legislature by Section 11 deemed it necessary to delay the taking effect of the new system until July 1.

The opinion will probably be tested by Mr. Snyder, who has been employed since his appointment, on Feb. 21, in performing the duties of his office. Under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel he will be unable to draw his salary, except on a judgment rendered against the city.

THE OLD GUARD CELEBRATES.

Services in Honor of the Organization's Seventy-second Anniversary.

The celebration of the seventy-second anniversary of the Old Guard, held yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, was attended by a large number of people. The church was gayly decorated with the National colors and the altar with choice flowers.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the rector, who is also the Chaplain of the Old Guard, conducted the services. The congregation remained standing while the Old Guard Band saluted the flag with "The Star-Spangled Banner." The congregation sang "America."

Dr. Brown preached from the text, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers." He commended the members of the Old Guard for the promptness with which they responded to the call of the Nation.

GRANT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Preparations for the Annual Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A meeting of the Grant Monument Association was held yesterday in the offices of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge at 1 Broadway, to complete arrangements for the annual banquet of the association, which is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria April 27.

This being the first banquet held since the dedication of the Grant Monument, and coming at a time when war with a foreign nation is in progress, it has been decided to call upon the speakers for addresses pertinent to the issue, and to make the banquet a memorable one in the annals of the association.

The toasts will be as follows: Senator Burrows of Michigan, on "Ulysses S. Grant"; Henry Watterson of Louisville, on "The Reunited Sections"; Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, on "The Volunteers," and W. Bourke Cockran, on "The Personal Influence of Gen. Grant in Public Affairs."

It is expected that the Administration will be represented by Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Secretary of the Interior Bliss. Invitations have also been issued to Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Major Gen. Miles, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Gen. Merritt and other distinguished officers of the army and navy.

Forty boxes have been reserved for the families of the guests, and the Seventh Regiment Band will play patriotic music and songs, in which the whole assembly will be expected to join.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, will be present with his family.

Application can be made to Gen. Dodge, 1 Broadway, or to George H. Taylor, Secretary, 31 Nassau Street.

Mr. Croker Sails for Europe To-day.

Richard Croker will leave for England with Mrs. Croker this morning on the Campania, and during his absence John F. Carroll will be the acting leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker was at the Democratic Club last night and prominent Democrats from all of the boroughs called to wish him a pleasant voyage. Among the number was ex-Gov. Flower, who returned from Europe last Saturday night. Mr. Croker announced that business of a private nature called him to Europe, and promised to return whenever his presence was deemed necessary. If no complications arise he will not return until August.

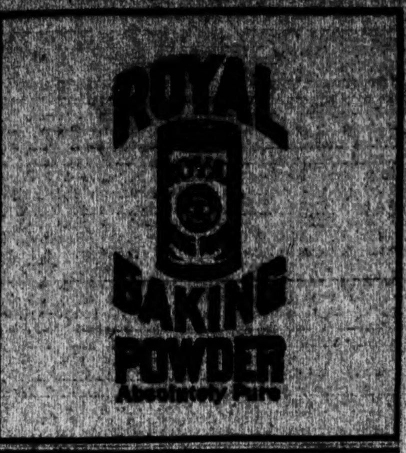
J. S. Leigh Sentenced for Forgery.

J. Shaw Leigh, who was arrested in Jersey City a month ago for forging a check for $840 on the Chadwick Thread Company, and who pleaded non vult, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Blair in the General Sessions Court and sentenced to State prison for five years. Leigh was the confidential clerk of the company. He claimed to have refunded the $840, but the company submitted evidence to show that Leigh's previous peculations amounted to $8,000.

Two Men Killed by a Train.

Two men, believed to be Charles Trukas and Anton Mocha, cigarmakers, both of Glenville, Conn., while walking along the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road near Portchester yesterday were struck by an express train engine as they were crossing a bridge. Both were killed.

[illegible]



THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Hepburn Arrested and Held with Winant in $5,000—Another Indictment Against Coombs and Nason.

William Hepburn and Charles M. Winant, the alleged would-be bribers of the Kings County Grand Jury, were arraigned yesterday in the County Court to plead to the indictment found against them. They pleaded not guilty, and were held in $5,000 each. Hepburn refused to recognize the summons to appear, and had to be arrested and taken to Brooklyn by a detective. He refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the County Court.

Winant was arraigned first, while District Attorney Marean sent Detective Mahoney to Manhattan to get Hepburn. David Welsh, the counsel for both defendants, entered a plea of not guilty for Winant, and asked for two weeks' time. Judge Hurd, however, set the case down for April 30. Mr. Welsh asked for a copy of the Grand Jury minutes. Mr. Marean objected, but the Judge said that as no preliminary examination had been held, he thought Winant should have the copy. E. B. Jordan was accepted as bondsman.

At 11:30 Mahoney came in with Hepburn, who maintained absolute silence when the usual questions were put to him by the clerk. Mr. Welsh explained that Hepburn was not there voluntarily, and that he did not recognize the jurisdiction of the Court. He pleaded not guilty, however, and was allowed eight days' time in which to prepare his case. Jacques Kahn furnished bail.

The District Attorney intends to bring Robert W. Fielding, ex-Deputy City Works Commissioner, to trial on May 2. Fielding is selected as the first of the City Works ring to be tried because the evidence against him is stronger than against any of the others. Oscar Knapp will follow Fielding. When Police Commissioner Phillips and ex-City Works Commissioner Willis will be brought to trial, the District Attorney cannot say. He intended to try them before Knapp, but the complications brought about by the bribery disclosures, which have a bearing on their cases, have made it necessary to postpone the trials.

The Grand Jury yesterday brought in another joint indictment against ex-Coroners Coombs and Nason. Coombs is now under sentence to serve one year and seven months for presenting a bill for inquests which were never held. The bill was for July, 1897, and Nason was indicted with him. The fact that Nason did not sign the July bill weakened the case against him, and it was thought best to reindict him. The new indictment is based on the bill for May, 1896, which was signed by both Coombs and Nason.

The ex-Coroners gave bail in $2,500 each, ex-Sheriff Buttling being bondsman for both.

THEODORE ALLEN ACQUITTED.

The Jury Finds Him Not Guilty of Running a Poolroom.

Theodore Allen, better known as "The" Allen, who, since last Monday, has been on trial before Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, on a charge of running a poolroom at West Broadway and Bleecker Street, was acquitted last night.

The jury retired at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and came in with their verdict at 9:45. It was said that on the first ballot they stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. During the time the jury was out Allen was kept locked up in the prisoner's pen, where dinner was served to him.

There are four other indictments against Allen, and it is understood that he will be placed on trial again soon. On his acquittal he was released under bail.

There were about 100 persons in the courtroom when the verdict was announced, and most of them were friends or acquaintances of the defendant.

OFFENDED BY A DANCE.

A Priest Acting as Master of Ceremonies Left the Hall.

Huntsman Post, G. A. R., of Bayside, gave an entertainment on Wednesday night which has caused considerable comment in that part of Queens Borough. J. J. Johnston, Commander of the post, made the opening speech and then introduced the Rev. Father M. J. Tierney as master of ceremonies. Father Tierney introduced the different perfomers, and everything went well until Lottie Love, a dancer, was introduced.

The first dance given met with approval and she was encored. The second dance was also satisfactory, but the third caused trouble. During its progress Father Tierney left his place, and going to the back of the hall commanded all good Catholics and self-respecting Protestants present to leave the hall, saying the scene was disgraceful. Father Tierney then left. A very few others followed.

The following morning Father Tierney addressed a letter to Commander Johnston asking him if he knew that the dance was to take place, and requesting an explanation. The affair, he said, cast a stigma upon the post, and there should be an apology from the Commander.

Capt. J. W. Dixon, one of the members of the post, said last night that the dance was very nice. He saw nothing to object to in it, and did not think it should be made a subject for outside criticism. Commander Johnston declines to discuss the matter further than to say he will not enter into an explanation in reply to Father Tierney's letter.

Accident Delayed the Werra.

The North German Lloyd steamer Werra, Capt. Mirow, arrived yesterday, a day late, from Naples, Genoa, and Gibraltar, after a very tedious and rough voyage. On April 17 the coupling bolts of the crank shaft became loose, and the steamer was stopped for nearly twelve hours making repairs. She then proceeded at reduced speed, but the coupling bolts again gave out on the 19th, and she had to stop for another twelve hours before repairs were effected. The Werra brought 48 cabin and 920 steerage passengers. Owing to her late arrival she will sail to-morrow at 10 A. M., instead of at that hour to-day, as scheduled.

The Rev. G. W. F. Birch's Anniversary.

The Rev. G. W. F. Birch, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, in East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his pastorate of Bethany last evening. Many friends and members gathered at the church to greet him, and the meeting was presided over by the Moderator of the Presbytery, the Rev. John Balcom Shaw. Addresses were made by a number of visiting pastors. Bethany Church was organized twenty-three years ago, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Third Avenue. The present church was dedicated in 1892.

Man Shot in a Fight.

As the result of a fight last night in a saloon at Thirteenth Street and Avenue A Robert Cowley, twenty-five years old, a laborer, of 309 East Twenty-third Street, was shot in the abdomen, and it is thought will die. He is in Bellevue Hospital. Joseph Mahoney, known to the police as "Red," and said to be a member of the "Rag Gang," who did the shooting, was locked up in the East Fifth Street Station. He lives at 423 East Thirteenth Street.

Woman Killed by Fall from Window.

Mrs. Jane Gordon, fifty-five years old, living on the fourth floor of 88 East Thirty-first Street, fell from the window of her flat to the yard and was instantly killed yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Gordon was [illegible]

Stern Bros
offer in their
Men's Furnishing Dep't
a special purchase of
200 Doz. Light Weight **Scarfs**
Four-in-Hands, Puffs, Tecks and Flowing Ends, at **45c**
150 Doz. Golf and Cycle Scarfs, 48c
250 Doz. White Pongee and Pique Puffs; Cheviot Ascots **25c**
75 Doz. Oxford Outing Shirts, with attached cuffs, at **95c**
West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD VIADUCT AND ABUTTING OWNERS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in the suit brought by Charles Welde against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, passed upon some additional questions as to the liability of these companies to abutting owners on Park Avenue for damages arising from the construction of the elevated steel viaduct on that avenue about fourteen feet above the level of the street, upon which the tracks of the Harlem Railroad Company are placed. This viaduct was constructed under the control of the Board of Improvements, created by Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1892. The Court has already decided in the case of Taylor against the same defendants that the railroad companies were not responsible for this work, at least until the structure when finished had been delivered to them, and that after that time they would only be liable, if at all, by reason of their adoption of the work and using it for the purposes for which it was intended. The plaintiff in this action, who is the owner of premises on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, was awarded judgment in his favor on the trial, but a reversal has now been directed because of the erroneous admission of testimony so as to include improper elements of damage in his award. Among these were loss of rents during the construction of the viaduct, and plaintiff contended that the erecting of a station opposite his premises was not permitted by the act, and that it was the source of much of the damage of which he complained. Justice Rumsey, who gave the opinion of the Appellate Division, held that the injuries involved from the obstruction of the street while the work was in progress, and the noise and discomfort to the abuttors as the necessary accompaniment of such an improvement, were consequential injuries, for which no recovery could be had if the board might lawfully erect the structure. One building of the plaintiff was situated upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and had no frontage whatever upon Park Avenue, and evidence as to the damage upon that house, the Court held, should have been excluded. Justice Ingraham dissents from the decision of the majority of the Court upon the question of the liability of the railroad companies for the construction of the elevated structure, but concurs in the reversal of the judgment on the ground of the improper admission of evidence. Justice Ingraham holds that the erection of the structure, and its maintenance after it was erected, was a trespass upon the plaintiff's easement and property in the avenue. Assuming that the Board of Improvement were directly responsible for the trespass in the first instance, the acts of the railroad companies were an adoption and ratification of the acts of the Commissioners in erecting the structure for their exclusive use.

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INSURANCE TAX FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department of the City of New York brought an action in the Supreme Court to charge George A. Stanton, under the provisions of Section 523 of the Consolidation act, as an agent of the American Lloyds, an unincorporated association of underwriters doing business in this city, with 2 per cent. of all premiums received during the preceding year. The complaint was dismissed at Special Term upon the ground that the section in question was not applicable to the defendant as agent of this particular association. The Appellate Division has ordered a reversal of the judgment and a new trial. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion, says that, reading the language of the act literally, "the tax is clearly imposed upon agents for all individuals or associations of individuals not incorporated by the laws of this State. This necessarily covers residents as well as non-residents. It is the agent of any individual or association of individuals who is required to pay the tax. We are asked by the defendant to deny to this language its literal import, and to read it according to a supposed legislative intention to impose the tax only upon the agents of non-residents or foreign associations. The people aimed at—contends the defendant—were these non-residents, and consequently the enactment should be deemed to cover them and them only. The inherent fallacy of this construction is that it imputes to the Legislature an unconstitutional intent. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. The Legislature had this constitutional provision before it when the various acts, commencing in 1824 and running down to 1882, were passed. The Courts do not impute to the Legislature, if it can reasonably be avoided, an unconstitutional intent. Why, then, should we deny to the language of this act its literal import? When thus read, it embraces all agents—the agents of residents as well as of non-residents—and is consequently constitutional. And why should we ascribe to the Legislature an intention to exclude our own citizens from the operation of the act, when such exclusion would, by rendering the law unconstitutional, frustrate the legislative purpose?" The Court finds in conclusion that the act in question is constitutional, and that the defendant is within its mandate.

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MUST RETURN THE MONEY.—Mrs. Julia Graves, now deceased, on Oct. 30, 1895, gave her nephew, Charles Frederick Nagele, $1,000, in consideration of which he agreed in writing that "I am to make my home her home for the rest of her natural life. I have agreed of my own free will to return the above amount to her if she finds my own family or home is not congenial to her." In a suit by William M. Hoes, Public Administrator, as administrator of the deceased to recover back this money, Nagele admitted, in the first defense of his answer, that Julia Graves paid him the $1,000 and made her home with him, and was willing to do so, and that he compelled her to leave his home on the 8th of November, 1895, and find a home elsewhere as he was obliged to do by reason of her disorderly conduct. He also admitted that the money was never returned to her. On the trial Nagele gave evidence that Mrs. Graves boarded and lodged in his family for twenty weeks, and $100, the value of that board and lodging, was credited upon plaintiff's claim and verdict was directed for the difference. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, holding, by Justice Rumsey, that by the agreement Mrs. Graves was to be permitted to make her home at the defendant's [illegible] lie in the defendant's mouth to say that for any reasons he could substitute another dwelling place for the one which he had agreed to give her, and if he attempted to do so against her will he violated the contract. Therefore, taking all the first defense together and giving due weight to all the admissions and allegations in it, it admits a violation of the contract on the part of the defendant and does not set up any sufficient excuse therefor, and the plaintiff was entitled to stand on those admissions to enable him to make out his cause of action."

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IT WAS A CASE FOR THE JURY.—An action was brought by Honora Coulahan for damages for personal injuries which she claimed to have received while a passenger on a street car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. On the trial she testified that while in an open car of the company on Fifty-ninth Street, near Third Avenue, a truck with a horse or horses attached was standing in the street by the side of the track. She was sitting on the same side of the car as that on which the truck and horse stood. The car passed the truck, she said, but struck the horse, whereupon the horse began to jump and sprang into the car and "sat down" on her, causing her very serious injuries. Upon cross-examination she explained that the truck was near the track, but the horse stood on the track. Upon this evidence, at the close of the plaintiff's case, the complaint was dismissed. The Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, holds that the judgment must be reversed. "The jury might have inferred from this testimony," Justice Rumsey said, "that the horse was standing upon the track at the time when the driver attempted to pass, and if that be so, it is probable that the horse would have been struck, and it would have been proper for them to infer that the attempt of the driver of the car to pass the horse standing upon the track, was negligence, and for that reason, the case should have been submitted to the jury."

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OSBORN WILL CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Leila O. Henriques and another against Yale University, impleaded with others. The decision will perhaps end the protracted litigation over the estate of Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn, widow of Charles J. Osborn, the stock broker. The action was brought for the partition of real estate, the plaintiffs being sisters of Mrs. Osborn. The plaintiffs, Mrs. Henriques and Mrs. Mason, claim that Mrs. Osborn's will was void because procured through undue influence, and also because the law forbids a person having a child to devise more than one-half of her estate for philanthropic purposes. At the time of her death Mrs. Osborn's son, Howell Osborn, was still living. Howell Osborn at his death left a will which excluded the plaintiffs from any participation in his estate, and the validity of his will has already been established by the Supreme Court. The defendants claimed that Howell Osborn's will stood in the way of the present action. The case came before the Appellate Division on an appeal from a final judgment sustaining the demurrer of the defendants. This judgment the Appellate Division now unanimously affirms, holding that "there is no possible aspect of this case in which it can be said that this complaint sets out a cause of action."

Some of you tailor-men who are led to try on our suits and overcoats, throw off the first one in disgust because the collar is too high, or too low; because the coat sags in or bulges out; and say you knew you "couldn't be fitted in ready-made."

My dear sir, did that suit you are now wearing, made by your tailor, fit you the first try-on?

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Just as much importance is attached to the making of suits and overcoats for the boy of three as for his father.

Shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Boy Threw Chemicals on a Bonfire with Serious Results.

There was an explosion yesterday near the factory of Bostwick, Harrison & Co., at 41 Marion Street, Brooklyn, which shook the building and smashed the windows of all the houses on the street between Reid and Patchen Avenues.

Policemen Perry and Tomford hurried to the factory and found everything in confusion. One young woman was lying unconscious on the floor, and others were in a state of panic. It was finally learned that a fifteen-year-old boy, George Bryson, who is in the employ of the firm, which manufactures chemicals for photographic purposes, was in the habit of making a bonfire on the street every morning of all the rubbish about the building. He did so yesterday, and among the things he threw on the fire was a pasteboard box. It was the contents of this box that caused the explosion. Bryson's hair was burned off his head, and one side of his face was scorched and torn. He was taken to St. John's Hospital. Frank Grugan, another boy, was also burned, but not dangerously. The girl who was found in a faint was Bryson's sister Eliza. Several other girls suffered from shock.

Frederick J. Harrison, one of the firm, was arrested by Tomford on a charge of criminal carelessness. The charge was dismissed by Magistrate Steers, but Harrison was held on a charge of violating a city ordinance in causing a fire to be built in the public street. He was paroled until Monday.

Carried to Court to Get a Divorce.

A man suffering from paralysis, and able to move only his head, was taken from a carriage in front of the Kings County Court House yesterday, carried up into the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and placed in the witness chair. He was Andrew Crawford, who was suing his wife Lillian for divorce. Crawford testified that he was married in 1883, and that some years after the wedding he was attacked by paralysis. It began with his feet, and gradually mounted until it reached his arms. In 1886 his wife left him. In 1896, according to the testimony of Crawford's lawyer, John A. Quintard, Mrs. Crawford married a man named Louis Dafflein in Arlington, N. J. In the following year Dafflein came across an old letter written by Quintard to the woman, referring to Crawford, and went to see the lawyer. The latter told him that Crawford was still living, and Dafflein had the marriage annulled. The divorce was granted.

Killed by a Fly Wheel.

E. M. Mitchell, an oiler in the Lexington Avenue Cable Road power house, at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, fell against a revolving fly wheel there last night. His right leg was broken and he sustained internal injuries from which he died soon after being taken to Bellevue Hospital. He lived at 37 Ridge Street.

Killed by the Empire State Express.

The Empire State Express, coming into the city last night, struck and instantly killed [illegible]

O'Neill's,
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

MEN WANTED!

This store believes in a liberal system of education. For years it has been teaching women the economy of cash buying and helping them to better values continually. The result is a general interest in whatever we do and a quick response to whatever we offer. Now we want the men. This store appeals to fashionable men. We aim to have everything a little newer and better than the average.

Another special purchase of clothing. The manufacturers know well enough we've lots of ready money, and whenever they want to unload we're sure to hear from them. There is a dissolving partnership reason back of this purchase, but, to make a long story short, we shall place on sale this morning

Men's all-wool Cheviot Suits, in the newest and nobbiest patterns, value $9, on sale to-day	$6.75
Men's Coats and Vests, made of fine diagonal; have sold hundreds of coats and vests no better at $10; on sale to-day	$7.75
Men's fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, shirts both short and long sleeves, superior finish, pearl buttons, all sizes, on sale to-day . . .	39c.
Men's special laundered white muslin-body Shirts, with colored bosoms, detached cuffs to match, on sale to-day	50c.
Men's Spring-weight fine top coats, made of fine covert cloth, have French facings, perfect cut. This maker's clothes are considered to be the finest in the country; value, $10; on sale this morning . . .	$6.75
Men's extra fine all-worsted trousers, handsome fancy patterns, aren't any better pants sold anywhere under $5 or $6; on sale to-day	$3.75
Men's very fine quality loom Madras Shirts, soft laundered, white collar and cuff bands, detached cuffs to match. You'll go a long distance to get a better shirt than this for one-fifty; we shall sell these shirts to-day	98c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

PASSED AWAY AT PRAYER.

Old John Marke Expired Suddenly While Kneeling in a Brooklyn Church.

Old John Marke left his home at 172 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, as he has done every Friday night for many years, to go to prayer meeting. He was a member of the Concord Baptist Church, the place of worship of many of the colored people in Brooklyn, and which is on Duffield Street, near Myrtle Avenue. The old man's face was familiar to the worshippers, for he was one of the most constant attendants there.

When he made his way slowly and painfully into the building last night, it was remarked by several who knew that he was subject to attacks of heart disease that he seemed in poorer health than usual. His face seemed thinner, and there was a patient look upon it that told of suffering. But he dropped into his accustomed seat and those who had noticed his appearance forgot about him in the services that followed.

"Let us pray," said the leader of the meeting, and old John Marke bent his gray head with the rest. When the prayer was ended the worshippers settled back into their seats and waited for the hymn to be given out—all except John Marke. He remained in his kneeling posture, and seemed to be still praying.

As the hymn was given out some one leaned forward and touched him on the shoulder. He did not move. Startled, the other took his hand gently and removed it from his face. John Marke was dead.

DE PAUW UNIVERSITY'S DEFICIT.

Indiana Methodists Trying to Save It from Financial Ruin.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—A three days' conference of ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church was begun here to-day for the purpose of discussing ways and means to save De Pauw University, at Greencastle, this State, which is threatened by the failure of the De Pauw estate.

Through the failure of the De Pauw estate, the millions that had been anticipated have dwindled away. At present the university sees no prospect of even meeting the $15,000 shortage for next year, unless the Methodists of the State, which denomination has had the direction of the institution, come to the front and provide for the deficit.

LITERARY MEN READ.

Entertainment Is Furnished for the Benefit of Vassar Students.

Vassar graduates and their friends gathered last night at the school of Miss Annie Brown, 715 Fifth Avenue, and assisted to enlarge the fund of the Vassar Students' Aid Society, under whose patronage the evening was spent. Richard Le Gallienne, John Kendrick Bangs, Edward A. Dithmar, Mrs. Margaret Sutton, Briscoe Hopkins, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Paul Du Chaillu read selections from their own writings. Hubert Arnold also entertained with violin numbers.

Receiving were Miss Delle Fay Norris, Miss Carol Cooke, Mrs. Abbie Valiant, Mrs. Ferris T. Meigs, Miss May Childs, Miss Chase, Miss Brevort, and Miss E. B. Cutting. Nearly 300 persons, some of them well known in social circles and the world of letters, were present.

Reception to the Rev. Dr. Stockdell.

The congregation of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last night gave a reception in the Sunday school rooms of the church to their new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Fairbanks B. Stockdell, who succeeded the Rev. Dr. O. F. Bartholow. Edward Hallaway, a Trustee of the church, opened the proceedings with prayer, and speeches of a patriotic character were made by the Rev. O. F. Bartholow and the Rev. J. Bass, Chaplain of the city prisons.

Executors Removed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 22.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County to-day removed William Cauldwell and Thomas Rogers as executors of the Jason Rogers estate. The removal was asked for on the ground that unwise investments had been made of moneys of the estate, resulting in a loss of $350,000. Jason Rogers was the proprietor of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J.

Chris Merry Hanged in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Chris Merry, convicted of the murder of his wife Pauline, was hanged in the county jail at 12:01 to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30. Daniel Frohman........Manager. Matinees Thursday & Sat. at 2:15. "A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch, The Moth and the Flame.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 2147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. DOUBLE BILL. BILLEE TAYLOR. I PAGLIACCI in English. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. [illegible] Next week—CARMEN (in English).

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's TO-NIGHT and every evening, 8:15. La POUPEE, (THE DOLL GIRL,) A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordonneau and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis and Mabelle Gilman. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. Children Half Price to all Matinées.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY. MAD. SQ. GARDEN. Twice Daily, at 2 and 8:15.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST and Congress of Rough Riders of the World. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

OLYMPIA. Mat. To-day at 2. PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee. Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $8, $5, $6, $4.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée To-day & Wednesday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. The BOSTONIANS In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD. Monday Evg., 2,500th Perf. Special Features.

CARNEGIE HALL. This Afternoon, at 2:30. LAST RECITAL. JOSEF HOFMANN Seats at Schuberth's and box office.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION..............25c.

FAIR—Adath Israel—OF WEST HARLEM. Grand Central Palace, 43d St. and Lex. Av. LAST NIGHT—OPEN 7 TO 12. Extra special attractions—Old Guard Band—Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. MIRTH, MUSIC, and MAGNETISM.

BIJOU MATINEES To-day & Wed TO-NIGHT MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. Souvenirs—1,000th Perform.—April 26.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. MRS. FISKE IN—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY" AND—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last Matinée. Last night. THE CONQUERORS. Monday Evg.—W. H. Crane in His Honor, the Mayor. Seats now selling.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15.

14TH ST. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. DIGBY BELL, with LAURA JOYCE BELL, in THE HOOSIER DOCTOR. Next week—T. E. Shea in The Man-o'-War's Man.

GARDEN THEATRE. Last Mat. To-day. HENRY MILLER. LAST NIGHT. THE MASTER. April 25—Richard Mansfield in "The First Violin."

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. To-day. "AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

CASINO! Walter Jones & Great Co. Last Time To-night! Last Mat To-day! IN GAY N.Y. Nxt Mon. Brilliant Revival "THE LADY SLAVEY."

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Matinée To-day. WAY DOWN EAST

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Mat., musical comedy, "Lady Prize Swimmers." To-night, only time, as benefit for Miss Braga, Mr. Couried as "Dr. Klaus."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ADA REHAN To-day, Mat., & Eve., TAMING THE SHREW. Nxt. Wk. (extra Mat. Wed.) Little Lord Fauntleroy.

COLUMBUS NEVER AGAIN. Mat. To-day. 25c., 50c. Nxt wk. Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in Rosedale.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION, MONTE CARLO.

B'WAY THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. To-night "Gettysburg." [illegible]

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

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Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

James Payn as the Clubman's Novelist.

A great critic has divided all books into three classes. There is, he said, the book you read once, the book you read twice, and the book you read every year. It is safe to say that all of the hundred books written by James Payn can be put into the first class. Some ardent admirers and some dozens of struggling writers helped by him to a foothold on the crowded rock of literary life have read two or three of his novels over and over again, but the multitude was content with one reading. The stories were bright, interesting and well written, but they had neither large vision nor an inspiring message nor were they told with the arresting fascination that calls the reader to them again. Yet in his thousands of pages is to be found a vast store of wisdom, wit, and entertainment. He deserves well of his generation, because he resolutely set himself to brighten the dreary pathway by the words he spoke and the occasional deeds of sympathy he did. A sufferer himself, he strove to alleviate the sufferings of others by making them forget for a little in the sunshine of the world of romance the darkness of the world of reality.

Mr. Payn published some years ago his reminiscences under the title of "Gleams of Memory." Now that he is dead many readers will return to that book for some conception of his personality and ideals, but they will not find in it what they want. To say that the book is wise and witty and skillful in the art of putting things, only means that it was written by James Payn, but revelations of the man are few and far between. What is revealed helps to solve the problem why an author so [illegible] gifted and so industrious should have failed to produce even one book that will not die. [illegible]

problems that make man great, even if the mystery which surrounds them often makes him miserable. Our generation looks to the novelist to be a teacher as well as an entertainer, and if he never grapples with the questions of duty and destiny his influence is certain to be ephemeral.

Always urbane, clever, and amusing, James Payn deliberately turned away from the light and life of Christianity in which humanity has so long found satisfaction for its inquiries and strength for its tasks. For years he was silent about his religious beliefs, but in his reminiscences he frankly declared his lack of faith. It is a pity that he did not preserve silence to the end, for what he did say was so shallow and superficial that it reflected credit on neither his heart nor his brain. He argued that it is impossible that omnipotence and benevolence in combination can permit what goes on every day in the world. His religious standpoint is that of the clubman. He thinks that God should have made all the universe as comfortable as a city club. A kind of glorified London would be heaven enough for him. The country, with the message of flowers, the majesty of sunset and the mysteries of the stars, never had any attraction for him. So he skimmed along the surface of things, sipping honey in the days of youth and health, and tasting gall and wormwood with a brave grin when old age and failing health came to him. Such a man could not see or say what would help earnest souls.

Yet it must not be thought for one moment that James Payn was a selfish Sybarite. Writer after writer has gratefully and proudly confessed a lasting debt of obligation to his brotherly help. He often put himself to trouble in order that he might encourage an unknown contributor. As editor of Chambers's Journal in Edinburgh, and as editor of The Cornhill Magazine in London, he did much to cheer men of promise whose hearts were beginning to fail within them because of the roughness of the way. Invalids and tired men of business found in his books a constant source of recreation. Mr. Barrie once wrote that if he were an American millionaire and could keep a novelist of his own, he would first offer the appointment to Mr. Payn, because "no brighter, shrewder, manlier writer touches paper. His very name puts one in good humor like the sound of the dinner gong." Still, it must be confessed that the very brightness of his humor had a sardonic gleam that frequently repelled. The man who could say that Abraham Lincoln was endeared to him forever by declaring, when he was beset by place-hunters, that he was glad he had got smallpox, because it was something he could give to everybody, suggests an absence of humanity in his humor, which unpleasantly reminds one of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. It was unjust to the great liberator to make typical a grim remark wrung out of him by the worries of his official position. Lincoln flung himself into the seething vortex of human struggle that he might by all means save something. Payn stood on the bank, with a calm, unmoved pity, an eye on the alert for humorous situations, and a hand that would help only those who appealed to his literary sympathies. The difference determined the relative greatness of the men. Payn had his day and enjoyed it, but he left no abiding legacy to his fellows. The big heart and the unselfish service of Lincoln built for him a monument more enduring than brass, and conferred upon him an immortality of influence whereby, though dead, he will continue to speak to the generations to come.

The death of M. Charles Yriarte at the age of sixty-six years is announced. M. Yriarte, who was of Spanish origin, had studied architecture and was an expert. He followed the O'Donnel expedition to Morocco, and became the artistic correspondent of the Paris Illustration. M. Yriarte made extensive travels in Istria, Dalmatia, Montenegro, and the Balkans. During the Franco-German war he acted as secretary to a General. M. Ferry afterward appointed him Inspector of Fine Arts, and in 1881 he became Inspector General. He was the author of many books of great merit, his subjects being travel and artistic biography. M. Yriarte was a painter of water colors and exhibited in the Salon.

We all remember the episode in "Pendennis," where the hero fixed up some poetry written to a former sweetheart so that the lines would apply to a new flame, but Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in "My Life in Two Hemispheres," goes Thackeray one better in the story he tells about himself. Sir Charles once had put into his hands by a hostess a volume containing some of his own poems and was asked for his opinion of them. "Dreadful drivel," replied the modest Sir Charles. His hostess flushed. "I don't mind your [illegible] it me," she said, "but you don't [illegible]

Irving's Sunnyside Enlarged.

A Spacious New Building Added to the Old One.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Edgar Mayhew Bacon,
Author of "Chronicles of Tarrytown."

Sunnyside, "Wolfert's Roost," is one of the important literary landmarks in America. In New York State it stands pre-eminent among Meccas to those who love other books than journals and ledgers. Is it necessary to tell any one that Sunnyside was the home of Washington Irving, and that it is on the east bank of the Hudson River, facing the lakelike expanse of the Tappan Zee? Quite recently a collateral descendant of Mr. Irving enlarged and renovated the building, but so reverently was the work accomplished that nothing of the quaint character that distinguished it was sacrificed.

The author of Wolfert's Roost, in constructing a pedigree for that much-loved mansion, traced its descent from Wizard Sachem of the Wicquaes Keck, who ruled all the mighty empire that lies between Yonkers and Sleepy Hollow. In one of the most charming ravines in the world, bordered by the river and divided by a madcap little tributary, the wigwam of the Medicine Chief is supposed to have stood, and after several centuries the pilgrim of letters leans on his staff and does homage to the memory of one who was no less a wizard and no less a chief to the tribesmen of his craft.

The first white man to occupy the ground, so far as history informs us, was that somewhat notable character, Wolffert Ecker, or, as Mr. Irving calls him, Wolfert Acker. In the veracious history of the Roost he is painted as a somewhat turbulent member of Gov. Stuyvesant's Privy Council in New Amsterdam. He masquerades in a comedy rôle as one who "had warred for quiet through the fidgeting reign of William the Testy and the fighting reign of Peter the Headstrong, sharing in every broil and rib roasting in his eagerness to keep the peace and promote public tranquillity." With evident satisfaction, the humorist adds line and lineament to the portrait. "It was his doom * * * to meet a headwind at every turn, and be kept in a continual fume and fret by the perverseness of mankind. Had he served on a modern jury, he would have been sure to have had eleven obstinate jurymen opposed to him."

Wolffert Ecker withdrew from the little metropolis about the time that Sir Vredryk Flypse (Anglicé Frederick Philips) acquired something more than the territory of the Wizard Sachem for his manor of Philipsburg. It was upon this manor that Ecker settled. He held his house and farm and woodlands, as all his neighbors did, not in fee simple, but as a part of the manorial estate. In the precious Dutch record book of the old church of Sleepy Hollow Wolffert Ecker's name appears in 1715 as one of the officers of the church. Whether the legend "Lust is Rust" that he is said to have inscribed over the door of his house was really put there by Ecker or by Irving matters little.

Whatever other tenants may have occupied the site of Sunnyside for half a century, Jacob Van Tassel, who finally succeeded to the possession of it, is not by any means to be overlooked. In the troublous Revolutionary days, when the neutral ground between the King's and the Continental forces was harried by friend and foe, like the Scottish borders of yore, Jacob Van Tassel's house was a rendezvous for all the adventurous spirits who dared make a stand against the depredations of foraging parties and bands of cattle thieves. The river guard, too, made the Roost headquarters, and many a plan was hatched under its famous weathercocks—plans which generally boded disaster to somebody. Here, so the story goes, Martling's raid, which resulted in the burning of Delancey's mansion inside the British lines at New York, was arranged, and not a few other wild forays concocted.

That the house, which stood at that day on the ground now occupied by Sunnyside, was more than a faint foreshadowing of its present structure no one who studies the latter will for a moment suppose, but there seems to be good reason for believing that it was of stone and gabled after the charming Dutch fashion which still distinguishes it. The Roost, we are told, was subject to the vengeance of British tars when one of Jacob's exploits with his goose gun had drawn their attention to his little castle. The sailors, having captured the goose gun and its owner, and haled the latter away to the seclusion of one of the prison ships in the Wallabout Basin, took it into their heads to carry away Laney Van Tassel, "the beauty of the Roost." The attempt was frustrated by the valiant female garrison, but incidentally the house was burned. The walls, however, remained standing, and we are given to understand that they served Van Tassel again when he returned after his captivity to restore his [illegible]

[illegible] From this [illegible] emerges from the mists of tradition and rests upon sober fact.

In March, 1822, Judge Van Tassel sold the property to Mr. Oliver Ferris, whose grandson, Mr. George Ferris, is the widely known President of the Westchester County Savings Bank. The son of Oliver Ferris, Benjamin Ferris the first, married Maria Acker, a lineal descendant of Wolfert Ecker. When Washington Irving was a guest at the Paulding mansion during his youth, he used to row a boat down the river to the willow-shaded cove where the brook debouched, and there, tying his craft, was wont to lie upon the bank reading and dreaming. Here he formed the attachment to the place that he never lost in all his wanderings. When, in 1835, he finally purchased it from Mr. Ferris, he told Mrs. Ferris of that early passion for the spot which has since become so familiarly associated with his name.

The delight which Mr. Irving had in Sunnyside was unending. It was one of the few examples the world has presented of a dream entirely realised. The author of histories and legends, the representative of his country in European Courts, found a boyish delight in heightening the effect of a "crow-step" gable here, covering a wall with stucco and legends there, plotting practical jokes upon his own weather vanes, and coaxing a sprig of ivy from Abbotsford to grow into a screen that should shield him from the curious eyes of the world. With what glee he played with the water of the brook, at one time building what he humorously insisted was a profane improvement, and at another exploring its mimic falls for trout. Few are now living in the neighborhood who recollect the gentle humorist in those delightful latter days, but those few tell only one story of the atmosphere of contentment and repose that enveloped his home.

Until a very few years ago Mr. Irving's nieces have resided at Sunnyside. During the whole time of their residence there no radical change was made in the house, and when a grand-nephew, Mr. A. D. Irving, undertook the task of enlarging the edifice, with a view to making it his permanent home, there was quite a flutter of expectation among those to whom its associations were dear. As always happens, there were a number of people who jumped at this conclusion and prejudiced owner and architect in a more or less uncharitable mood. Some did not hesitate to say that it was vandalism to change this landmark at all.

In justice to Mr. Irving, and perhaps especially to Mr. William H. Mersereau, the architect who executed the alterations, it should be understood that, while the building has been enlarged, it has not been otherwise changed. It seems almost as if again the wizardry that hedges Sunnyside had been exercised for its protection. With praiseworthy solicitude, the ivy that overran the walls and gables, through which windows and doors coquetted, and out of the midst of which chimneys rose like separate structures from a bank of green, was detached with the utmost care, to be replaced when the stucco behind it had been renewed, so that now the nicest scrutiny cannot detect a break or a fault in it. Comparison between photographs taken before and since the repairs shows a satisfactory similitude on the front (i. e., south side) of the building. There has, indeed, been something added where before was a gap, but the only impression made upon one familiar with the premises is that the same building has been stretched so as to cover more ground.

The river side of the house shows a more decided change, but as this side was less distinctive and unique than the south and west, and only familiar to those who pass in trains, there is no criticism to be made. It may be asserted, indeed, that, so far as the exterior of Sunnyside is concerned, whatever has been done has been distinctly in the line of improvement.

The changes in the interior have not extended to the original library and dining room, which are intact, though the latter is now used as a reception room. The closets which separated the parlor and dining room have been cleared away and the parlor enlarged. The old kitchen has been converted into a staircase hall, open above to a timbered and sand-finished ceiling. These are the principal alterations that have been made in the old portion of the mansion. In the new part a noble hall opens to the visitor. It is 16 feet broad and 30 in length. The new library is 33 by 27 feet, and the dining room the same length, but 5 feet narrower. A billiard room 25 by 30 feet, and a children's room, (how Washington Irving would have enjoyed that feature!) which is 25 feet each way, complete the first floor plan of the main addition. Above these are seven bedrooms.

The kitchen wing is complete in itself, with servants' hall, kitchen, dining room, and bedrooms.

It would probably fill the Wizard Sachem with wonder unspeakable if he could revisit his former seat of government and inspect the edifice that has grown on its site. Even the Dutch phlegm of Wolffert Ecker or Jacob Van Tassel, if they still walk, as they were reported to do in times past, must be stirred as they stand on moonlight nights under the elms and wonder what the world is coming to. And, doubtless, if they understand, (for it is hard to tell how much or how little a ghost understands of what he sees,)—if they fairly comprehend, that this last enlargement of their ancient stronghold has cost the large sum I might name, their thrifty souls must be aghast with consternation.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, April 10.—Why should there be a Spring and an Autumn book publishing season? No intelligent publisher publishes in the Winter or the Summer a book of which he entertains any great hopes. If, after the Spring or Autumn season is over, the publisher still has a quantity of unpublished trash on hand, he will very likely dump it on the public, but he does not expect that his Summer and Winter books will sell, and that he publishes them at all is probably due merely to his professional desire of being able truthfully to say that he loses money on two of every three books that he publishes during the entire year.

We may explain the existence of an Autumn book season on the ground that publishers originally sought to bring books out just before Christmas, that being the season when people are supposed to buy exceptionally large quantities of books, in order to give them to friends and personal enemies. Gradually the vast increase in the number of books designed for Christmas made it necessary to publish many of them weeks before that date. Thus what was intended to be the Christmas season gradually became the Autumn season of the book trade. The Spring season, however, cannot be explained in a similar way. It does not fairly begin until after Easter, and there is no Spring holiday which is ever celebrated by gifts of books. There was a time when every man, woman, and child was bled in the Spring. The ensuing weakness of body and mind might have predisposed people in those days to buy novels, but as a matter of fact few novels were published at that period, and certainly mental weakness would not lead people to buy scientific and historical works. It may be said that in the Spring, when the fogs and rain of Winter have ceased, men and women are more hopeful as to the future, and more ready to spend money in books and other things than they are in bad weather; but the fact is that in the Spring the thoughts of both young men and young women lightly turn to thoughts of love, and the man or woman who is in love makes his or her own romances, and does not care to read those written by other people. Indeed, it is very doubtful if people buy anything to a greater extent in Spring than at other seasons, except bicycles, and the more money they spend in bicycles the less they spend in books. The more the matter is investigated, the more hopeless it seems that we shall ever find any explanation of a Spring book season. In all probability the publisher of to-day publishes books in the Spring because the publishers of the last generation set him the example of so doing. As to what influenced the publishers of the last generation, we shall probably never know. The publishing business is not and never has been conducted in accordance with the dictates of reason. The publisher is an unconscious gambler, who looks on the trade as a lottery, and hopes that some day he will accidentally publish a book which will bring him a fortune. Ask him why he publishes most of his books in the Spring or the Autumn and he will reply that such is the custom of the trade. This is his only answer, but we all know that the manner and customs of the publishing trade are both unreasonable and objectionable.

But publishers are not alone in making mistakes. Authors are by no means wholly free from that vice. Mr. Wells has been so brilliantly successful with his "War of the Worlds" that I know I shall gratify hundreds of other authors who have not been equally successful by pointing out a little mistake which he made in that now famous book. It will be remembered that his Martians were invertebrate creatures, that must have closely resembled some species of jelly fish. Not having hands of their own, they were compelled to work exclusively with machines called "handling machines." These handling machines took the place of hands and arms, and by their aid the jelly-like Martians were enabled to perform all sorts of labor. But Mr. Wells has forgotten to tell us who made the first handling machine. The Martians could not have made it, for a mere mass of animated jelly could not forge and put together the intricate parts of the handling machine. Given one handling machine ready for use, and the Martians might have used it to make other similar machines but without this original handling machine they could have constructed absolutely nothing. Now Mr. Wells made a grave mistake in his otherwise scientific romance when he omitted to explain the origin of the Martian handling machines. Obviously, they must have been made for the Martians by another species of beings provided with hands resembling those of men. Are there, then, men in Mars, who are held to forced labor by the Martians? This will have to be explained, and if Mr. Wells wishes to be regarded as an accurate writer he will explain the origin of the handling machine without delay.

Some weeks ago I hailed with honest enthusiasm the beginning of a new serial in Blackwood's Magazine, by Neil Munro. I am sorry to say that the second installment of the story, "John Splendid," hardly justifies my hopes. It not only lacks movement, but it is burdened with an excess of Scotch words, which far surpasses the worst dialect outrages perpetrated by the writers of the Kailyard school. The opening chapters were certainly admirable, and gave every promise that a new writer of exceptional merit had appeared, but [illegible] dialect for thought.

Speaking of dialect, Literature, which has never been accused of being unfair to American writers, devotes [illegible] several columns to James Whitcomb Riley. In parenthesis, let me humbly suggest that if American authors would content themselves with a single Christian name they would benefit themselves commercially. The necessity of mentioning a writer by three consecutive names is a strain which every one's memory will not endure, and I am persuaded that were Mr. Riley, for example, to call himself simply James Riley, he would be mentioned a dozen times where James Whitcomb Riley is mentioned once.

Literature may be right in its dislike of the dialect in which Mr. Riley writes. I also regard it as an abomination, but the question which should be asked as to all dialect poems is whether they would still be poems were they to be translated into decent speech. In the case of Mr. Riley's "Doc Sifers," it certainly seems to me that if it were to be written in English it would still be unusually good reading. Literature apparently has not tried this experiment with Mr. Riley's work, but has contented itself with finding fault with the "Injianny" dialect. Dialect for dialect's sake is unquestionably an insult to literature, but it does not follow that "Doc Sifers" is without merit, simply because it is written in a dialect that is calculated to loosen the back teeth of the man who tries to read it aloud.

The death of Aubrey Beardsley had been looked for at any time during the last year. It is astonishing how some of us that detested his work while he was living now find that it had both strength and a certain genuine though repulsive beauty now that he is gone. But Mr. Beardsley's work is not a savory subject for discussion. The man was certainly a moral lunatic, and perhaps there is no need to judge him harshly.

I notice that a new attempt is being made, both in America and England, to defend the Rev. Mr. Hyde against the charges made by Stevenson in his letter defending the memory of Father Damien. What is remarkable is the utter inability of Mr. Hyde's defenders to comprehend the nature of his offense. They content themselves with asserting that Stevenson was not faultless, and that all Mr. Hyde said about Damien was true. They do not seem to remember that Stevenson told Hyde that if what he had said about Damien was the literal truth that, if anything, only made Hyde's offense worse. Mr. Hyde's friends are apparently as obtuse as himself. They defend him by reiterating his offense and by attempting to blacken Stevenson's character. It is a pity that they cannot see themselves in the light in which others must see them.

The Pall Mall Magazine for the current month contains the usual Duchesses and Lords in the list of its contributors. The Pall Mall has been doing a missionary work in inducing the British aristocracy to turn its attention to magazine writing. Of the contributions that it constantly publishes by titled contributors, it may be fairly said that they are quite as well written as those which are furnished by better known and untitled writers. The Pall Mall has moreover discovered at least one titled story writer who is of unusual merit. Lord Ernest Hamilton, who has written several stories for the magazine, promises to be in the near future one of the most popular of our story writers. Two or three of his stories in The Pall Mall have been remarkable, even when compared with the best of recent short stories. In time we may expect Mr. Astor to train a corps of titled contributors that will make The Pall Mall unique in the annals of monthly magazines.

Readers of "The Prisoner of Zenda" can hardly have failed to read the sequel to that entertaining romance which is now running in the pages of The Pall Mall. Unlike most sequels, it is quite as interesting as its predecessor. Mr. Hope's popularity shows no sign of waning, and his recent novel, "Simon Dale," is selling perhaps more rapidly than any of the Spring novels. He has now reached that stage of popularity which invariably excites the dislike of The Saturday Review, and we may soon expect to see that toothless and decrepit old weekly delivering Mr. Hope over into the hands of its very young men. The decline and fall off of The Saturday Review since it passed under the control of Mr. Frank Harris has been so marked that the paper is now hardly the shadow of its former self, and there is an excellent opening for a new Saturday Review which should have the cleverness which used to characterize The Saturday in its prime.

D'Annunzio's election to the Chamber of Deputies has finally been validated, and he will therefore take his seat as the "representative of art and poetry." That is to say, he will have the right to take his seat, but there are a great many Italian Deputies who never show themselves in the Chamber except two or three times in the course of a session, and D'Annunzio will probably consider that he can employ his time better than in listening to the wrangling of politicians. The mention of the Italian Chamber reminds me that Crispi is now engaged in writing his autobiography. If he lives to finish it the day of its publication will be a notable one, not merely because the life of Crispi as told by himself will be of the utmost interest and of the greatest importance to the historian of modern Italy, but because he will doubtless tell the truth as to certain men and certain measures with a frankness which will conspicuously fail to please the persons in question.

W. L. ALDEN.

Novels of the Period.

Works by Bret Harte, Mr. Stockton, George Gissing, Miss Corelli, and Other Writers.

The Secret of Marie Corelli.

Pointed Out for Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Joel Benton,

Author of "Emerson as a Poet," &c.

"The true reward, or best result, of fame is," says Marie Corelli in "Ardath," "that, having succeeded in winning brief attention from the multitude, a man may be able to pronounce one of God's lightning messages of inspired truth plainly to them while they are yet willing to stand and listen." It is this "momentary hearing" from the people she suggests which "is the sole reward any writer can dare to hope for." It is the author's duty, therefore, "to see that he employs his chance well, not to win applause for himself, but to cheer and lift others to noble thought, and still more noble fulfillment."

In the same novel she declares that "a great thought leaps into the brain like a lightning flash; here it is, an indescribable mystery, warning the soul and pervading the intellect; but the proper expression of that thought is a matter of the deepest anxiety to the true poet, who, if he be worthy of his vocation, is bound not only to proclaim it to the world clearly, but also clad in such a perfection of wording that it shall chime on men's ears with a musical sound as of purest golden bells."

To be ethical and to uplift the reader: to be poetic, too, and charm him—what more can an author do? There are, in fact, popular and fortunate authors who succeed by observing but one of these directions, while they fail in the other. But it is a great accomplishment, surely, to be able to meet the double test—to be at once a source of help and a fountain of joy.

That Miss Corelli, author of "The Soul of Lilith," "Ardath," "A Romance of Two Worlds," "Thelma," "Wormwood, a Drama of Paris," and other novels, has attained wide reputation and an eager and waiting audience has for some time been well known. To be read with interest by Queen Victoria and by thousands of shop girls—not to name the large number of readers between these two extremes in rank—is truly a thing to take account of. There must be something to cause this extended interest, even if we cannot say that the author in question has the double celebrity or the two traits she feels that authorship should secure. It is really one of the puzzles of criticism to be asked why Tupper succeeded as a poet, and why some other poet immeasurably above Tupper in both spiritual and melodic excellence could not win public attention. And, similarly, to tell why T. S. Arthur and Sylvanus Cobb were read in their day, and probably are read now, a thousand times more than Sylvester Judd was, who gave us in his "Margaret" a work of beauty and ethics, and what should be called true entertainment, of a hundredfold larger dimensions than all Arthur's and Cobb's stories put together.

The puzzle seems at first insoluble. Whoever shall be able to answer it must concentrate his vision upon the "Average Reader." If you can fathom his mind you will find some longings there that the much-read authors knew how to respond to—some tastes for which their pabulum is always just fitted. If we put as a mental litmus paper before us the one who represents so great a majority of us all, we shall see that he whom we find it convenient to term the Average Reader will not listen to an author's subtleties or be forced to attack problems that are put deeply. He will, to be sure, turn his ear to absorb what we may say of great themes; of love, of human struggle, of death, and of the things unseen and unknowable. But it is only when these matters are mediated to him in phrases and locutions that are level to his understanding. The medium must be both fluent and transparent. He must not be asked to think, except superficially; and what the author says to him must be so said that he can see it without obscurity, and feel as he reads that this way is precisely the way in which he would express himself on the topic in hand had Providence given him what he is driven to believe is this so unparalleled power of expression.

I do not mean to intimate that the Average Reader doesn't like the fruits of learning and erudition. He is touched by them effectively, provided they are desiccated to serve his use. But if they are not he will go elsewhere through very thin porridge to get the result of a story rather than be baffled by paragraphs whose meaning he cannot victoriously wrest. Pausing to solve conundrums or to attain clarity, even, is not to his liking.

Now, Marie Corelli is not somnolent. Dullness is not her fault at all. She is not as commonplace as Tupper nor as weak as Arthur and Cobb. I have been not a little surprised to find that she has a good many pebbles handy to her sling. She can quote Plato and Emerson where they are transparent; borrow from Odin and the Northern myths, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bits of [illegible] [illegible] upon current topics of the time, such as the doings of Chinese Gordon or of Damien, the leper priest; and, over all she says, prattle her philosophy in somewhat facilely remembered paragraphs. In a copy of one of her novels which has been nearly worn out in a public library I find many sentences marked as admirable epigrams by its schoolgirl readers, and in her stories generally are welcome passages of worthy verse—say from Poe, Owen Meredith, Eric Mackay, who is her kinsman, and others. A few of fair quality seem to be original.

She is, too, a brisk flagellant of social wrongs and follies; quotes Scripture to fair effect, and has a frank way often of touching the physical side of love in her many treatments of it. Her heresies are never flagrant. They are only the popular ones that meet the world's approbation, and that many very orthodox people are willing to hear and do not make any effort to contradict.

A few quotations, which I give below, will help the reader to see the depth and drift of our author's mental soundings:

"As far as the arts go, it is a bad sign of poet, painter, or a musician, who is arrogant enough to call his work his own. It never was his and never will be. It is planned by a higher intelligence than his, only he happens to be the hired laborer chosen to carry out the conception; a sort of mechanic in whom boastfulness looks absurd; as absurd as if one of the stonemasons working at the cornice of a cathedral were to vaunt himself as the designer of the whole edifice."

"Doubt is the destroyer of beauty—the poison in the sweet cup of existence—the curse which mankind have brought upon themselves. Avoid it as you would the plague."

"The fatal finger of the electric instinct within me points out unerringly the flaw in every human diamond, and writes Sham across many a cunningly contrived imitation of intelligence and goodness."

"Do you deem women all alike—all on one common level, fit for nothing but to be the toys or drudges of men? Can you not realize that there are some among them who despise the inanities of everyday life—who care nothing for the routine of society and whose hearts are filled with cravings that no mere human love or life can satisfy? * * * We did not create ourselves. We did not ask to be born with the oversensitiveness, the fatal delicacy, the highly strung nervousness of the feminine nature."—"A Romance of Two Worlds."

"We men have yet to learn the true meaning of love. We consider it from the selfish standpoint of our own unbridled passions—we willingly accept a fair face as the visible reflex of a fair soul, and nine times out of ten we are utterly mistaken! We begin wrongly, and we therefore end miserably; we should love a woman for what she is, and not for what she appears to be."

"If you voluntarily choose evil, not all the forces in the world can lift you into good; if you voluntarily choose danger, not all the gods can bring you into safety!"

"Strange that the inhabitants of this world should make such a fuss about resisting tyranny and oppression, when each particular individual man, by custom and usage, tryannizes over and oppresses his fellow-man to an extent that would be simply impossible to the fiercest King."

"Good women dislike flattery, while bad ones court it."

"Music is distinctly the language of the emotions."—"Ardath."

"All men past the age of twenty have learned somewhat of the tricks of women—the pretty, playful nothings that weaken the will and sap the force of the strongest hero."

"We are never grateful enough to the candid persons who wake us from our dreams—yet such are in truth our best friends, could we but realize it."

"The fault of all modern labor lies in the fact that there is no heart in anything we do; we seldom love our work for work's sake, we perform it solely for what we can get by it."

"A woman talks as a brook babbles; pleasantly, but without depth. Her information is generally of the most surface kind, she skims the cream off each item of news, and serves it up to you in her own fashion, caring little whether it be correct or the reverse."—"Vendetta."

"As a rule he believes more in the commonplace than in the romantic—most people do. But truth to tell, romance is far more common than the commonplace."

"My good fellow, don't pretend to be so deplorably ignorant. Surely, you know that a trumpery village or a twopenny town is much more choice and exclusive in its 'sets' than a great city! I wouldn't live in a small place for the world. Every inhabitant would know the cut of my clothes by heart and the number of buttons on my waistcoat. The grocer would copy the pattern of my trousers, the butcher would carry a cane like mine."

"'I don't believe in love at first sight.'

"'I do,' returned Lorrimer, decidedly. 'Love is electricity. Two telegrams are enough to settle the business—one from the eyes of the man, the other from those of the woman.'"

"'You believe in immortality?' inquired McFarlane, seriously.

"'Believe in it? I possess it. How can it be taken from me? As well make a bird without wings, a tree without sap, an ocean without depth, as expect to find a man without an immortal soul.'"

"Is love alone worth living for—worth dying for? Is it the only satisfying good we can grasp at among the shifting shadows of our brief existence? In its various phases and different workings, is it, after all, the brightest radiance known in the struggling darkness of our lives?"—"Thelma."

"Morality has always seemed to me such an ambiguous term! I asked my father to define it once, and he answered me thus: 'Morality is a full and sensible recognition of the responsibilities of one's being, and a steadfast obedience to the laws of God and one's country.'"

"Women are strange folk! Some are cruel, some frivolous, some faithless; but I believe they are really all alike in their immense, their boundless capacity for loving. Find me a woman who has never loved anything or anybody, and you will have found the one, the only marvel of the centuries!"—"Wormwood."

"Poor Love! Poor little, delicate moth! How soon a coarse touch will kill it: kill it, [illegible] [illegible] but once in a hundred years."—"The Murder of Delicia."

"Women are not made of such base material: their love invariably springs first from the Ideal, not the Sensual; and if afterward it develops into the Sensual, it is through the rough and coarsening touch of man alone."—"Ziska."

Here, perhaps, is not to be found the deepest or broadest view of things. But, given as the utterance of attractive, comely, or not repulsive characters—intermixed with pleasing scenes and a dramatic movement brisk enough not to be tedious—it seems to have captivated many minds. The human heart in all of us takes warm sides with the decrier of abuses, of foolish customs, of heartless follies, and downright wrong. And the majority of readers like a brilliancy that they do not need to stand on tiptoe to reach and appreciate. This Marie Corelli amply furnishes. One can easily believe that, if the most intellectual of readers were stranded at a cross-roads station for hours, he might find his enforced dullness and detention not only most agreeably relieved, but, in addition to that, experience no small degree of delight were one of this author's novels within his reach.

JOEL BENTON.

Stockton's "Girl at Cobhurst."*

"Trilby" has so far ceased to be a "fad" that those of us who, with smiles and tears and a great tenderness, discovered it for ourselves, and lived month by month in recollection and in hope, may now come out of our holes and hiding places and sometimes may venture upon a little reminiscence.

With every new book from Mr. Stockton's pen we are reminded of the great Johann Kreutzer's classification of Trilby as a singer: "Zere are two classes of beoble who sing. In ze vun class, la Spencali: in ze ozzer, all ze ozzer zingers." So with Mr. Stockton as a "romancier." In the one class Mr. Stockton: in the other all the other tellers of stories. "The Girl at Cobhurst" is delightfully Stocktonian, just as unique, as fresh, as original, as if Mr. Stockton had never done anything else in a similar vein. Old Miss Panney is as charming in her way as is "Miss Marlinspuyk," after her very different fashion. Miss Panney is a very old maid indeed, who "had the reputation of being wicked. The principal reason for this belief was the well-known fact that she always took her breakfast in bed. This was considered to be a French habit, and the French were looked upon as infidels. Moreover, she never went to church, and, when questioned upon this subject, had been known to answer that she could not listen with patience to a sermon, for she had never heard one without thinking that she could preach on that subject a great deal better than the man in the pulpit."

Miss Panney is the "dea ex machina" of the village, an inveterate and triumphant matchmaker, but she lives to find herself checkmated by a wonderful old Englishwoman, who, by virtue of being the widow of both an Italian and a French chef, is the queen of French cooks. This cook Miss Panney herself has thus urged upon her physician's wife: "There are husbands who have no value, and who might as well be hurried to their graves by indigestion as in any other way, but the doctor is not one of these. What are you going to do about it, Kitty? If your regard for your husband's physical condition is not sufficient to make you look on this matter as I do, think of his soul. If you don't believe that true religion and good cooking go hand in hand, wait a year, and then see what sort of a husband you will have." After the first luncheon of La Fleur's creation (and the description of that luncheon is almost as good as eating it) Miss Panney declares "that the doors of Eden have been opened to Dr. Tolbridge—for you know, Kitty, that the Garden of Eden was truly Paradise until they began to eat the wrong things—I feel as if I had been assisting at a miracle."

For the story of La Fleur's matchmaking as well as culinary triumphs, for the history of "Judith Pacewalk's tea-berry gown," for the lifelike portrayal of the three girls, Dora, who "shed her milk mind" and "cut" a very decided and forthputting one, the bright and gentle Cicely, the emphatic and resolute little mistress of Cobhurst, and for more racy people and delightfully intricate happenings than can even be mentioned, we must refer the reader to the book itself, only pausing to quote a capital distinction made by the negro-Irish farmhand, Mike: "Ramshackle farmin' means takin' things as you find 'em, an' makin' 'em do, an' what you git you've got, but with t'other kind of farmin' most times what you git ye have to pay out, an' then you ain't got nothin'."

Mr. Stockton treats so feelingly and so intelligently his cook motif that some critic of the future will shake his wise head over the masculine authorship, and will aver that "Frank R. Stockton" is the nom de plume of a hausfrau, revealed by internal evidence!

However that may be, "The Girl at Cobhurst" is a distinctly literary boon. It is as fresh and pure and bright as all that has come from the same source. One secret of Mr. Stockton's unique charm is the absolute naturalness of his characters, no matter how unnatural their situations. In the story before us, however, the charm abides, although the situations are less improbable than many in which he has made us firmly believe. All the characters are as real as our own neighbors—all, save, alas! that inspired cook. "She is an angel, and she belongs to the very smallest class of angels that visit human beings. You may find by the dozen philanthropists, kind friends, helpers, and counselors the most loving and generous; but a cook like that in a Thorbury family" (or in any other family) "is as rare as—as—as—I can't think of anything so rare."

Just to make people happy in this world of stress and storm is a beautiful thing, and that is Mr. Stockton's mission. "To furnish pleasure that is harmless," said wise old Sam Johnson, speaking of Garrick, "pleasure pure and unalloyed, is as great a power as man can possess." This power is pre-eminently Mr. Stockton's. We hope it will not be for our generation to say that the laying aside of his pen has "eclipsed the gayety of nations."

Bret Harte's New Tales.*

Bret Harte, the perennial, the ever young, has again come forward with a collection of delightful short stories, "Tales of Trail and Town." Lovers of this author's work need no incentive to read the present volume beyond the recollection of past pleasure, but unfortunately there are many to whom he is little more than a name. It has been his fate to attain to the thankless position of a classic before his death, and it is well known that the classics are often more honored in neglect than in perusal. Certain facts amply explain his misfortune. Willfully or otherwise, he has confined himself to practically one class of subjects, of which he has deep understanding, it is true, but in which the interest of the public cannot be expected to be inexhaustible. Moreover, his genius can hardly be said to have passed through the various normal phases of development which might have held the attention of the critics; he reached his majority at one bound, and from that time to the present he has kept on reproducing himself ad infinitum. As punishment, therefore, he has never gained the popularity that has awaited men of lesser merit.

Bret Harte is essentially a story teller, in contradistinction to a novelist. This is true in spite of the fact that several of his tales attain to the bulk and intricacy of the novel, for, as a rule, the interest of the story depends upon the development of a single climax, or the solution of a mystery about which all events and personages centre, to the preclusion of the unfolding of subordinate plots and characters. There is lacking even in his longer stories the multiplicity of interests usually associated with the novel as developed by the masters of fiction. This distinction between the novelist and the novelettist is perhaps arbitrary, but it has at least the merit of convenience.

It is not inaccurate to call Bret Harte a willful idealist. Joined with a deep understanding of human nature, of its meanness and littleness, there exist in his heart an optimism and a faith that lead him to cast the glamour of poetry about even the lowest characters. This he accomplishes without the material sacrifice of truth; he simply prefers to trace the upward development of character to depicting its degradation. The limitations of temperament, rather than those of knowledge, lead him to idealize the gamblers and courtesans of the mining camp, to seek in them the germs of nobility hidden from other eyes. Whether this method or the modern photographic method be correct is a question impossible of definitive solution, but the all-important fact nevertheless remains that he is always interesting. His powers of invention are seemingly inexhaustible. Situation and adventure, however, are held by him of secondary importance to character development. In consequence we are spared gratuitous exhibitions of prowess by heroes superior to the laws of gravitation and mortality; his heroes are neither stronger than grizzly bears nor swifter than greyhounds; a bullet from a Springfield rifle, we feel, might even cause their death.

Bret Harte's stories are essentially Western, despite the European setting of a minority, for in such cases there is rather a change of venue, to employ a legal term, than an abandonment of the American point of view. The central figure is generally a cowboy or miner set down among the surroundings of European culture, which serve only as a foil to native simplicity and strength. Some of these Americo-European stories are among the most delightful that he has written. The first and longest story of the present volume, "The Ancestors of Peter Atherly," partakes of this dual character, as does also one of the shorter tales, "The Strange Experience of Alkali Dick." They are undoubtedly the gems of the collection. Some of the touches in the longer story are of extreme delicacy and power, notably those showing the unexpected mental and moral similarity of Peter Atherly and his supposed English relatives. Noteworthy also is the picture of the majesty and silent impressiveness of the Indian delegation in the presence of diplomats and other notables at the White House.

"Their costumes," he says, "were a

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*THE GIRL AT COBHURST. By Frank R. [illegible] [illegible]

*TALES OF TRAIL AND TOWN. By [illegible] [illegible]

Books of the Period.

Continued.

mingling of the picturesque with the grotesque; of tawdriness with magnificence; of artificial tinsel and glitter with the regal spoils of the chase; of childlike vanity with barbaric pride. Yet before these the glittering orders and ribbons of the diplomats became dull and meaningless, the uniforms of the officers mere servile livery. Their painted, immobile faces and plumed heads towered with grave dignity above the meaner crowd; their inscrutable eyes returned no response to the timid glances directed toward them. They stood by themselves, alone and impassive—yet their presence filled the room with the sense of Kings."

Besides the two stories already mentioned, "Tales of Trail and Town" contain five others well worth reading, although hardly in Mr. Harte's best vein. A native instinct seems to prevent him from writing anything uninteresting, or at least from publishing it. The sustained excellence of his work is astonishing, especially when considered in connection with its apparently absolute spontaneity. Mentally he is as fresh and untrammeled as a boy; there seems something of the Undine nature about him; the experience of life has apparently utterly failed to blunt the fervor of his imagination; he has retained the power of dreaming to the end. But, as in other cases, his very strength is the cause of his limitations; the romancing tendency has prevented him from developing into a great analyst, from tracing character in its most hidden manifestations; his imagination has proved his stumbling block.

Mr. Harte is primarily a poet, although the poetry of his nature expresses itself to greater advantage in prose than in verse. The volume of his work in rhyme has been comparatively slight; while of genuine feeling, it is limited in scope and power. As in prose, so here he is most felicitous when dealing with the early Western life of mining camp and pioneer settlement. Nothing can surpass in touching simplicity these lines on "The Mountain Heart's-Ease":

The miner pauses in his rugged labor,
And, leaning on his spade,
Laughingly calls unto his comrade-neighbor
To see thy charms displayed.
But in his eye a mist unwonted rises,
And for a moment clear,
Some sweet home face his foolish thought surprises,
And passes in a tear.

Added to his other gifts Mr. Harte possesses the divine gift of humor, a playful kind of humor that tickles the fancy to delicate enjoyment. The quaint, rather than the grotesque, appeals to him, as when he says of one of his heroines: "She had been expensively educated, was profoundly ignorant in two languages, with a trained misunderstanding of music and painting, and a natural and faultless taste in dress." Or again in the immortal lines on the heathen Chinee or "The Society upon the Stanislaus":

And he smiled a kind of sickly smile and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

Miss Trumbull's Stories.*

Under the title "A Christmas Accident, and Other Stories," Miss Trumbull has brought together in book form seven delightful little New England tales. "A Christmas Accident," the initial story, is the only one that has not already appeared in the pages of a magazine, but all are worth preserving. They are distinctly feminine in subject and tone; in fact, it is impossible to conceive of any of them as being from a man's pen, unless it be the Christmas story, which recalls a Christmas carol more or less strongly. That, however, is a criticism that might be passed on many another holiday story. Miss Trumbull is not ambitious in subject or treatment; she does not aim at the heroic or melodramatic, but along simple lines she is very effective. Her outlook on life is healthy and humorous, and this leads her to touch but lightly on the morbidness of the New England character. Unlike Miss Wilkins, she has discovered the bright side of life as well as the pathetic, although in power and incisiveness the author of "Pembroke" is vastly her superior.

The two most satisfactory tales in the present collection are "A Postlude" and "Hearts Unfortified," which appeared in The Outlook and McClure's Magazine, respectively. They give the greatest scope for the subtlety which is perhaps Miss Trumbull's highest qualification. In both the story is slight; all depends upon the handling. "A Postlude" is an account of the visit paid to their old school town by two "attractive women, of late middle age, perhaps not yet to be called old." For thirty-five years they have not seen the place. They are so fresh and breezy and full of interest that every one with whom they come in contact takes their view of life, at least temporarily.

"Did you notice how polite the baggageman was?" inquired one of them.

"Notice it! Why, of course I did. And our trunks were late, and it was my fault, and so I told him, and he just hurried to pull them around and check them, and I was so confused, you know, that I made him check the wrong ones twice."

But this is what the other had overheard the baggageman say to his assistant: "Don't you ever get mad with women, Bobby. It ain't no use. If it was always the same woman and the same trunk, perhaps you could learn her something; but it ain't, and you've got to take 'em just as they come and get rid of 'em the best way you can—they don't bear instruction."

Full of a half sad, half joyous feeling, the two kindly women proceed to their destination and revisit the old, familiar scenes. It is all very pleasant and touching, and at the close we feel as though we, too, had taken a jaunt back into childhood.

Gissing's "Whirlpool."*

The so-called novel of modernity is seldom a model of cheerfulness, but we remember nothing so dreary as this since Mr. Moore's "Esther Waters," nor should the two be classed together, for Mr. Gissing's novel is almost entirely devoid of the inexorable style by which Mr. Moore dignified his unlovely material. There may be in fiction uglier things than suicide, failure, and faithlessness, but ugliness or beauty is not the question. There are people who would rather look at the remarkable swine which Rubens painted than at the simpering ladies drawn and colored by certain members of the Royal Academy, though neither could satisfy them as they would be satisfied by such a picture as Tintoretto's "Miracle of St. Agnes," for example, or any other in which they could perceive a noble union of moral expression with technical skill. And the real test of a writer, it seems to us, is not so much his choice of subject as his attitude toward the subject chosen and his power to impress that attitude upon the reader. Mr. Gissing's attitude seems to us one of rather solemn perplexity. An uncourageous pessimism finds expression in such passages as the following:

"The word 'father,' however sweet to his ear, had at times given him a thrill of awe; spoken by childish lips, did it mean less than 'God'? He was the giver of life and for that dread gift must hold himself responsible. A man in his agony may call upon some unseen power, but the heavens are mute. Can a father turn away in heedlessness if the eyes of his child reproach him? All pleasures, aims, hopes that concerned himself alone shrank to the idlest trifling when he realized the immense debt due from him to his son; no possible sacrifice could discharge it. He marveled how people could insist upon the duty of children to parents. But did not the habit of thought ally itself naturally enough with that strange religion, which under direst penalties exacts from groaning and travailing humanity a tribute of fear and love to the imagined author of its being?"

And yet it is in the psychological study of Harvey Rolfe, to whom this parental solicitude is attributed, that Mr. Gissing comes nearest conquering his mediocrity of craftsmanship and nearest showing the serious quality of his very limited inspiration.

In "The Whirlpool" we have the problem of married life between an unsubstantial, shallow girl, feebly excited by a moderate musical talent, and disinclined to domestic duties, married to a man of middle age and studious habits, who soberly resolves to demand no sacrifice, and to show sweet reasonableness wherever the tastes of the pair divide. Their conversation is apt to turn upon their mutual consideration and respect. For example:

"'It comes to this—you're not to subordinate your life to mine. That's the old idea, and it still works well with some people. Yet I don't know; perhaps it doesn't really; one knows little enough about people's lives. At all events, it won't work in our case, and remember that we never thought it would. We talked it all over with no humbug on either side—rather an unusual sort of talk, when one comes to think of it. I liked you for the common sense you showed, and I remember patting myself on the back for a rational bit of behavior at a time when I felt rather crazy.'

"Alma laughed in her gayest key.

"'You were delicious. I didn't quite know what to make of you. And perhaps that was the very reason—'

"'Reason for what?' asked Harvey when she broke off and looked not quite so pale as a moment before.

"'I forget what I was going to say. Please go on. It's very interesting—as your talk always is.'

"'I've said about all. You're not to be dutiful and commonplace; that's the matter in a nutshell.'

"'I don't think you can accuse me of ever being commonplace.'

"'Perhaps not,' said Harvey.

"'And as for dutiful, our duty is to be consistent, don't you think?'

"'Yes, if by consistency you mean the steady resolve to make the most of yourself. That's what you had in mind when you came here. As soon as you begin to grow limp, it's time to ask what is the matter. I don't offer any advice; you know yourself better than I can know you. It's for you to tell me what goes on in your mind. What's the use of our living together if you keep your most serious thoughts to yourself?'"

The outcome of this philosophy in practical application is so pitifully shabby that the reader for a moment yields to the illusion, and sees the wide world as a theatre of vulgar misery, full of strain and pressure and irremediably dull withal, until the comprehensive view is regained, and he realizes that character, not theory, is at the basis of all the ignoble trouble. Not even the easily acquired happiness which has been defined as "happiness based on pot-au-feu" could have existed with so much selfishness and self-deception in the air. Alma Rolfe is, indeed, possessed of a cold virtue that seems more of temperament than of intention, and that shines but dimly on the background of vice and intrigue against which she is placed. Sybil Carnaby, her foil, is the typical feminine sinner with a virginal face and saintly ways. If we except Hugh Carnaby, who is the kindest and simplest of the persons involved, we find no evidence in any one of deep affection, of strong principle, of genuine ambition, or even of extraordinary cleverness. The manners of all are ineffably bad, and their morals are wholly uninteresting.

This, perhaps, is life, but not life as the great writers have shown it. It is a phase of the human drama seen in its most superficial aspect. The portraits are elaborated with a certain conscientious attention to detail, but they have no substance or quality, they fail to indicate any of the realities that make people interesting even when they are intolerable. There is no humor and, fortunately, no attempt at humor. The realism is not exaggerated, but it is ineffective, the unpleasant and difficult situations do not tell; one is neither enlightened nor entertained, yet one cannot deny that an effort has been made to characterize the daily life of a certain society at the present time, and this effort, unskillful as it is, is not devoid of value, for it quickens the observation, and turns the attention toward a dull and stupid form of unhappiness in married life, too little considered and too easily taken for granted, in this not decadent but changing age.

When Harvey Rolfe fails to find in himself the decision and force and courage to guide his wife away from what he perceives are her most dangerous tendencies, he calls it magnanimity and respect for her individuality. When Alma seeks excitement and the gratification of vanity in paths where her husband can not and will not follow her she is honestly unconscious that she is cutting strand by strand the rope of associations that holds them together, and is preparing to let the remorseless ocean of separate experience sweep between them, and drive them to opposite goals. Thus, in a certain sense, the book is a model of didactic value, for sin and failure are displayed in their dullest and least expressive aspect, and no reader, however imaginative, could invest the lugubrious folly of the two heroines with any seductive charm, or waste upon the heroes any harmful amount of morbid sentiment.

But, considered from the literary point of view, the chief characteristic of the whole is deadness—sluggishness of circulation. And we have the feeling that this depressing torpor would yield to a stronger effort on the part of the author, who is obviously not indifferent to his effect. Like Mr. Hardy, his mind is possessed by images of hopeless misery, but his present novel (we have not read the earlier ones) differs from Mr. Hardy's latest and least artistic work as unleavened bread differs from the leavened.

By Anna Katharine Green*

The astute Amelia Butterworth, the perspicacious Gryce, join forces bent on ferreting out the mystery of "Lost Man's Lane." That lane, a map of which is presented, shows you precisely where "the peddler's pack was found," and now you understand that Anna Katharine Green is going to mix up all kinds of ingredients, elaborate another of her soups, and then is to try and strain it. In that lane there have been many mysterious disappearances, and Amelia is going to find all who spirited away the several victims. The personages are numerous—William Knollys, Mr. Simsbury, Lucetta, and Loreen Knollys, Hannah, Mother Jane, Saracen, a bull dog, and Obadiah Trohm. Obadiah! No sooner do you come across that sinister name than your suspicions are very properly aroused.

Amelia forces herself on the Knollys family, and listens at open doors, peeps through keyholes, digs around, and discovers in the Knollys' tumble-down mansion secret cellars and trap doors. She hammers tacks into the shoes of a suspected person, so as to follow his tracks. She finds jewels hidden in onions, turnips, and carrots, and finally the guilt of Obadiah is confirmed. "Lost Man's Lane" is the most complicated of detective stories, and you are expected to rack your brain for the understanding of it.

A Novel with Adventure in It.*

Mr. Tarbet has given us a story that has about it the genuine flavor of a Scotch exotic. The dialect is drawn, but not overdrawn, so that the reader may easily follow the thread of the story, and does not at any time find himself at sea, drifting helplessly without compass or rudder. The hero, David Duras, is first presented as a man without much that is promising in the way of outlook. Left an orphan at twenty-two, with little knowledge of the world and with almost no experience, his first business transaction, consisting of the sale of the old homestead, brings out the inherent and sometimes called national Scotch characteristic—thrift! David Duras was canny.

He resolved to seek out his only relative, his mother's cousin, Simon Carter, and learn of him an honest trade. Suiting action to the thought, he sets out and his adventures begin. He makes his way to Anstruther, and finds Carter one of the leading men there. His reception is at first anything but favorable to him, but he succeeds in overcoming this prejudice and enters Carter's employ as a porter and devotes himself to his shipping business.

Rose Carter, the daughter of Simon, enters the story and becomes an ideal to Duras. He listens in the evenings to her harp music and solaces himself with romantic but impossible dreams. Days go quickly by, and the test comes, which affords opportunity for more heroism on the part of the hero. Fighting for favor, he wins a victory and rises in the estimation of Rose as well as her father and receives promotion in business as a result.

The villain enters the plot in the person of Captain Ivy Manners, who figures in a duel with Duras and is left wounded on the field. He recovers and turns out afterward to be a pirate, and Rose is saved from kidnapping at his hands through the watchful care of Duras. Simon Carter is taken prisoner by Manners and held for a ransom, the price of which was to have been the person of the daughter. Duras again rises to the situation and rescues Carter and finally marries the heroine. The story bears little trace of the labor the author himself states was needed to produce it. The style is pleasing and somewhat resembles that of Mrs. Oliphant, but differs from the school represented by her in the prominence given to bloody combats and murders, that too frequently recur. The title is well chosen. The movement is rapid and the interest well sustained.

Dorothea Gerard's New Story.*

There are "professional beauties," female ones, be it understood, but Robert Morell was once "a male professional beauty" in the best London society, and, as Dorothea Gerard describes him, he was a distinctly handsome type of a thoroughly useless Englishman. He was not exactly vicious, but he had met once in his life "a half-shy, half-bold, half-unapproachable girl, low-born, and she had brown eyes with yellow flashes in them," and her name was Eva Birke, and the girl came to grief and disappeared. When Morell was thirty, he found that his hair was thinner, and as his fortune was diminishing he married without love a "considerable heiress," Mary Garrett. It was his handsome face, his elegant proportions, that fascinated the commonplace-looking Mary.

Before Esme Morell was born the mother was satisfied that her husband had no love for her. Esme inherited her beauty from her father, but all her goodness from her mother. The father, when the romance opens, was ruined. He had spent all his wife's money, and was gambling in stocks, and had to face a loss of £50,000. That was ruin. So Morell had a good look at a revolver. It was either suicide or the finding of some one who would lend him money. In the nick of time Charles Dennison turned up, and Dennison was a handsome young man and a millionaire. Charley fell in love with Esme, and the father found in Dennison his capitalist. But Charley was a bit Spanish, on his mother's side, and not reliable. A short time before the period fixed for his marriage to Esme Dennison's visits were discontinued.

The famous opera woman, La Signora Belveda, has captured him. Just one click of her castanets in "Carmen" had done the business. You may at once judge of La Signora when she kept for a pet a panther. The former professional beauty is at his wits' end. If the marriage is off with his daughter, how is he to pay Dennison the £50,000 he has borrowed? Esme's father visits the Belveda. He sees in her eyes the yellow flash. She is his daughter, and her mother was Eva Birke. La Belveda knew her lineage, and had sworn to be revenged on her father, even if she broke her half-sister Esme's heart. Though the Belveda relents and Esme regains Dennison's love, the scare is too great for Mr. Morell, for he does use the pistol and kills himself. So there was a second betrothal, "not so joyous as the first," and may we trust that Esme and her "half Spanish" young man were happy.

Not Better than Devil's Preaching.*

The publisher of this book informs the world that it is destined to do "good." Of course it is—for the publisher, and perhaps for the author, Karl Kingshead, whose name is unknown to the book world. But fame is achieved sometimes unjustly, and it would not be surprising if his very sensational novel should drag him from obscurity. The devil can preach at times, and though Kingshead may not be another name for him his method of doing good and of pointing a moral smacks a little of that gentleman's ways. In this story we have a young gentleman named Adrian Barksdale, a beautiful young wife, called Mabel Wilford; an old husband, and a débutante, Geraldine Gainsley, with a number of minor figures. The wickedness is between Mabel and Adrian. Almost immediately he discovers, however, that he really loves his cousin "Jerry," and not Mabel; that he has committed both a blunder and a crime, and that he ought to exile himself "for everybody's sake." Mabel attends the wedding, and dies of grief in the church. The agony of the newly made husband discloses to his bride the true state of affairs, but being a "woman born to wear the crown of thorns," she submits to her fate. Interwoven with all this is a fair quantity of humor, poetry, piety, and polemics. Père Delphine, the priest, is one of the best characters in the book, and is well drawn. The novel is a mélange of sentiment, sin, despair, and retribution. The author is no mere sensation hunter, but seeks in a quite peculiar way to teach the lesson of sin's punishment. But the moral does not stand out clear enough. Sin is painted in far too attractive forms. Daudet, Zola, D'Annunzio, and others have tried to make sin repulsive. No one has hailed them as reformers, however. Kingshead's preaching is no better than that of the Prince of Evil.

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*A CHRISTMAS ACCIDENT, AND OTHER STORIES. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

*THE WHIRLPOOL. By George Gissing. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1898. Price, $1.25.

*LOST MAN'S LANE. A Second Episode in the Life of Amelia Butterworth. By Anna Katharine Green (Mrs. Charles Rohlfs.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*FIGHTING FOR FAVOR. A Romance. By W. G. Tarbet. Decorated cover, 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

*A FORGOTTEN SIN. A Novel. By Dorothea Gerard, (Mme. Longard de Longgarde.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*"WHEN LOVELY WOMAN." A Novel. By Karl Kingshead. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

London in 1798.

Interesting Passages from a Newspaper Picked Up in an Ann Street Stall.

Some days ago there sprawled, face downward in a basket, as might a Moses, only it was not an infant adrift on the Nile, a book for sale on Ann Street. The old marble paper of its covers had lost its veinings; the leather back, once red, was of a dirty brick hue. The gold lettering was barely legible, but with a little scrutiny "Mirror, 1798," could be made out. The volume was one of a lot of waifs and strays. Its price was 10 cents; and at once an "abandoned and inveterate" book hunter exchanged his dime for a "Mirror." Does he believe, following Mr. Fuller, that an old Etruscan mirror still reflects the gracious contour, the delicate profile of the splendid girls who once arranged their tresses in the hand-glass of three or four thousand years ago? The book hunter was, however, certain that this dilapidated volume would give him some insight into matters artistic, literary, dramatic, and social of precisely 100 years ago. He found it was printed at 20 Denmark Court, in the Strand, London. There was an exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1798, and the merits or demerits of the artists' works are presented in this newspaper. "Angelo," the critic, thus describes a Turner:

"TURNER.—This artist's works discover a strength of mind which is not often the concomitant of much longer experience, and their effect in oil or on paper is equally sublime. He seems thoroughly to understand the mode of adjusting and applying his various materials, and, while colors and varnish are deluding one-half of the profession from the path of truth and propriety, he despises these ridiculous superficial expedients, and adheres to nature and the original and unerring principles of the art."

We know that between 1785 and 1800 Turner exhibited fully thirty pictures at the Royal Academy. Here is another criticism on a maker of allegories, which is in many cases as applicable to-day as it was in 1798. This was the grandiose subject:

"Britannia, crowned by Victory, trampling under her feet the colors of France, Spain, and Holland, and waving the standard of Great Britain; a sketch for a medallion. A very heroic title, and pompously detailed, raising the expectation only to disappoint us. In a sketch we do not require neat finishing, but energy and fire. This work, however, composed in the style of the ancient masters, has all the coldness of their lower, without any of the excellencies of their higher performances. Where was the necessity, also, of employing colors in a sketch designed for the sculptor, and such colors as obscure rather than assist the subject?"

As to the book reviews, these have generally the merit of brevity, only at times there is an inclination to be coarse and brutal, and the gros mot is used. Here is a notice of a novel published in 1797:

"The Mysterious Wife. A Novel. By Gabriellio. 4 vols. Lane, 1797.

"The main incident of this novel is highly improbable, but the strange conduct of the lady who submits to a marriage with a man who had become enamored of her, provided he * * * excites the reader's curiosity so forcibly, that he feels a perpetual irritation to get at the secret. The suspense is artfully managed, and, of course, the attention is kept alive to the end."

The words omitted no one would dare to print to-day. "The Mysterious Wife" is only an avant courrier of the neurotic romance of to-day. In a former issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, the curious fact was presented that little was known of German literature in England at the close of the last century. Here is the review of a romance, "The Midnight Bell," a German story, founded on incidents in real life. The reviewer writes:

"To readers of a certain description this specimen of the gloomy and the horrific will be no unacceptable present; we shall not seek to lessen the pleasure it will afford them by anticipating the contents, but merely observe that it is as full of mystery, suspicion, and murder, and the other alarming ingredients of modern romance as the most ardent admirer of such compositions can wish. We have read, however, many worse stories of the kind."

There is, however, a strange appreciation of Wieland, a part of his "Fairy Tales" having been translated:

"Selected, certainly, without any commendable regard to the morals of the rising generation. Wieland is a writer of genius, but he is not always chaste—an imputation that belongs to many of his countrymen. We notice the impropriety particularly in the present instance, because the work, from the title it bears, is likely to fall into the hands of youth."

Rogers's "An Epistle to a Friend" is rather summarily treated, and the epistle is called "a trifle worthy of the author of 'The Pleasures of Memory.'" The critic thus damns with faint praise Mrs. Lee's "Clara Lennox; or, The Distressed Widow."

"Clara Lennox is not the best, nor is it the worst novel we have perused this month, and as the people must read things of this nature, we can only say that they may misemploy their time more dangerously than in tracing the adventures of 'The Distressed Widow.'"

Another novel is thus dismissed. "The Irish Heiress" is by no means so marketable a commodity as the last." And the French novel of a hundred years ago? There is one, "Emily de Varmont," with the sub-title "Divorce Dictated by Necessity." Sarah Grand would not have been relished in 1798. The critic writes:

"The ostensible object of 'Emily de Varmont' is, by exaggerating the occasional inconveniences attendant on unfortunate marriages, to encourage and facilitate divorces, but his real intention is to ridicule and destroy the institution of marriage itself; for it is obvious that if the innovations he recommends were countenanced to the extent of his wishes, they would ultimately produce that consequence, but, fortunately for morals and society, his design is shallow, and his argument flimsy throughout."

Such names for books as "Alfred and Anna" we see perpetuated to-day in white paint on the sterns of canalboats. It was a "young lady" who wrote [illegible] "Alfred and Anna," [illegible] young lady indeed, the numerous offences against grammar and common sense of which she has here been guilty, must not easily be pardoned."

America was not in high favor in the England of the close of the last century, and some one writes on "Emigration to America Candidly Considered," and the reviewer prints:

"The present rage for emigration has carried, we fear, too many families to America, who would willingly return to Old England did not shame and obstinacy prevent them. Several persons have confessed that it is not the land flowing with milk and honey, which they expected; and this pamphlet, containing a series of letters from a gentleman resident in America, to his friend in England, tends to corroborate the fact."

This was the time of James Gilray, the coarsest of caricaturists, and his latest book of sketches is described. One print is a wicket of osiers, filled with English, men, women, and children, and the French Directory, as Druids, are setting the basket work on fire. We reproduce about the same pictures to-day, only the Frenchmen are Spaniards. Mrs. Radcliffe, and her "Mysteries of Udolpho" (1795) was the book of the day. Mr. R. Sicklemore writes "Edgar; or The Phantom of the Castle," and catches it heavily, for "imitating the manner of a lady so deservedly popular as Mrs. Radcliffe."

Some one lately has inveighed, and most properly, at the custom of having a poor book printed on elegant paper, with lavish display of type.

"If polish'd paper and as if type could give
Aspiring wit a privilege to live."

Somebody in 1798 published "Julia; or, Last Follies," and the critic writes:

"With wide margins, and Bulmer's expensive though magnificent type, proclaim such egregious vanity on the part of the author, and impose such a heavy tax upon the purchaser, that comparing the quantity and the quality of the pieces here collected with the splendid garb in which they are clothed, the whole is as much out of character as Farquhar's Tom Errand in the trappings of Beau Clincher. The poems consist principally of love verses, sometimes elegant—sometimes insipid—always trifling."

On the whole the reviewer of The Mirror shows ability, save occasional inclination to overdot his "i's."

Every here and there are verses in The Mirror, and worse ones it would be difficult to find. There is a poem, "To Miss Sims, on Seeing Her in the Ballet of the Round Tower." Alas! for the entrechats d'autre fois! So sings the enamored one:

"'Twas in that sweetly fatal hour,
My soul, which ever yet was free,
Felt and confess'd their sovereign power
And gave its empire up to Thee."

There are some stanzas having for title "The Unreflecting Female." Well, that is a subject which always will be novel and fitted for perpetual usage. The sympathetic poet asks her, with his twanging lyre:

"Why thus embitter all the goods of life,
Renounce thy comforts, and forego thy bliss?"

There are driblets of news, and the events of the day we find brief notices of in The Mirror of 1798.

"The New York and Philadelphia theatres have been shut up in consequence of the yellow fever there."

"Bonaparte is stated to have been shot dead by a Tripolin soldier while in the act of demanding supplies for his army."

"At a late wake at Ware, in Lancashire, a brute in human shape ate mutton pies for a wager against a bulldog, and beat him by three twopenny pies."

"The French soldiers in Egypt are said to be provided with asses that have the speed of racers. They are also stated to be as happy as the day is long, to have their pockets filled with gold, which is quite common, and that a hundred guineas are considered as a trifle. We should suppose the writer of the account had formerly been a recruiting Sergeant."

"A Jew named Matheo has published an address to his brethren, in which, by aid from France, he proposes to them to re-establish the Jewish Empire. He invites Jews of all sects and countries to form themselves into fifteen tribes, and each to send a deputy to Paris, where he proposes a general council to be held. He speculates largely on the wealth and consequence of this new empire, and apportions to France its recompense for required service."

"Another translation from Kotzebue, the German dramatist, is immediately to be brought forward at Drury Lane Theatre. It abounds in the pathetic, and the plot is founded on the miseries of domestic life. Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons are to perform the principal characters."

Josiah Strong's New Volume.*

This book attempts both a diagnosis and a prescription. It undertakes to show the weakness and the peril of modern civilization, and to point out a treatment that has the merit of apparent practicability, but which can only be finally determined as to effectiveness by actual test. The consensus of opinion among many of those whose opinions carry weight certainly calls for a faithful application of the proposed remedies. It is natural for all of us at the present time to look into the past and to desire to penetrate the future. Contrasting speculation always attracts. History teaches us no more important lesson than that ignorant or unscrupulous power is dangerous, and even if man be the most perfect animal in the world he requires increasing intelligence to restrain and direct his increasing strength and knowledge that comes through and by the spread of the general culture that characterizes the present age.

Our knowledge of matter has increased wonderfully. Indeed, the physical sciences have for the most part been created during this century. The microscope alone has revealed to us worlds of which antiquity never dreamed. It is not strange, therefore, that with so immense an increase of knowledge which is power there should be likewise an increase of resultant wealth. Mr. Gladstone has estimated that all the wealth produced during the first 1,800 years of the Christian era was equaled by the production of the first fifty years of the nineteenth century, and that as much more was produced during the next twenty years. If this has an undoubted basis, as seems probable, there has been as much wealth produced during this one century as during the eighteen preceding centuries.

This signifies much and leads easily to the inquiry, What effect has it on us? Is the collateral luxury that belongs to and is derived from wealth so stimulating avarice and indulgence, known historically as debilitating and demoralizing, becoming perilous? This, as the present book points out, is a serious question, and demands serious consideration. We are confronted by many changing conditions. We are, for example, rapidly becoming a nation of cities. The growth and development of the railroads account in part for this by making it possible to rapidly transport not only people, but food supplies, into great centres of population. The percentage of those now owning their own homes in New York City is, however, growing less, and is now only 6 per cent. In Boston this rises to 18 per cent., but in all other cities of over 100,000 population does not exceed 23 per cent. Even among the rich hotel and club life is being substituted for home life. The city of our times is great, but it is not only a menace to itself, but also to the Nation. The saloon power has become dominant and we are witnessing to-day beyond question the decay, perhaps not permanent, but at any rate the decay of republican institutions.

Happily there is, according to Dr. Strong, a remedy. He says that we may yet hope to escape destruction whither we are tending. That the needed remedy must be sought for in a new patriotism, in twentieth century Christianity. The united Church has still a power that indifference and apathy have weakened. We must look to the twentieth century Church to aid in the solution of the problems with which we are now surrounded. The children of light must be as wise in their day and generation as those of darkness. It has been well said: "There shall be wars and rumors of wars, but the end is not yet!" Public opinion must be educated and directed. Eternal vigilance will remain as the price of safety. The various pulpits have a duty along the line of progress, and will be called to account for the use to which they put the responsibilities that rest upon them.

There is a constantly increasing need of a healthy, clean, and cheap literature to offset that which is corrupt and injurious, and which now obtains so wide a circulation. No one who reads this book can shut his eyes to the facts so earnestly paraded, and if the action needed be thus stimulated the book will be a great power for good in the world.

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*THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY. By Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., General Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States. [illegible]

Philistine Sermons.*

Whatever else may be said of the Roycroft products, it is certain that they have a dainty quality, a typographical aspect of excellence that "shines like a good deed in a naughty world." And in this particular instance, when you have said that you have said all. But in this age of wood pulp paper it is a genuine relief to turn aside from the cheap and often vulgar to solace the eye with something that approaches in some measure the paper and presswork of the earlier books that were the achievements of the fifteenth century.

Philistine sermons are printed in black and red, and include nine discourses, as follows: 1, "The Sentinel Shadows"; 2, "Seen of Angels"; 3, "The Idols that Survive"; 4, "Signs and Wonders"; 5, "The Flaming Sword"; 6, "The Master Passion"; 7, "The Gospel of Imperfection"; 8, "As the Tree Falls"; 9, "The Road to the Stars." These little philosophical essays are the productions of one who has much knowledge of the world and of literature. Mr. McIntosh is no amateur, but his writings lack the quality of inspiration. Pandora has opened the fatal box, but we are not shown the lingering hope that still lies imprisoned within. It is a great pity that the writer has permitted this shadow of melancholy to rest upon his brochure. It would seem that life still contained something worth striving for, some joy and some gladness. The book will perhaps be read once at the club and possibly also at the library, but it is a question if any one will ever reread it. It is certain that no one will ever dream over it.

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*SERMONS FROM A PHILISTINE PULPIT. By William McIntosh [illegible]

Sesame and Lanterns.

So-called "newspaper English" is neither better nor worse than magazine English, or any other kind of English in ephemeral publications. We all put our foot in it sometimes. Some one wrote lately in describing Russian policy in China, that Russia was by no means inclined to open the door, but kept on barking "Sesame," crying "Keep open, Sesame, when Sesame is being barred and bolted, &c." Now, the "Sesame" of the "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" is a talismanic word, and "sesame" is a seed—our benne, out of which in the Southern States an excellent candy is made. The Academy writes a good natured paragraph about this. Another mistake of a different character, and often used, relates to that hideous cry of the French Revolution, "A la lanterne." This is invariably translated "To the lamppost," the idea conveyed being the hanging of an "aristo" on a lamppost.

There were no lampposts in the time of the French Revolution. The light was hung across the streets of Paris by means of a rope and pulleys. In Cruikshank's "Dick Wildfire in Paris" the period described being a few years prior to the advent of Louis Philippe, the hero is drawn, smashing one of [illegible]. Whether by means of a rope or a lamppost, the [illegible]

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Books Worth Reading Again.

When a new book comes out I read an old one.—Rogers.

XIII.

The Argonauts of California—Mr. Haskins' Reminiscence.*

The remarkable discoveries of gold in Alaska and the Klondike region, which for months have been engaging the attention of the whole country, naturally turn one's thoughts to the wave of excitement which swept over the land on the discovery of the precious yellow metal in California in 1849 and the great rush to the Pacific Coast which followed. That period of our National history is full of romantic interest and of stirring adventures, and one of the forty-niners has left for us in this volume a record of his personal experiences with that hardy band of pioneers so aptly named "The Argonauts of '49." It is a fascinating tale of striking events, with a medley of odd characters, fun and mirth, miners' yarns, and the tragedies and uncertainties of fortune so characteristic of a miner's checkered life.

In the Spring of 1849 fully 50,000 men and a few women were on their way to the new Eldorado. Mr. Haskins sailed in a clipper ship from New Bedford, Mass., with 100 companions for California by way of Cape Horn. They had a long, delightfully lazy sea trip of five months and seventeen days, arriving at the Golden Gate Sept. 20, 1849. San Francisco, he says, presented the appearance of a vast army encampment with the hundreds of white tents which provided shelter for the prospectors, and the harbor was crowded with vessels from various parts of the world, all bringing enthusiastic miners. To one who stands on the wharves of the San Francisco of to-day it seems almost incredible that this beautiful city, with its magnificent harbor, palatial mansions, and energetic population should have grown to its present proportions in less than fifty years. Yet here is the condition of things Mr. Haskins found there on his arrival in the Autumn of 1849:

"We saw scattered around among the bushes near the shore a great number of chests, trunks, and valises of all sizes, most of them containing clothing of all descriptions, in many cases of great value. These had all been thrown aside as useless incumbrances by their owners, who had started for the mines, being unable to pay the freight on them. We found that no wharves had yet been constructed, and the tide being out it was somewhat difficult to land without wallowing through a short distance of very dark mud. One of the sights which attracted our attention was a newly constructed sidewalk about seventy-five yards in length. In any other portion of the earth except California this sidewalk would have been considered a very extravagant piece of work. * * * The first portion of the walk was constructed of Chilean flour in one hundred pound sacks, which in one place had been pressed down nearly out of sight in the soft mud. Then followed a long row of large cooking stoves, over which it was necessary to pick your way very carefully, as some of the covers had been accidentally thrown off. Beyond these again, and which completed the wharf, was a double row of boxes of tobacco of large size. Although this style of walk may seem very extravagant even to an old pioneer, yet at that time sacks of flour, cooking stoves, tobacco, and pianos were the cheapest things to be found, and lumber was the dearest, selling in some instances at $600 per thousand."

The emigrants to the gold region who went by water generally had a pleasant trip, but sad was the lot of those who made the journey across the plains and mountains, for they suffered terribly in consequence of the scarcity of grass and water for their horses and cattle, hundreds of which died, and the emigrants were compelled to finish their journey on foot, a hardship which in their weakened condition—from exposure and lack of proper food—many were unable to sustain, and they too died by the wayside.

Mr. Haskins records many acts of heroism on the part of the wives and daughters of the emigrants, from which I select the following remarkable achievement:

"One family to arrive at this time (the Fall of 1849) was that of Dr. Kunkler, with his wife and son, who was about six years of age. An accident happened to the doctor through which he was unable to travel on foot, and was consequently obliged to ride in the wagon. They were traveling with an ox team, and for this reason the accident to him was very unfortunate, since it was absolutely necessary for one of the party to walk alongside of the team for a part of the time, especially when traveling among the mountains and hills. Mrs. Kunkler was a French lady and was born in the City of Paris. She was of slight build, delicate in appearance, and unaccustomed to hardship; but it was now absolutely necessary that she should take charge of the ox team. All emigrants who cross the plains are well aware that this is a very difficult duty to perform even for a man. To attend to and hunt the cattle, cook and wait upon her sick husband and her child, and to make ready for a start again—all of this that delicate French lady attended to promptly, and walked alongside of her team for eight hundred miles, arriving in our camp in the very best of health and spirits."

The following selections from the bill of fare for Thursday, Oct. 27, 1849, issued by the Ward House of San Francisco, show the cost of living on the coast in those primitive days, and furnishes an instructive comparison with present day prices in the Klondike:

"Ox-tail soup, $1; baked trout, white and anchovy sauce, $1.50; roast beef, $1; roast lamb, $1; roast pork, $1.50; boiled mutton, caper sauce, $1.25; corned beef and cabbage, $1.25; curried sausages, $1; venison, port wine sauce, $1.50; fresh California eggs, each $1; sweet potatoes, 50c.; squash, 50c.; bread pudding, 75c.; pies, various, 75c.; rum omelet, $2; cheese, 50c.; stewed prunes, 75c."

And a motherly housewife from New England who [illegible] made her pile not by digging for gold but by making [illegible] pies, which she readily sold to the miners at from $5 to $[illegible] each.

The early chapters of the volume furnish a very realistic picture of the mining camp at Hangtown—significant name!—composed of men from all parts of the Union and of all trades and professions. Here at work in the mud, wearing gold spectacles and kid gloves, was a lawyer. Near him was a physician, with his trousers tucked into his high boots, and a beaver hat upon his head. Here could be found clerks, bankers, seafaring men, hotel keepers, and Congressmen—a motley crew indeed—all of whom had made the trip around Cape Horn to seek their fortunes. Upon a slight elevation two well-dressed men were hard at work; they were lawyers from New York City, and on account of their fastidiousness in dress were called the "dandy miners." They made a fortune out of the adventure, nevertheless.

The author tells a good story of an old miner who, previous to starting out upon an expedition from Hangtown, took the greatest pains to bury a tin can containing several hundred dollars' worth of dust. And he did it in a very scientific manner—measuring so many yards due north from a certain stump, then so many yards due south, then so many to the right and so many to the left, burying his can at the last point of measurement. He then made a chart in true surveyor's style, and felt perfectly secure as to the safety of his treasure. Unfortunately he lost the chart upon his journey, and upon his return found that the stump had disappeared. After a vain search, lasting over a year, for his buried treasure, the disgusted miner was finally compelled to give it up, and so far as known the valuable tin can has never been recovered.

Burying gold dust for safety seems to have been common among the miners, and here is another story which shows the insecurity of that form of banking: Two young men from the East arrived in the camp at Hangtown, and on the second day after their arrival were told by an acquaintance that the big cañon a short distance north of the town would be a good place to begin operations. They dug a ditch in order to run the water into their sluices, and while at work found a tin can among the roots of an old oak tree. Upon examination, they found it full of gold dust, and their mining career—which had only lasted two days—came to a sudden end. The next morning they were aboard the stage bound for San Francisco, with $15,000 worth of gold dust to divide between them. The owner of the can, an old Irishman, discovered his loss in the course of the day, an officer was dispatched in pursuit, and he arrived in San Francisco just two hours after the sailing of the steamer which bore the fugitives in safety from the coast. The Hibernian took his loss philosophically, simply remarking: "Begorra, thin, I have plenty more handy. De ye moind that, now!"

Quite a number of slaves from Tennessee and Kentucky were brought across the plains, and put to digging for gold by their masters. Mr. Haskins tells an entertaining story of one "master," who, at the close of a particularly successful day's "washing out," was greatly astonished when his three slaves informed him that he "must keep his hands off dat ar' gold dust, as it belonged to dem." And he was simply dumfounded when they informed him that "dey was now in a free country, an' slaves no mo'; but if Massa was willin' to come in and work de claim wid dem on shares he could do so!" That, of course, was out of the question, and he returned to Tennessee without his slaves and thoroughly disgusted.

Two other slaves who came to Hangtown mining camp afterward, however, showed a remarkable fidelity to their distant owner and a sense of honor so high and keen as to amount to moral heroism. They came from Louisville, Ky., and were owned by a prominent physician of that city. The doctor had furnished them with a good team and all necessary supplies and sent them to California to earn their freedom, the agreement being that when they had forwarded to him the sum of $2,300 in gold he would send them their "freedom papers." They made a "strike" and were about to redeem their pledge when other members of the camp tried to dissuade them from their purpose, assuring them that, being in California, they were now free men and the doctor could never reclaim them. But they never wavered from their duty as they saw it. They replied that as their master had trusted in their word they would not disappoint him, and they did not. The money was sent through the Adams Express Company, and in due time they received their papers.

Although torn from their family surroundings and the refining influences of civilization, the roughest men in the California mining camps never entirely lost the wholesome influences of their early environment, and to womankind they were always particularly chivalrous.

This tale of the forty-niners abounds with stories of adventure, of lynch law, road agents, stage-coach robberies, and the various incidents which made up the daily life of those exciting times. The book is not the product of a practiced writer, and lacks the finish and polish which mark the work of an experienced bookmaker; nevertheless the narrative has a breeziness, a ruggedness of wit, and an originality of its own which amply atone for whatever it may lack in the way of literary finish. The list of names of the forty-niners at the end of the volume is a valuable addition to the historical data of the Golden State.

J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, April 15, 1898.

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*THE ARGONAUTS OF CALIFORNIA: Being the Reminiscences of Scenes and Incidents that Occurred in California in Early Mining Days. By C. W. Haskins. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1890. Illustrated. $[illegible].

The Week in the Art World.

The Waning Season Brings Little of Novelty—The Last Club Exhibit of the Season—Gossip of Studio and Gallery.

The art season is rapidly nearing its close, and there has been little to interest art lovers during the week past. The annual Spring exhibitions of the Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists, which are still in progress, continue to be fairly well attended, but not many sales are reported. There were two public auctions during the week, one of Mr. King's etchings and engravings at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Wednesday evening, and another of a miscellaneous lot of pictures, for the most part old-fashioned, at the American Art Galleries on Thursday evening. Both sales were fairly well attended, and, considering the lateness of the season and the depressed business conditions, due to the war agitation, may be considered to have been successful. The pictures sold at the American Art Galleries were from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, which some time ago decided to clear out a number of old-fashioned canvases to make room for more modern pictures.

Robert Reid gave an exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries on Monday of some thirty-seven canvases, upon which he has been at work during the past few years. Some had already been seen at the Academy and other exhibitions in this city, but there were many that had never been shown publicly before, including a number of studies and sketches. The display as a whole had a curious sense of incompleteness and may be said to have been more one of promise than of fulfillment. It demonstrated, however, very clearly Mr. Reid's claim to a place in the front rank of American artists, whose forte lies more in decorative. He is unquestionably a strong and facile draughtsman, and has a fine and refined color scheme, but he does not seem, to use a metaphor from the turf, to have exactly struck his gait as yet. "The Butterfly Net" expressed well the effect of sunlight, and the "Decorative Landscape," although incomplete, had much strength and charming color. Perhaps the best works shown were the "Valley at Moonrise," "Flying Shadows," "Autumn," "The Trio," and "The Sunlight." "A Breezy Day," with its fine action and strong expression, must also be mentioned, as also "The Opal," a remarkably strong life-size nude study. The exhibition was largely attended by artists, and the general verdict passed upon it by Mr. Reid's fellow-workers with the brush was a highly favorable one.

The Club Bindery, at 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, has held an exhibition during the week of some thirty or more volumes, which have been studied by artists and bibliophiles with keen interest and delight. The bindery is the result of the efforts of several members of the well-known Grolier Club to establish a workshop where valuable books may be properly and artistically bound by accomplished and experienced workmen. The little shop has been well fitted with all proper tools and facilities, and many of the workmen have come from Paris to ply their trade in it. Among the bindings shown were some most attractive leather ones, beautifully tooled with soft tones of color. A handsome volume on the Spanish painter Goya, a charming little first edition of Tennyson's poems, and several volumes of Verses d'Amour were particularly noticeable.

Louis Paul Dessar has now on exhibition at the Kraushaar Gallery a portrait of Richard Croker, which has much to commend it. The color scheme is a rather unusual one of dark blue. The pose is easy and natural, the drawing good, and the expression admirable. Mr. Dessar has also a display of his works at the Durand-Ruel Gallery, which will remain open until April 30.

The art dealers are already preparing for next season. Julius Oehme has secured the lower floor of the building on Fifth Avenue, where he has leased the second floor for the past two years, and will open it in the Autumn with a large stock of imported paintings. Edward Brandus, who has come prominently into notice at the large sales of the past season as a buyer of valuable paintings, has leased the entire lower floor of 391 Fifth Avenue, in which his gallery is now situated, and will throw it all together in a large and handsome series of rooms. Mr. Brandus now has on exhibition, in addition to the fine Munkacsy and the Charlemont, which he purchased at the Sedelmeyer sale last week, a rarely fine head of St. James by Rubens, a head of the Earl of Chester by Van Dyck, and a good head by Velasquez—all from noted sales.

The Old World will have an important art sale in May at Antwerp, when the Musée Kums is to be sold at auction. All collectors who have passed through Antwerp have made a pilgrimage to that old house in the Rue du Marché aux Chevaux, where M. Kums, ex-Consul General, collected admirable works of all the schools by both ancient and modern masters. The collection contains a Rembrandt of great beauty, a "Portrait du peintre en costume Arménien," a work by Paul Potter, also a masterpiece; a "Calvaire," by Memling; Hobbema's "Moulin à Eau," several Rubenses, "Les Ruines du Château de Brederode," by Jacob Ruysdael; "Les Amoureux," by Gerard Terburgh; a "Marine," by William Vandevelde; some "intérieurs," by Adrien Van Ostade; "L'Artiste et sa Femme," by Metzu; "Le Géometre," by Van der Meer de Delft; "La Famille Hollandaise," by Thomas de Keyser; Van Dyck, with his admirable portrait of Martin Pepyn; a marvelous "Le Repos de Diane," by Jordaens, a true poem of light and flesh; a magnificent "Portrait de Femme," by Franz Hals, and notable works by Albert Cuyp. Modern painters are prominently represented. They are Meissonier and his "Fumeur blanc," Delacroix and the "Passage du Gué," Corot, Théodore Rousseau, Jules Dupré, and a "Crépuscule," which is one of his most inspired works; Fromentin and his celebrated picture, "Au pays de la soif"; Diaz de la Pena, with three small masterpieces, a "Sous bois," "L'Horoscope" and "Le Maléfice," Henri Leys, Alfred Stevens, Alma-Tadema, &c.

Old New York.

Five Points and Some Other Neighborhoods—Irving's Ichabod Crane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a rule, the trouble with unprofessional writers and their themes is scarcely as Mr. Harold Van Santvoord puts it. The penmen are not led—they go astray, leading their themes.

Elaboration in literature comes often of one's having nothing to say who feels always that he is due to say something. Sitting down to it empty, any man can imagine a heap, and he will probably rise loaded with belief in all, blending with rapt love of some. An example is Frank Moss's book. Who would suspect, viewing the flash woodcut of the Five Points it reproduces, that up to 1857, when this city had at least 650,000 residents, besides 60,000 daily floaters, our police force had never cost us $900,000 a year? The whole Sixth Ward at night never had more than fifty policemen, or the same number as most other wards. By day it had only from two to four patrolmen, the Nineteenth having as many, the Third six, and the Twentieth eleven.

All across the Sixth, but beginning in the Fourth and ending in the Fifth, ran the distillery district, and it will be edifying to add that along Madison, from Oliver to Catharine, Murray & Cunningham had theirs, for this was John Murray, Jr., of Murray Hill, at Thirty-seventh Street and the Middle Road, now Fifth Avenue, of the Manumission Society, and chief founder of our public schools. Nor was he, during those achievements, a retired brewer or distiller.

One ward had not been sweet ever since the tall and doughty Col. James Watson Webb, suddenly shifting his severely partisan politics from Tammany to Gothic Hall, which, in the Sixth Ward, was the general headquarters of the Whigs, began calling it "the Bloody Sixth" in that journal of his which in 1860 became the nucleus of The World. The Colonel came from Claverack, N. Y., and it is a strange fact that in its fame this city has suffered little from the ebullitions of its natives.

It happened that, when the fiery West Pointer was new in Whiggery, two or three hags in the Points beat a new recruit to death for "giving them sassy meat." Daughter and sister of English comedians of note, she was the largest actress ever seen in America, where she grew sadly dissolute, maritally reckless, helplessly gross. But for her fate Dickens would not have been our pioneer "slummer" when first here, and the Points would have escaped his morbid mind and mighty hand in "American Notes."

The city always had worse spots. Compared with Market Street when it was East George, Hamilton when it was Cheapside, Jackson when it was Walnut, and Cherry and Howard during the civil war, not to mention Church when Thomas, Anthony, and Leonard were its annexes, the Points were the abode of cherubim. What if "Cow Bay" and the "Old Brewery" were rummy? Their female sots would have died soon anywhere. Fit only to drink, to curse, and feebly to fight, their like must always be somewhere. Why direct the young to the poppy show?

At first by day, and then by night, the writer went through alone a hundred times or more, afraid of slaughter and yet coaxing it—hearing Babel, but seeing no fight—catching sight of pigs and sows, hearing their squeals and grunts, but not the groans of humans dying, and never daring to look for "the underground passages from block to block, connecting Murderers' Row with the Den of Thieves," for fear of being laughed at. Not one house in six had even a cellar. One or two were built on old Magazine Island, but the rest stood on veneers over Chalkpoint Ponds, Big and Little.

The locality was subjected to "reform" as early as 1848, work then being suspended to thoroughly advertise it. Not indigenous to our soil, and franker as to it than they would have been with respect to their own Cohoes, Keokuk, or Sandusky, most being from Ohio, they discounted their inherent goodness by a disposition to exaggerate both their work and its need. The field was chosen not so much in deference to Webb or Dickens as because of its name, Five Points suggesting to the out-of-town philanthropists five times as much misery as one. Not half a mile away was a tough focus of two wards and four streets, but it was called simply Point Isabel, and the good folks never touched it aloud.

Methods and spots change oftener than minds, and worse than rum has ruined more young girls in the Sixth Ward in any six months since 1870 than brandy, gin, and whisky prostrated in all the years of old. The new industry was developed of charging "slum tourists" $5, $10, and $20 a head, and this kept Mott and Mulberry Streets stocked with attractions worth the entrance fee. So, in exchange for rum, oaths, and hair-pulling in the southwest, we had all those and much more in the northeast. The Chinese in the Fifth Ward, as far back as 1852-3, did not take to the Sixth of their own volition, but were lured in, to lure "haymeders" and "city bloods" of short breed.

It was pious appeals for funds for "regenerating the Five Points!" that first made the metropolis of infamous memory among the [illegible] and [illegible], as [illegible] to perpetuate the shame by re[illegible] its [illegible] woodcut from the [illegible] [illegible] that was [illegible] [illegible] past, but, having of late been briefly a Police Commissioner, he felt that the time had come when he must say something ex cathedra, regardless of the practical, if unphilosophic, truth that crime has always been promptly cumulative in spasms because so few seem willing to undertake its suppression without advertising it in the effort of advertising themselves.

Here I ask leave to present the analogy that Mr. Edgar Mayhew Bacon, as "The Historian of Sleepy Hollow," stated in these columns, two issues ago, that Tarrytown still has the church of Irving's legend. If I have not outlived my noddle, that quaint Dutch church was struck by lightning almost generations ago, and reassembled "with all the modern improvements." Analogy is not similitude, and, as a rule, and I say it in cold blood as the penalty of long experience, the men who are supposed to know are not the ones who do. We all know how to make money—or think we do—but how much else of our own inner, copper-fastened, lasting knowledge, index-barred?

There is really naught in the Van Buren note to Jesse Merwin, it seems to me, but Presidential potency. Insertion of the semicolon cannot make "certify" govern the final clause, which must forever remain subject to the nearer verb or neither, and so all that "Little Van, the Used-Up Man," said is that he "believed" Irving meant Crane for Merwin.

As an old printer, permit me to suggest that nothing likely to be adduced from Irving himself would settle this "headless" discussion. It was common in the old days to set as many persons as possible guessing identities that had no existence. This did the book or paper no harm. To hide the source of one of his stories Irving himself wrote a preface putting his readers on a false scent. This Ichabod Crane puzzle has had a long rest. When I was young it was under discussion all the time. Here is a sample nearly forty years old:

> "Mrs. Beekman often expressed her indignation that Irving had given the name of Sleepy Hollow to a spot so near her own residence, when the ravine on the other side of the hill was the actual locality of the legend."

The lady was Mrs. Gerard G. Beekman, born Cornelia Van Cortland, a resident of this city until put to flight in 1776, like the other Beekmans, and from 1835 to 1846, when she died in her ninety-fifth year, a resident upon the confiscated Philipse estate at Tarrytown. Still I should not be in haste to accept this as proof of the antiquity of the legend on the Hudson, preferring to look elsewhere first.

Washington Irving, whom I knew as only the young of those days knew their elders—in awe, or wonder, or admiration—once startled me with a remark as to literature he let fall in the "old book" store, afterward John Pyne's, in Nassau Street, about the time that Laura Keene opened her fifth theatre. It was in effect, that he had had a "cinch." I did not know then that "The History of Diederich Knickerbocker," begun by his brother Peter and finished by himself, was projected as a parody upon "The Pictures of New York," issued in 1807, where the Boreel Building stands, its author being "A Gentleman of This City." He was Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, scientist, Congressman, and United States Senator, and his book was of about 250 pages. Nor did I know then that, three or four years before Irving first went abroad, there was published in Bremen Otmar's traditions of the Harz Mountains, entitled "Voicks-Sagen." Rip of the Catskills is Peter Klaus of the Harz.

If Brom Bones and Troupe cannot be found in some such musty assortment of Teutonisms, then the venerable Mrs. Beekman's alleged statement has only to be corroborated to make the legend about as old in Tarrytown as Jesse Merwin was all over. It has been shown that what Irving was pleased to write to Merwin or any other Sir Roger Tichborne or Claimant Crane is made somewhat inconclusive by a literary vogue of their times. There is little need to dwell upon Irving's having been impeachingly inaccurate in his preface to "Knickerbocker," disingenuous in his introduction to "Rip," and not frank at all, as perhaps he did not need to be, with respect to "Astoria."

BENJAMIN GARNO.

Fordham, N. Y., March 29, 1898.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Indian Frontier War: Being an Account of the Mohmund and Tirah Expeditions of 1897. By Lionel James. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

History of Friedrich II. of Prussia. By Thomas Carlyle. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. V. $1.25.

Admiral Duncan. By the Earl of Camperdown. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

The Statesman's Year Book for 1898. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

The Founding of the German Empire by William I. By Heinrich von Sybel. 8vo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Vol. VII. $2.

Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico. By Matias Romero. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The Franks. By Lewis Sergeant. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Forty Years of Oratory. By Daniel W. Voorhees. 8vo. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. Two volumes. $12.

Handbook of Naval Gunnery. By Cyrus S. Radford, Lieutenant United States Marines. 16mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

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The New Testament Story. By W. F. Adeney. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Old Testament Story. By W. H. Bennett. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Psalms and Lamentations. Edited by Richard G. Moulton. 24mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 2 vols.

FICTION.

Ray's Recruit. By Capt. Charles King. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

The Vicar. By Joseph Hatton. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Beleaguered. By Herman T. Koerner. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Love and Rocks. By Laura E. Richards. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

Rosin the Beau. By Laura E. Richards. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

Under the Dragon Flag. By James Allan. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. $3.

A Tale of Two Cities. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Half Around the World to Find a Husband. By May Crommelin. 12mo. New York: Rand & McNally. Paper.

Autumn Manoeuvres: Stories and Sketches. From the French of Ludovic Halevy. By Mary K. Ford. 16mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

Sabre and Bayonet: Stories of Heroism and Military Adventures. Collected and edited by Theodore F. Rodenbaugh, Brevet Brigadier General, United States Army. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

Lost Man's Lane. By Anna Katharine Green. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. By William Carleton. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. Four volumes.

A Born Aristocrat. By Matthew White, Jr. 16mo. New York: Frank A. Munsey.

A Forgotten Sin. By Dorothea Gerard. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

A Minister of the World. By Caroline Atwater Mason. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

The Spirit of Sweetwater. By Hamlin Garland. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coal Catechism. By William Jasper Nicolls. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

A System of Easy Lettering. By J. Howard Cromwell. New York: Spon & Chamberlain. Oblong.

The Purification of Public Water Supplies. By John W. Hill. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy. By Edwin L. Godkin. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

The Slopes of Helicon and Other Poems. By Lloyd Mifflin. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

Through South Africa. By Henry M. Stanley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Music. How It Came to be What It Is. By Hanna Smith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Sermons to Young Men. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

First Lessons in Linear Perspective. By Frederic R. Honey. Oblong. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50c. Paper.

Port Royal Education. Extracts, with an introduction by Felix Cadet. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Harvard University Catalogue—1897-98. 12mo. Cambridge: The University.

Directory of Directors in the City of New York. 12mo. New York: The Audit Company of New York.

Criticisms, Reflections, and Maxims of Goethe. Translated, with an introduction, by W. B. Rounfeldt. 16mo. London: Walter Scott.

Essays of Schopenhauer. Translated by Mrs. Rudolf Dirks. 16mo. London: Walter Scott.

Little Masterpieces. Benjamin Franklin. Edited by Bliss Perry. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

Little Masterpieces. Daniel Webster. Edited by Bliss Perry. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

The Encyclopedia of Sport. Edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Hedley Peek, and F. G. Aflalo. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Parts 12 and 13. $1 each.

Verbes Français Demandant des Prépositions. By [illegible] J. A. Dorr. 12mo. New York: William R. Jenkins. 50 cents.

Pearl Necklace of Thoughts of Women. From the French by Henri Pene du Bois. 16mo. New York: [illegible] & Co.

The Twentieth Century City. By the Rev. Josiah Strong. 16mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 50 cents.

Story of Aeneas. By M. Clarke. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 45c.

[illegible]

C. W. Earle. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The Care of the Sick at Home and in the Hospital. By Dr. T. Billroth. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Frances Willard. A Noble Life.

Lady Somerset in the North American Review.

The impression produced upon my mind when I first heard Frances Willard address one of the annual conventions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1891 will never be effaced. The charm of her speech, like her own character, consisted in its manysidedness, its eloquence, its pathos, its humor, and, above all, its humanness, its complete understanding of the lives and necessities of others. She was as some master musician who is able to sweep all chords and yet continually recur to a melody tender and restful and sweet. She was so womanly in her strength, so joyous in her earnestness, and withal so supremely spiritual, that she seemed at all times as one who dwelt apart, and, indeed, to most of us who mourn her to-day, the words that have been constantly on our lips are these: "We shall not see her like again."

It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the breadth of the work that she has accomplished. She has done far more than build a vast temperance organization the world over. It is true that her conception has bound the women of all lands in one great society; that her enthusiasm has fired missionaries to start out round the world carrying with them their Gospel of a pure life and a protected home; that hundreds of men and women are to-day engaged in philanthropic work who never realized their responsibility until they met her; that armies of children are enlisted in the great league for reform who will grow up to be the home guard of America's best interests; but she did more than all this—she taught the world that woman loses none of her best attributes, her gentlest influence, her strongest hold upon the affections of husband or children, neglects none of the sweet home ways, because she realizes that life holds for her responsibilities to humanity which she dare not ignore.

The next issue of G. P. Putnam's "Heroes of the Nations Series" will be the "Life of Saladin," by Stanley Lane-Poole. This is the first complete English biography of the celebrated Sultan. It is based almost entirely on Arabic sources. Saladin, it will be remembered, is the Mohammedan hero who figures in Scott's "Talisman" [illegible]

PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

MAY NUMBER (NOW READY) CONTAINS:

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This is Dr. Allen's last work, his death occurring a few days after the final revision of the proofs. In his preface he says:

"I have found great joy in the execution of it, with an increased sense of the grandeur and nobility of the theme—the establishment of Christianity as a moral power in the world."

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A prefatory note to this book says:

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At all Bookstores.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

[illegible]

It is in a [illegible] and in a hammock in the [illegible] that Frank R. Stockton works when engaged on a new [illegible], novel, or [illegible] "[illegible]." From her [illegible] in the tower of the fine old country house (for Mr. Stockton dislikes the typewriter's clicking and has banished the machine as far heavenward as possible) the secretary trips down, and, notebook in hand, seats herself quietly. Then there may be silence long drawn out and perhaps never broken, the secretary finally leaving at the announcement of luncheon with as yet untouched pages. But, usually, from the hammock's depths or from the recesses of one of the great chairs, a measured, vibrating voice will speak out, and down in the notebook will go the first draft of the latest of the thousand and one curious tales with which Stockton has been delighting America and England, the Continent, the colonies, and even the tropics, for at least a quarter of a century.

In all probability this remarkable, magnetic man stands alone in his methods of work. Without making a note, without a scrap of guiding synopsis or scenario, (as they say in stage matters,) he carries his new novels in his head, letting oftentimes the story build itself up there over a period of years. When he is ready to write it he calmly speaks it off to the young girl, who, always in readiness, comes down each morning from the tower room. And this first draft, made by the head alone, he never touching pen to paper, is practically the final draft, the revise as well, Mr. Stockton seldom caring to touch, in the way of correction, the typewritten sheets.

There is nothing more striking about Frank R. Stockton than his supreme simplicity. Even his sanctum of sanctums, whence novel after novel goes forth, has nothing that savors of the "shop." It is a generous study, a study that one can see was built for the purpose, and is sound-proof, but it is the last room one would ever think of as a genuine workshop. As I stood in the centre of it a day or so ago, while making a short visit to Mr. Stockton, having journeyed to the uplands of Jersey by an early morning train, mentally photographing it in my mind with a quick glance, I could see only what seemed to be the very delightful "morning room" of a British country gentleman of leisure and of means.

For there was no litter of proofs and manuscripts, no heaps of reference books, none of what is usually thought the stock in trade of the modern author. There were not even books. This novelist's library is elsewhere in his house. His study has only its easy chairs, its hammock, a desk for correspondence, a table or two, a famous old cabinet, and a simple bookcase, which holds the various editions of his own works and an encyclopedia, this novelist's guiding star and mentor in matters of science.

"Sit down," said Mr. Stockton.

A roomy, inviting chair spread its depths at my side. But instead I walked over to one of the windows. In the immediate foreground a superb hedge, as tall as Mr. Stockton's whimsical St. Nicholas giants, shut off the stable and the carriage yard. The stable's peaks were just visible over the tops. But beyond there was a picture that grew and drew in its intense charm. A stretch of Jersey upland, a sweep of hill and valley, spread itself out. Over it that day was a gray, semi-Winter sky. The eye wandered to a big white house in the further distance. And under the hill, in plain view, the house of Stockton being really on its territory, was the romantic valley of the Loanika, one of the most beautiful regions near New York, and Revolutionary ground.

No, with such windows to dream at and such views to gaze on, Stockton does not need books for his imaginings, his fantasies, and his character meanings. He can draw them out of the heart of nature herself, fresh, undefiled, unused. This I thought, as I stood there, must be the view of any man who knew Frank R. Stockton, and it seemed that his grasp of nature and her children must be the centre point of his mind and intellect.

"My year," said Mr. Stockton, "is eight months long on the average. I am just back at Convent Station here," (the house lies almost midway between the towns of Madison and Morristown, some thirty miles from New York,) "after having been in New York, Boston, and Washington for some months. All my extended work is done in this study, though I frequently write short stories and do other 'immediate' work during the Winter."

A personality more winsome and delightful it would be difficult to find. It is a small man that sits before you, a keen-eyed man, whose eyes you know miss nothing, a man whose mustache is iron gray and whose hair is almost white. His photographs give no hint of the man; they do not even mirror his personal appearance. Nothing save a talk with him gives you that.

Here—and you realize it as you watch his eyes—is the "funster" of two continents, not the swashbuckler comedian or the gross funny man that plasters his wit and delivers it crude by the ton, but the comedy man of human life, who even in serious moments notices the humor and the merriment, and tells it with all delicacy and a wit that sets old men and severe matrons, young girls and men of affairs laughing at they

[illegible] they were [illegible] of his novels.

We are all boys and girls, even in the [illegible] of this present generation, it would seem, for the Stockton of a quarter of a century ago who wrote for children, making his first name and fame with them, and being a "fairy man" of quaint ideas for years, like the John Wellington Wells of Gilbert's "Sorcerer."

"A dealer in magic and spells" is the Stockton of to-day. All that has been added is greater technical facility. The same sort of oddities that years ago he set down to his pen come from his lips to his stenographer's ear now. Ardis Claverden, Margaret Raleigh in "The Great Stone of Sardis," Pomona, the new "Girl at Cobhouse"; Miss Bob, Mrs. Null, and the Princess that decided—whether the lady or the tiger we shall never know—all are delightfully human and inconsistent just as the Stockton fairy girls were, and the young lady in the "Sweet Marjoram Day."

The history of literature will never be able to find out where Mr. Stockton gets his most delightful characters, for that gentleman does not know himself. They grow in his mind, they are variations on people he meets. And they are so vivid that men and women write to him about them all the time. It may seem incredible, but the correspondence regarding the "Lady or the Tiger?" has not ceased yet.

"I answer only those letters that seem to me to be worth answering," said Mr. Stockton. "I would have little time to do anything else if I should undertake to answer them all. Do you know that at one time I seriously thought of having a printed slip saying that I really did not know which it was, for the Lady or the Tiger controversy! Requests came in so rapidly, and they still come. Only the other day I got a package of opinions from the scholars of a literature class of a Western school."

Mr. Stockton was in full conversational swing now. We were standing by his study bookcase taking out volumes of his works, early and late. There was "Ting-A-Ling" in the oldest of old-fashioned binding, a collection of fairy stories written about 1870; the first edition of "Rudder Grange," which has one baby in it, (the original papers in the old Scribner's had no baby, and when the book was made up a final "baby chapter" was tacked on,) the second edition, which has three babies, and the third edition that has only two, (Pomona's baby was finally dropped out of existence, for the reason that the author wanted Pomona and Jonas to have a series of adventures in Europe, and with a baby these adventures would have been impossible.)

"I can tell you a story about Pomona," said Pomona's creator, "about this baby. I had planned out the book of Pomona's travels and was about ready to write it. I was in Philadelphia at the time, and had a business appointment with my dentist, an old friend. By the way, you should never change your dentist any more than you should your plumber. Both will want to take out the work of their predecessors, swearing that it was done very badly. Well, while in the chair I got to talking with this dentist friend about my new book. I told him I had serious thoughts of killing that baby. He was much interested. We talked over the advisability of doing this, and while he was not quite convinced he in the main agreed with me.

"I had been finished with, and clasping his hand went into the waiting room on my way out. This waiting room was filled with women. As I passed through the door I heard him call:

"'Then you have positively decided to kill that baby?'

"'Positively,' I replied.

"You should have seen the women stare. It was not until I got well out in the hallway that I realized what they must, of course, be thinking.

"Pomona actually existed in real life. She was a charity girl we took in, (she was about fourteen,) and she had precisely the taste for literature and for reading aloud to herself as the Pomona of the book. She had a name that I now forget, but I know that it was an assumed one, it was so romantic. We finally had to send her back to the institution, she was so dirty. What became of her we never heard. She always said she would go upon the stage. Of course, Pomona 'happened' years ago, possibly," and Mr. Stockton's face took on an inscrutable expression, "she may now be one of the great actresses of to-day under another name.

"Only Pomona as a young girl is real, however. Pomona grown up is purely imaginary. So are the doings of Mrs. Lecks (some people, I regret to say, will call her Mrs. Leeks) and Mrs. Aleshine. I thought Mrs. Aleshine's name was simple enough, but I got many letters asking if her name was not pronounced Al-é-shi-ne. I meant it for Ale-shine. Well, they are two old ladies I know that I started off and imagined a series of adventures for. They actually do exist.

"It is much more to my liking to write about middle-aged women than young women. The older ones have more character; you can make them do more amusing things. People tell me I can do elderly women much better."

And so Mr. Stockton in a simple way ran on with his anecdote and description. He told of the pressing offers that had come to him lately to rewrite his "Great War Syndicate" and put Spain in the place of England in that story, altering it so as to kill some people, for the "War Syndicate" tale is a remarkable battle story in that there is only one man killed

[illegible] young people [illegible] "The Lady or the Tiger?" Also one [illegible] great story has been twice translated into Japanese, once literally, again told in the words of a Japanese story teller. Neither of these Japanese editions has he ever been able to get. None of his English friends in Japan can find them. As Mr. Stockton remarks, "They really wouldn't know them if they saw them, you know."

"Ardis Claverden," he said, in response to a question, "is, I think, my favorite woman character. She is probably the least well known of my women, too. But I am very fond of her. I had a tremendous time to find her, as you shall hear. I couldn't seem to run across the type I wanted. I hunted and hunted. At last, talking about it to the Principal of a girls' school, I got permission from her to go through the school and talk to the older girls. This, this lady suggested most kindly. But it was in vain. None of the girls, of course, knew of my quest, but I couldn't find my character. One day I was talking my problem over with a certain eminent authoress—no, I will not say who she was—and an idea struck me. The idea grew upon me. Ardis Claverden was finally modeled upon her."

"The late Mrs. Null," Mr. Stockton says, was his best selling book, that is, it had the greatest number of sales within a few months of its issue. This, it will be remembered, was his best selling novel, and before its appearance every one had said that he was a short-story man alone, and could never write anything more than that.

"The hardest work I have," this man went on in his fascinating, magnetic way, "is naming my characters. Many of them are completely made up, others are suggested by something, others are but slightly changed for real names. I seldom use a name that in itself is a description of the character. That was Dickens's way, you remember. Nevertheless, sometimes one of my names does describe the character. Take Tippengray of 'The Squirrel Inn.' Tippengray was a man whose hair was slightly tipped with gray. I always liked that name. Chipperton in 'A Jolly Fellowship' is very descriptive also. Ardis in 'Ardis Claverden' is an old family name of mine. My mother was a Virginian, and I have lived a great deal down South."

Here and there diversions were caused by the appearance of Mrs. Stockton. Plumbers were in the house, and Mr. Stockton's ideas were asked for. But the writer of a thousand and one tales would not budge from the room. Any other sort of mechanic he will follow up, a carpenter and a paperhanger he will meet on open ground, but plumbers, he says, work too much underground and under floors, altogether too mysteriously, and he will have naught to do with them.

I had now come to a question I had long feared to ask, for it was the question Stockton has already been asked ten thousand times, by word of mouth and by stamped envelopes for return post. However, I nerved myself for the task.

"Was it—" I began.

Mr. Stockton smiled kindly, though a shade wearily. "I do not know," he said, "I really have never been able to decide whether the Lady or the Tiger came out of that door. Yet I must defend myself. People for years have upbraided me for leaving it a mystery; some used to write me that I had no right to impose upon the good nature of the public in that manner. However, when I started in to write the story, I really intended to finish it. But it would never let itself be finished. I could not decide. And to this day, I have, I assure you, no more idea than any one else.

"Only the other day some young ladies up in Maine dramatized it, and sent me costume photograph and a copy of the little play. Perhaps the most interesting thing about 'The Lady or the Tiger?' is its great popularity among savage races.

"It has been told again and again by the story tellers of Burmah. The Burmese say its 'local color' is correct. A missionary once told the story to a tribe of Karens up in the north of Burmah. When she came back a year later the tribe surrounded her and wanted to know if she had found out yet whether—

"I cannot answer the question," and a twinkle appeared in Mr. Stockton's eye, "for I have no earthly idea myself."

And with this official expression of opinion, one and all of us must needs be content.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

Mr. Bernard Quaritch recently described his first meeting with Richard Francis Burton. "Burton," he writes, "was the first customer I ever had for books on the Soudan. Before he started on the famous pilgrimage he spent some hours with me, explaining his intended mode of action, and discussing his chances of success." Mr. Quaritch furnished him with a copy of Freitag's Dictionary, and in order that there should be nothing foreign in its get-up he had it bound as an Oriental manuscript. Burton carried the Freitag with him on his dangerous mission and brought it back safe and sound.

It is a somewhat curious coincidence that Capt. Schuyler Crowninshield should have once commanded the ill-fated battleship Maine, and that his wife should have written a most striking account of the lower classes in Cuba. In her recent book, "Where the Trade Winds Blow," published by the Macmillan Company, the home of the reconcentrados before they were driven to the towns is graphically described.

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*A review of Mr. Stockton's new work, "The Girl at Cobhurst," is printed on another page of this issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

Napoleon at St. Helena.

Sir Hudson Lowe, His English Jailer, Defended.*

A jailer never is persona grata. Prisoners do not love him. Even a general public as often as not willfully misunderstands him. Sir Hudson Lowe, who kept watch and ward over Napoleon at St. Helena, has had heaps of obloquy showered on his head. Rehabilitation is always a difficult task. In the matter of Sir Hudson Lowe and Napoleon there has always been sympathy for the man chained to the rock and dislike for the custodian whose business it was to see that every link was kept solid and the hasp of the padlock secure.

In 1853 appeared Forsyth's "History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena." Sir Hudson Lowe's action was thoroughly and conscientiously analyzed, and the Englishman was found to have done his duty, and to have been neither vindictive nor cruel. It was shown that the attacks made on Lowe were manufactured misrepresentations. But Forsyth's work is a bulky one, a trifle troublesome to read, being in no less than three volumes.

The bitterest charges against Lowe were those made by the naval surgeon, O'Meara, who attended Napoleon at St. Helena. A terrible one advanced by O'Meara was that an offer had been made to poison the ex-Emperor, and the author of "A Voice from St. Helena" intimated that Sir Hudson Lowe had a hand in it. The same year that O'Meara published his work (1822) The Quarterly Review thoroughly exposed the mendacious quality of the O'Meara volume, and it is believed that the review was written by Croker himself. But the harm was done. The lie was not scotched, and still in a few schoolbooks Sir Hudson Lowe is held up as a monster. A man's memory is precious—and though Sir Hudson Lowe died some fifty-four years ago he left a daughter, and Miss Lowe, one of the survivors of the family, is eager and anxious to present the record of her father in its true and proper light.

The volume just issued with the title "Sir Hudson Lowe and Napoleon" is the work of Mr. R. C. Seaton. The author of it is never given to floridity, but tries to be exact and logical in his deductions. Was it not Sir Hudson Lowe's imperative duty to follow out his instructions? Here is one of the orders sent him as an officer of the British Government. It read that Napoleon should be seen "by the orderly officer twice within the twenty-four hours, and that at nightfall sentinels should be placed round the house."

Mr. Seaton writes:

> "It is obvious that there was no duty more difficult to carry out than the instruction that Napoleon should be seen by the orderly officer, and yet none that was of more importance for the security of his person. Sir Walter Scott considers that if this order were strictly enforced nearly all the others might have been neglected. Napoleon and his attendants systematically threw every obstacle in the way of the unfortunate orderly officer, and Sir Hudson Lowe often had to be content with very indirect evidence of the presence of Napoleon at Longwood, and sometimes days passed without his being seen at all. * * * Very amusing accounts are given by Capt. Nicholls, though not, perhaps, so amusing to him, of the shifts to which he was put to carry out his irksome duty. He mentions being on his feet as much as ten hours at a time in order to get a glimpse of the Emperor. He says, for instance, that one day he caught a sight of him while he was stropping his razor. On another he saw the top of a cocked hat moving about, which he presumed to be Napoleon's. Once, when he applied to Count Montholon for help, the Count suggested that he could see him through the keyhole! At length Lord Bathurst lost patience, and wrote that if Napoleon's system of seclusion continued, Sir Hudson Lowe must 'adopt some compulsory mode of learning a fact indispensable to the prevention of his escape.' It is one thing to write dispatches from Downing Street and another to carry them out at St. Helena, and in spite of all the trouble that was given on this point Sir Hudson Lowe never did have recourse to any compulsory measure."

Certainly Napoleon did not like this espionage and resented it. The ex-Emperor or his friends might have arranged for an escape, and the responsibility entailed on Sir Hudson Lowe was great. Fancy what a howl there would be in France if the unfortunate Dreyfus were to escape from his horrible prison!

When the question was raised in England of the methods used at St. Helena relative to the ex-Emperor, Lord Bathurst said to the House of Lords:

> "Let them suppose for a moment that, instead of debating on the motion of the noble Lord, intelligence was brought them by Sir Hudson Lowe that Gen. Bonaparte had actually escaped. Let them suppose that, instead of sitting to discuss whether a little more or less restriction should be imposed, they had thus to examine Sir Hudson Lowe at their bar. How and when did he escape? In the early part of the evening and from his garden. Had his garden no sentinels? The sentinels were removed. Why were they removed? Gen. Bonaparte desired it—they were hurtful to his feelings; they were then removed, and thus was he enabled to escape. What would their Lordships think of such an answer? He begged them to consider the situation of Sir Hudson Lowe, in what a painful and [illegible] station he was placed; if Gen. Bonaparte escaped, the character and fortune of Sir Hudson Lowe were ruined forever; and if no attempts were made to effect that escape, there would yet be wanting some [illegible]"

[illegible]

Sir Walter Scott, the fairest of men, was warped by the O'Meara account, and rather indorsed some of the charges made against Sir Hudson Lowe. Sir Walter's dicta have in a measure retained their force. The charge mainly rests on this, that Sir Hudson Lowe sometimes lost his temper. This anger on the part of the custodian may be taken for granted. Napoleon could be coarse at times, and when in a passion was not unsparing of the "gros mot." Here is an extract from Sir Walter Scott's "Life of Napoleon," in which the unfortunate status of Sir Hudson Lowe and the ex-Emperor is presented:

> "An officer termed to his face a liar, a brigand, an assassin, a robber, a hangman, has few terms to keep with him by whom he has been loaded with such unworthy epithets, and who in using them may be considered as having declared mutual war, and disclaimed the courtesy, while he defied the power, of the person to whom he addressed them."

The relations between the two became more than strained. Fresh fuel was always being added, the numerous attendants of the ex-Emperor being ever ready and anxious to fan the flame. The complaints of those attached to Napoleon were continuous. They never had, so they said, enough to eat. Were they to be starved? Had wicked Albion gone so far as to deprive them of the necessaries of life? It was said that in order to keep up his table Napoleon was forced to sell his plate. Mr. Seaton writes:

> "The orders of Government were that the table was to be supplied on the scale of a General of the first rank. Sir Hudson Lowe, finding on his arrival that the amount of £8,000 a year allowed by Government for the Longwood establishment was not sufficient, immediately, and on his own responsibility, raised it to £12,000 a year, which, if expenses had been kept within reasonable limits, would have been ample. Anything beyond this was defrayed by Napoleon himself. Personally the Emperor was not extravagant in his living, but the extravagance of his followers knew no bounds. * * * Each upper domestic was allowed a bottle of claret a day at the price of £6 per dozen, and the amount of wine consumed averaged two bottles a day per head for the whole establishment. The food was plentiful, but the quality sometimes left something to be desired. Col. Jackson says: 'Provisions may not have been of the highest quality, though the best the island afforded.' That, of course, is the point, and Mr. Henry humorously complains of the inferior living that the Sixty-sixth Regiment had to put up with. 'The superior quality,' he says, 'of everything used at Longwood at this time was notorious. The purveyor for that establishment found means always to monopolize the best meat; his daily cart conveying provisions to Longwood often underwent the envious scrutiny of our officers, as they met it in the course of their rides, when the peevish exclamation, 'We can't get anything like it for the mess,' was generally the result."

Such were, then, some of these "little miseries of life" which O'Meara made so much about. When Napoleon came to St. Helena—beginning his term of imprisonment Oct. 16, 1815—he was a broken man, mentally and physically. Perhaps there never was one whose life had undergone such a fearful strain. The fighting quality in Napoleon, which was shown first before Toulon, (1793,) ended at Waterloo, (1815.) At St. Helena he suffered from collapse. Can we not forgive his loss of temper when he who had tossed thrones around was subjected to the hateful orders of a Sir Hudson Lowe? Grant that Lowe was not sympathetic or that he might have taken down the ex-Emperor a peg or two, all the charges made by O'Meara or others amount to nothing. The duties of the position entailed on Sir Hudson Lowe were arduous, distasteful, but they had to be carried out. And they were.

Betsy Balcombe's Reminiscences of the Emperor's Playful Way with Children.

Every author of souvenirs or memoirs of Napoleon at Saint Helena, from Las Cases to the Marquis de Monchenu, have spoken of little Betsy Balcombe. She was the daughter of an English official who had charge of the cottage called "the Eglantiers," where the Emperor lived for three months while awaiting the preparations to be completed at Longwood. Betsy Balcombe returned to England and ultimately became Mrs. Abell. She published her "Memoirs" in 1844, the edition of which has long since disappeared. It had never been translated into French. To-day, after fifty-four years, Le Revue Hebdomadaire of Paris has secured a copy of Miss Balcombe's "Memoirs," and has had put into French "le volume de bagatelles decette petite personne," as the Count de Balmain, the Russian Commissioner, called it. The volume revealed a phase of Napoleon's character of which, although much has been written in romance, little is actually known. Not possessing a copy of the English original, we were obliged to make the following comments on the French translation of the work.

Napoleon had an amiably indulgent affection for this comely and laughing girl of fourteen years, and he permitted himself to indulge this friendship in a way that gave no suggestion of the individuality of the ex-king maker, the fallen Emperor of the French. Miss Balcombe has evidently written the truth in her memoirs, but some of it is very strange in the light of other biographers, who knew Napoleon as the dismal man of fate.

Very naïvely she tells us of her childish conception of the Emperor; before she had seen him she imagined him to be an ogre, [illegible] not remarkable when we think of the caricatures that appeared in the English papers of that day. Some idea of the horror and dread with which Napoleon was regarded in the United Kingdom may be gathered from Mr. Conan Doyle's "The Great Shadow."

But the actual presence of the "monster" at the Eglantiers dispersed all fears; the ogre humanized himself to such an extent that not only did the little girl no longer fear him, but he became her favorite playfellow. Napoleon readily lent himself to all her fancies. One day Betsy brought to him and maliciously denounced a little friend, Miss Legg, who had not yet been undeceived regarding the anthropophagic tastes of the Emperor. The latter, amused at this child's comedy and, to the great joy of Betsy, entered into the rôle he was expected to play; he ran his fingers through his hair until it stood out from the head, assumed a menacing attitude and jumped straight at Miss Legg, shaking his head, rolling his great eyes with a frightful distortion of the features and giving forth cries and growls like an enraged animal.

Wishing to revenge herself on the Emperor for some innocent joke he had recently perpetrated, Miss Betsy seized the opportunity when one evening the occupants of the cottage were walking down a garden path in single file, the Emperor at the head. She threw herself against her sister Jane, who brought up the rear. The latter, being rudely pushed forward, fell against young Las Cases, who, in turn, fell over his father; the latter, in spite of all he could do, fell headlong into Napoleon, who, taken unawares, was brought to his knees. They all went down like a row of ten pins. Las Cases was furious, and Betsy was very much frightened at the tremendous success of her joke. Las Cases started to make the most humble apologies, but the Emperor silenced him. The Corsican whisked the dirt from his knees with his handkerchief and, calling Betsy to him, said, as he gave her a characteristic pinch of the ear, "Ah, little girl, you have done what the sovereigns of Europe tried to do; you brought Napoleon to his knees." Then he laughed, and added, "But you came upon me from behind. Don't forget that."

On another occasion Napoleon showed her a magnificent sword of great artistic value. Betsy took the weapon and brandished the naked blade before the Emperor as though to threaten him. She wrote:

> He beat a retreat, and I chased him into a corner of the room, where I held him at the point of the sword, bidding him say his prayers, as I was going to kill him. I made such a noise that my sister ran in and scolded me severely, and said that she was going to tell papa. But I made fun of her threats and remained firmly at my post, and did not abandon my prisoner. At length my arm let the sword fall, it was so heavy, and my enemy made his escape, pretending all the time to be very much afraid.

This story has been often told in history, but with a very different interpretation. We have been told how the great Napoleon shuddered, turned pale, and fled at the sight of a naked blade in the hand of a little girl. The European journals of the time, and especially the work of Montchenu, French Commissioner, related the episode in an entirely different way. According to those accounts, Bonaparte hid himself, trembling, behind an armchair, where the former Master of the World cried out in fear for the sentinels to come in and release him.

Betsy adds that Napoleon after this scene pinched her ear in a fatherly fashion. She wrote:

> I had had my ears pierced two days before and he hurt me very much, so that I cried out; the Emperor let go, and contented himself with squeezing the tip of my nose. He did not for one moment lose his good humor.

Naturally Montchenu insinuates that Napoleon was brutal, and he pretends, without doubt in order to turn the captive into derision, that Betsy gave him a slap in the face. But of this slap Miss Balcombe has nothing to say in her "Memoirs."

Napoleon suffered many indignities at the hands of his English jailers at Saint Helena. Once, at the request of his little friend, he tried to buy an old slave woman belonging to Balcombe. The child pitied the old woman very much, and wanted her to have her freedom. But Napoleon saw his request treated with contempt by Hudson Lowe, who thought he perceived a scheme by which Napoleon wished to ingratiate himself with the natives of the island, cause them to revolt against the British authorities, and thus make his escape. Concerning the general character of the fallen Emperor as she knew it Miss Balcombe has this to say.

> I have never seen a person who so readily lent himself to pleasantry as Napoleon. He had the simplicity, the recklessness, the action of a child. Many times I must have tried his patience very sorely. But he never took advantage of his rank or age to escape the consequences of his indulgent familiarity. He was to me like a father, like one of my childhood's playthings; and all the admonishing, all the commands that people gave me, and all the resolutions that I took to treat him with more respect, all vanished when he began to laugh and to play with me.

Work of the Aguilar Free Library.

The ninth annual report of the Aguilar Free Library Society of New York, as presented by the Chairman, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, shows that the work of the past twelve months has been one of continued progress. In the year ended Oct. 1, 1897, the number of volumes circulated was [illegible], showing an increase of [illegible] volumes over the previous year. During the last year pretty nearly [illegible] books have been added to the library, [illegible] to this fact, that although so large an addition has been made to the stock of books, the ratio of circulation has maintained a corresponding increase, so that the library still maintains a record of circulating each book on its shelves on an average of ten times during the year. One astonishing fact is the circulation of the books which form the library at One Hundred and Tenth Street. Here there are 5,000 books, and the circulation has been not less than 100,000, showing that every book has been taken out twenty times. At the Fifth Street branch an average of fourteen times for each book has been reached.

Such an extended circulation is brought about in a natural and common-sense manner. A library may contain a hundred thousand books and be a dead library. Dr. Leipziger states that plans are being constantly devised calling the attention of readers to the best books found in the Aguilar Library, so as to stimulate reading. One of the most successful devices has been the preparation of illustrated bulletins which bear upon current events, on the lives of great men, and on prominent places of interest, and the Chairman pays a merited compliment to the library staff, in its endeavors to stimulate general reading. It may be said in praise of the Aguilar Free Library that in the few years since its foundation its record stands for usefulness among the first in the United States.

Classification of circulation is always worthy of careful consideration, for public taste can only be judged in this way. Counting then the books in 1897 there were taken out 18,324 works of fiction, 3,623 of biography, 3,530 of history, and 3,041 on literature. Travel is represented by 1,887, science by 1,626, philosophy by 408, religion by 627, useful arts by 1,383, sociology by 386, poetry by 844, and philology by 382. The officers of the Aguilar Free Library Society are: President—Samuel Greenbaum; First Vice President, David Leventritt; Second Vice President, Henry M. Leipziger; Treasurer—Mark Ash; Secretary—Samuel A. Tuska, 62 William Street. List of Directors, term ending Dec. 31, 1898: Mark Ash, Samuel Greenbaum, Levi N. Hershfield, Lee Kohns, and Samuel A. Tuska.

The distribution and the recollecting of 441,165 volumes is no easy task. The head librarian, Miss Pauline Leipziger, has some eighteen assistants.

SHAKESPEARE AND BOOTH.

[Suggested by the bust of the dramatist in Christ Church, and the portrait of Edwin Booth placed by The Players in the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.]

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by the late

George Parsons Lathrop,

On Avon, flowing calm by Stratford town,
Two faces of the vanished great look down.

There Shakespeare's effigy mute vigil keeps
O'er the church-tomb wherein his body sleeps.

There, in the new Memorial to Will's fame,
He who gave lustre to another name—

Our gentle Edwin, pensive, sad, yet strong,
In silence watches life with vision long:

A Player's picture, by the Players sent
As greeting from the western continent.

Watch on, watch on, O Shakespeare, heart of truth;
And thou, too, watch with him, brave Edwin Booth!

So shall you stand to men, from age to age,
Reminders of the poet and the stage—

Great forces, rightly moved, with blessing fraught,
To give us beauty and ennoble thought.

So now these two, upon the Avon's side,
Behold the quiet river current glide

Like that long stretch of flowing time that set
A barrier 'twixt them, till in art they met,

And life and art blend in eternity.
Flow, Avon, softly onward to the sea!

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

How to Address a Bishop or an Angel.

From Notes and Queries.

It is a fallacy to suppose that the title "lord," applied to a Bishop, belongs to him only as a member of the House of Lords. There is a spiritual hierarchy as well as a temporal peerage, and the one has as much right to a title as the other. Just as a priest was styled "Sir," so a Bishop is a "Lord," and graduates are still called "domini" at the universities. In Elizabeth's time the Suffragan Bishop of Dover was styled "My Lord of Dover." The following extract from a letter written by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Secretary of State, (now Viscount Cross,) to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 22 May, 1876, reads:

> "There is ample documentary evidence that the predecessors of the present Bishops suffragan were, up to the disuse of their office in the reign of James I., every whit (whether by right or courtesy) as much 'lord bishops' as the diocesan peers of Parliament."

See more in Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1896, p. [illegible]

[illegible]

Spain and Cuba.

Recent Publications Dealing with Their Life and History.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW in the following columns gives to-day a list of recent pertinent books which deal with Spain in her various phases of history and modern life, and with Cuba in all that is interesting concerning her struggle for freedom, her history, her people, and her economical and social aspects. Only those books have been named which are readily obtainable, while those difficult to procure or of ancient date have been omitted; nor has it been thought necessary to note the works of such well-known writers as Borrow, Irving, Prescott, and Ticknor. What has been attempted is to give an eminently modern list, with just enough history to form an appropriate background for recent events. The volumes of fiction, whether by native or alien writers, will be found particularly entertaining at this time, for they give pictures of Spanish life and character, with all the foibles, inconsistencies, and indomitable pride.

The list of Cuban books may be a revelation to many. It is hardly conceivable that the revolt of the people of the island could have brought forth and in contemporaneous times such a varied mass of literature. Of course, the subject is intensely popular, but events have followed one another so rapidly that one might think that little time has been offered for contemplation and judgment. But this is a mistake, as the array of books shows. While none perhaps are to be taken as saying the final word in any particular phase of the question, they are all interesting for their individual impressions, if for nothing else.

SPAIN.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

Amicis, E. de. Spain. $2.
—Spain and the Spaniards. 2 vols., $5.
[Brilliant; full of the romance of Spanish history and tradition.]

Bonner, J. Child's History of Spain. Por. illus., $2.

Burke, U. R. History of Spain to the Death of Ferdinand. 2 vols., maps, $10.50.
[A recent and trustworthy book.]

Champney, E. W. Three Vassar Girls Abroad. $2.

Coppée, Henry. Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors. 2 vols. $5.
[Takes up the history of the Moors where Washington Irving left it in his "Mahomet."]

Curry, J. L. M. Constitutional Government in Spain. A Sketch. $1.
[The author was United States Minister in Spain.]

Field, Dr. H. M. Old Spain and New Spain. Map. $1.50.

Field, Kate. Ten Days in Spain. Illustrated. $1.25.

Finck, H. T. Spain and Morocco: Being Studies in Local Color. $1.25.

Froude, J. A. Spanish Story of the Armada, and Other Essays. $1.50.

Gadow, Hans. In Northern Spain. Map. Illustrated. $6.

Hale, E. E. Family Flight Through Spain. $2.25.
—Seven Spanish Cities. $1.25.

Hale, E. E. and Susan. Story of Spain. Illustrated. $1.50.
[Story of the Nations Series.]

Hare, A. J. C. Wanderings in Spain. $1.

Harrison, J. A. Spain. $1.50.

Hay, J. Castilian Days. $1.25.

Huntington, Archer M. Notebook in Northern Spain. Illustrated. $3.50.

Jaccaci, A. F. On the Trail of Don Quixote. Illustrated by Vierge. $2.50.

Jacobs, J. Inquiry into the Sources of the History of the Jews in Spain. $1.75.

Lea, H. C. Chapters from the Religious History of Spain Connected with the Inquisition. $2.50.

Lane-Poole, S. Story of the Moors in Spain. $1.50. Story of the Nations Series.
[Attractive account of one of the most romantic periods of history.]

Lathrop, G. P. Spanish Vistas. $3.50.

Latimer, Mrs. M. E. W. Spain in the Nineteenth Century. $2.50.
[Last chapter gives comprehensive account of Cuba.]

Lent, W. B. Across the Country of the Little King. $1.25.

Luffman, C. B. Vagabond in Spain. $2.50.

Meyrick, F. Church in Spain. $2.

Mew, J. Manners and Customs of Spain. $5.

Moulton, Louise Chandler. Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere. $1.50.

Murray's Handbook for Travelers in Spain. Maps, plans. 2 vols. $8.

Nixon, Mary F. With a Pessimist in Spain. Illustrated. $1.50.

Ober, F. A. Knockabout Club in Spain. $1.50.
—Rambles in Sunny Spain. $1.

O'Shea, J. A. Guide to Spain and Portugal. $5.

Redway, James. The West Indies and the Spanish Main. Illustrated. $1.75.

Stoddard, C. A. Spanish Cities. $1.50.

Taylor, H. C. Chatfield. Land of the Castanet. $1.25.

Thomas, M. A. Scamper Through Spain and Tangier. $2.

Watts, H. E. Story of the Christian Recovery of Spain. Illustrated. $1.50.
[Story of the Nations Series.]

Workman, F. B. and W. H. Sketches Awheel in Modern Iberia. Map. Illustrated. $2.

Yonge, C. M. England and Spain. $1.

BIOGRAPHY.

Hannay, D. R. Don Emilio Castelar. $1.25.
[Public Men of To-day Series.]

Hume, M. A. S. [illegible] 75 cents.
[Foreign Statesmen Series.]

[illegible] $1.25.
[Account of First Cuban Rebellion.]

COLONIES.

Brown, A. S. Madeira and the Canary Islands. $1.

Forman, John. The Philippine Islands. Map. Illustrated. $5.

POLITICAL.

Curtis, W. E. United States and Foreign Powers. $1.

Ford, Worthington C., ed. The United States and Spain, 1790—an Episode in Diplomacy from Hitherto Unpublished Sources. Paper, $2.50.

Snow, Freeman. Treaties and Topics in American Diplomacy. Net, $2.
[Includes account of attempts to acquire Cuba.]

Tucker, G. F. The Monroe Doctrine. $1.25.

FICTION.

Caelho, J. G. G. The Hidalgos of Casa Mourisca. $1.50.
[Portugal.]

Galdos, Benito Perez. Doña Perfecta. $1.
—Gloria. 2 vols. $1.75.
—Leon Roch. 2 vols. $1.75.
—Marianela. $1.

Queiros, E. de. Dragon's Teeth. $1.50.
[Modern Life in Portugal.]

Valdes, Don A. P. The Grandee. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
—Marquis of Penalta. Paper, 60 cents; cloth, $1.25.
—Maximina. Paper, 60 cents; cloth, $1.25.
—Scum. $1.25.
—Sister St. Sulpice. $1.25.

Valera, Don Juan. Commander Mendoza. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
—Don Braulio. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
—Doña Luz. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
—Pepita Ximenez. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

Aguilar, Grace. The Vale of Cedars. $1.
[Expulsion of Jews from Spain in the fifteenth century.]

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. Pretty Sister of José. $1.
[Modern Madrid.]

Du Bois, C. G. Columbus and Beatriz. $1.
[Story of the wife of Columbus.]

Henty, G. A. Bravest of the Brave.
[Spanish succession, 1705.]
—Under Drake's Flag.
[Spanish Main.]

Janvier, Thomas A. Stories of Old and New Spain. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

A Boy's Adventures in the West Indies.

CUBA.

Ballou, M. M. Due South; or, Cuba Past and Present. $1.50.

Bloomfield, J. H. A Cuban Expedition. $2.25.

Bonsal, S., Jr. Cuba's Real Condition To-day. 60 cents.

Cabrera, Raimundo. Cuba and the Cubans. Illustrated, map. $1.50.
[From eighth Spanish edition.]

Cisneros, Evangelina. Story of Evangelina Cisneros, Told by Herself. Illustrated. $1.

Dana, Richard H., Jr. To Cuba and Back; A Vacation Voyage. $1.25.

Davis, R. H. Cuba in Wartime. Illustrated by Remington. $1.25.

Ford, I. N. Tropical America. $2.

Everett, A. H. Cuba. Paper, 15 cents.

Flint, Grover. Marching with Gomez, Four Months with the Cuban Army. Illustrated. $1.50.

Halstead, M.—Story of Cuba. Por. Map. Illustrated. $2.

Hershey, A. S. Recognition of Cuban Belligerency. Paper, 15 cents.
[Amer. Acad. Pol. and S. Science.]

Ober, F. A. In the Wake of Columbus; Adventures of the Special Commissioner Sent by the World's Fair Exposition to the West Indies. Illustrated. $2.50.
—Under the Cuban Flag. $1.50.

Rea, G. B. Facts and Fakes About Cuba. $1.

Rexdale, R. Cuba Liberated. 50 cents.

Roche, J. J. The Story of the Filibusters. $1.50.
[Contains account Lopez Expedition, 1850-51.]

Rowan, A. S., and Ramsay, M. M. The Island of Cuba; A Descriptive and Historical Account. Maps. $1.25.

Steele, J. W. Cuban Sketches. $1.50.

The Literature of Japan.

From Lippincott's.

There seem to be three ideas which pervade all general works on Japan—apology for the past, wonder at the present, and a glorious prediction for the future. To the Western world Japan's past is but little known, her present is reflected in the newspapers and periodicals of the day, her future may in part be read between the lines of the present.

Volumes have been written about Japan, yet so far no comprehensive history of the people, their literature and arts, has appeared in the English language. Japan is a most interesting and valuable field for some Grote or Motley of the day.

The difficulty of translation from Japanese is great. In the first place, the language is an agglutinative one, and consequently hard for a Westerner to acquire. The poetry is one of form and does not possess, except in the drama, remarkably deep thought or feeling. There are, besides, many plays upon words which cannot be transferred into a foreign tongue. The best prose tales and chronicles, which belong to the oldest or classical literature, are written in a dialect differing as widely from the Japanese now spoken as the language of Homer differs from the Romaic of to-day.

It is not making too bold an assertion, therefore, to say that the available translations fall far short of the merits of the originals; so much so that the Western reader is apt to underestimate the true value of this literature.

Jane Austen.

Mr. Alden's Recent Statement Under Fire—Mrs. Prince's Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably an entire number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW would scarcely suffice to hold all the letters containing words dissenting from the statement in Mr. Alden's last London letter if all of us who read and love dear Miss Austen's delightful novels were to write what we think.

For one, even if it be only a little whisper into the editorial ear, I must remonstrate. When I read the statement a second time I thought that possibly, like the late Artemus Ward, Mr. Alden had "wrote sarcastic." He says: "I never knew of a person who had tried to read them [Miss Austen's novels] and succeeded." Does the force of this statement lie in the "tried"? I can imagine that a person who "tried" to read "The Tempest," or "Hamlet," or "Lycidas," or "The Eve of St. Agnes," or "The Ancient Mariner," might not succeed; for a conscientious desire to do "the proper thing," even in literature, might not always bring pleasure with it.

Lord Macaulay's literary judgment still carries some weight with it. Surely Mr. Alden remembers his often expressed admiration of Miss Austen's books, an admiration whose close discriminating criticism, as in the passage in his essay on Mme. D'Arblay, where he compares different clergymen in Miss Austen's novels, shows that he had read them and knew them thoroughly.

In private life I can think among my own friends of at least a dozen people to whom Elizabeth Bennet, dear Ann Elliot, and Fanny Price are quite as real and familiar as the Ethel Newcome, Amelia Selby, Laura Bell, and Helen Pendennis. One of the ablest, most intellectual women that I know wrote me only the other day: "Household and family cares had so tired me out last Tuesday that I needed a good rest. I spent a delightful afternoon over 'Mansfield Park.' I know nothing which for rest and relaxation is so thoroughly satisfactory as one of dear Jane Austen's novels."

Not to go so far afield as Boston, only the other day the editorial statement was made in this very supplement [THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW] that Elizabeth Bennet was the editor's favorite character in fiction. If I remember, however, it was necessary the next week to explain to some inquirers who she was. It is said sometimes that a taste for Miss Austen cannot be acquired; that her delicate miniature painting appeals only to a certain sort of mind. If she has done nothing else, she has triumphantly controverted the absurd statement that women have no sense of humor. Who can read Mr. Bennett's tranquil replies to his wife's discursive vagaries, or those descriptions of Catherine's journey to Bath, the opening of Methanger Abbey, where all the dangerous adventures which she did not pass through are so gravely detailed, and deny that one woman at least had a most keen sense of humor?

I have written more than I intended, but I trust I have shown that some people, not among those who make the public taste, but among those who read and enjoy really good literature, read and love Jane Austen.

It seems only just when a book is reviewed to give it the full title, and the cutting short of the name of Mrs. Prince's pleasant, graceful story of French life was only the beginning of the reviewer's offense. In the name, "The Sign of the Silver Crescent," lies the suggestion of the whole entourage. Any one who has traveled in that country which Mr. James has so charmingly described in his "Little Tour," must appreciate Mrs. Prince's beautiful presentation of the region around Blois, so preeminently the country of the Valois kings.

In discussing the priest, the motif of his character is entirely disregarded. The man is consumed with ambition. The only way in which he can win recognition from his Bishop is by the restoration of his church. The Baron promises him the necessary sum upon conditions. The intrigue which shall enable the Baron to obtain a divorce is only the means to this end. Why should the reviewer dwell upon this in fuller degree proportionately than the story does? Dwell upon it, moreover, to the utter exclusion of Suzanne, and the charming simple picture, so true to French home life, of the poet's family?

So far from Mrs. Prince's disliking Jews and Roman Catholics, the Jew is merely a presentment of what by all accounts has become a dominating factor in both London and Paris society, while against the painful character of the priest can be set the sweet, simple piety of Suzanne and her mother. The disagreement over the "little Jesus of Prague" is most natural and inevitable when you consider the antecedents of the two lovers. To my mind, your reviewer represents as a forced, painful story of immoral French life, a book which, as I read it critically, seemed to me a singularly interesting, graceful story, with carefully developed, natural characters, and a well-sustained plot, tending perhaps too much to a melodramatic catastrophe in the punishment which overtakes the priest.

With apologies for trespassing to such an extent upon your valuable time, I am, Sir,

E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., April 18, 1898.

Knows Jane Austen by Heart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to answer a question that Mr. Alden asks in to-day's paper—"Does any one ever read Jane Austen?"—and to say that I have read all her books, and most of [illegible] "Pride and Prejudice" [illegible] could read it over again to-morrow with the [illegible] enjoyment [illegible] say as much for "Persuasion" and "Emma," and that I consider them, all three, among the most delightful novels in the world. I could add much more on this subject, but I fear it would be of no use, as he would say that I am only pretending to a [illegible] admiration that I do not feel.

But, after all, why should any one do that. I frankly confess that I find Mark Twain depressing in the extreme, and that I could not get through a book of his to save my life. Many excellent critics think him very entertaining, but I am not ashamed to announce my own opinions. I should never attempt to read Rider Haggard, whom Mr. Alden apparently admires; but every one to his own taste. I am bored to death myself by Marie Corelli, but a great many very estimable people find her works absolutely thrilling. Does Mr. Alden think that because he himself does not admire Jane Austen the rest of the world must only pretend to do so.

I have answered a question, and now I would like to ask one. Can any of your readers furnish me with a list of books suitable for working girls, that would be good from a moral, and not too poor from a literary, point of view, and yet exciting enough to interest them? I confess I don't think that they would appreciate Jane Austen, and yet I don't care to try Marie Corelli or Rider Haggard. If any of your readers could make any suggestions on the subject, they would greatly oblige

A READER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York, April 16, 1898.

A Legion of Admirers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and an old-time admirer of its London correspondent, I was astonished to read his query in your last issue as to "Who reads Jane Austen"? In reply, I could give him any number of distinguished names, but the fact that several new editions of her books have sold well in this country in the last five years is sufficient answer.

I am glad to note that the answer of the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to a correspondent, giving Elizabeth Bennet of "Pride and Prejudice" as the most charming of feminine heroines of modern novels, shows that he is one who appreciates and enjoys the admirable work of Miss Austen. Among others, I can name at the moment Edward Dowden, the English writer and critic, who told a friend of mine that he had read "Emma" five times. Lord Tennyson was another devoted admirer, and among "commoners" like the writer there are a legion. Yours very truly,

HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md., April 19, 1898.

Elizabeth Bennet—and Some Other Adorable Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your warm words of praise for the character of Elizabeth Bennet led me to reread "Pride and Prejudice"—or, rather, to read it properly for the first time, as—a girl of twelve or thirteen at the former perusal—I did not understand or appreciate it. The copy I read this time was the reprint of 1894—Macmillan's—with fine illustrations, original down to the very initial letters—by Hugh Thomson; and a most enjoyable and well-written preface by George Saintsbury. I quote part of the last paragraph, hoping that either yourself or some of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW may be able to place for me the characters of Argemone Lavington (I have a faint suspicion of George Meredith) and of Barbara Grant. It is as follows:

"In the novels of the last hundred years there are vast numbers of young ladies with whom it might be a pleasure to fall in love; there are at least five with whom, as it seems to me, no man of taste and spirit can help doing so. Their names are, in chronological order, Elizabeth Bennet, Diana Vernon, Argemone Lavington, Beatrix Esmond, and Barbara Grant. I should have been most in love with Beatrix and Argemone; I should, I think, for mere occasional companionship have preferred Diana and Barbara. But to live with me and to marry, I do not know that any of the four can come into competition with Elizabeth."

Hoping that this interesting quotation may please other readers as much as it did the present writer, and so repay any trouble that they may be kind enough to take in answering my question, I remain, yours truly,

MAY MACKINTOSH, Pd. M.

New York, April 7, 1898.

Enjoyments Many Do Not Secure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I enjoy THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW more than any monthly magazine. The London literary letter I have always read with pleasure from beginning to end, but in the last letter, dated March 7, there were some contemptuous remarks upon Jane Austen's writings at which admirers and readers of "Pride and Prejudice" and "Emma" could not but take offense. "Does any one ever succeed in reading Jane Austen's novels?" Mr. Alden asks. Undoubtedly a great many people do not. But, then, a great many people never succeed in enjoying a great many of the good things in life.

P. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1898.

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By E. J. WALL, F. R. P. S.
SPON & CHAMBERLAIN,
12 Cortlandt St., N. Y., U. S. A.

Great Men's Lives.

The Less We Know Intimately About Them the Better Often for Our Peace of Mind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a very interesting letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to-day one of your correspondents says:

> "Will the editor or some other reader, answer for me the often-asked question, Why do we like to know so much of the inner, the domestic lives and habits of great men?"

Well, if I might answer this invitation by speaking for a small minority, I should say, We don't. The less we know, as a rule, about the domestic lives and personal peculiarities of the great men whose works we love, the greater good shall we get from those works. Biography, autobiography, correspondence, as much as you please, dear author of "Why Great Lives Interest Us," only let the subjects of our curiosity be mere human creatures like ourselves.

Thanks to an enthusiastic grandmother, I was brought up on Boswell and Mme. D'Arblay, Mary Wortley Montagu and Horace Walpole, St. Simon, Grammont, and the German Duchess of Orleans, (these last administered with judicious reserve!) Mme. de Sevigné and Evelyn, and, above all, our joy was in the Braybrooke Pepys.

The subjects of all this lively and more or less wicked gossip were excellent studies in human nature, and we got no harm and no pain from their foibles, for we expected nothing better from them. Do you ask here, What about Dr. Johnson? Well, I am free to confess, for my part, that he gains by the minute revelations of his biographer just because the greatest thing about him was his heart. To know and love his life relieves the ponderosity of his writings. But among all the memoirs which I have read of people whose work was in any sense great the hero who best stands comparison with his own ideals is Sir Walter. And it seems to me that the biographies of him are the exception which prove the rule that the less we are informed about personal details in regard to the creators of great works the better it is for us and for them.

When one is listening to Mozart's Symphony in G minor and finds in it the outpouring of a pure and happy heart, does one care to remember that somebody once told him the composer was probably a dissipated little man?

When one is thinking of "A Song of Thanksgiving" in the Lydian mode, offered to the Deity, by Beethoven, now can it matter to learn little details concerning his habits and his temper? For my part, I would be glad if I could have always known such lines as those beginning "kerchiefed in a comely cloud," without ever having heard of the black frost of egotism which blighted the great poet's relations as husband and father. As for the Brownings, I would rather take the testimony concerning their inner life and their life together which one finds in the best work of both than bother with Mrs. Browning's long curls and fragile figure and Mr. Browning's objections to Spiritualism.

Once, when I was in Munich, I chanced, in a bookstore, upon a new brochure entitled "Abt Georg Joseph Vogler," with half a dozen sub-titles, and I pounced upon it. Carrying it home in a great hurry, I could hardly wait to open it and look for the inspired musical idealist whose armies of angels and legions of demons, like those of Solomon, raised him his House of Sounds:

"And one would bury his brow with a blind plunge down to hell,
Burrow a while and build broad on the roots of things,
Then up again swim into sight, having based me my palace well,
Founded it, fearless of flame, flat on the nether springs.

"And another would mount and march like the excellent minion he was,
Another and yet another, one crowd, but with many a crest,
Raising my rampired walls of gold as transparent as glass,
Eager to do and die, yield each his place to the rest.

"For higher still, and higher, (as a runner tips with fire
When a great illumination surprises a festal night,
Outlining round and round Rome's dome from spire to spire,)
Up the pinnacled glory reached, and the pride of my soul was in sight."

I looked for this Abt Vogler in Schaffhäutl's ardent defensive pamphlet. I found a rather worldly man, whose Abbé's dress was not generally understood to vouch for his personal piety; a scientific investigator, an experimenter in physics, a learned contrapuntist, an organist whose chief claim to distinction, according to his greatest admirers, lay in his intellectual power and the brilliant precision of his technic.

These are a few among many illustrations which might be offered as a theory, held I know by only a small minority, that an intimate knowledge of great people's lives is pretty sure to bring disappointment, and is just what we do not want in proportion as our own inner life is nourished by their works.

H. H. LOCKWOOD.

New York, April 19, 1898.

[If Helen Church, whose letter, "Why Great Lives Interest Us," was printed last week, will kindly send her address to Miss H. E. Price of Woodside, L. I., N. Y., she will be conferring a great favor (which Miss Price will endeavor to repay by giving her some interesting information regarding one great life.)—ED.]

[illegible]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

[illegible]

onistic to the sentiment therein expressed that I venture to send this protest.

That it is a pleasure to read reminiscences of great men when not of too personal or intimate a nature I will not deny, but in these latter days, when the insatiable public demands to know how, when, and where a man eats, drinks, and sleeps, the time is ripe for a protest.

Helen Church asks, "Why do we like to know so much of the inner, the domestic, life and habits of great men? Is it a vulgar curiosity, a craving that should not be pandered to?" It is worse than vulgar curiosity. It is in many cases as indelicate and brutal as the torturing scrutiny that Arthur Dimmesdale was doomed to die under.

This recollection of "The Scarlet Letter" brings the autobiography of its famous author vividly to mind. Imagine for one moment the agony the sensitive Hawthorne would suffer could it be placed in his hands! Think of those exquisite love letters sent from his heart to that of his wife, spread wide open to sate public curiosity! It is not possible to read them without the feeling that one has inadvertently stumbled into a holy of holies from which one draws back flushed and abashed. Most shocking of all is the fact that it is the son who has drawn aside the veil from before this altar.

Helen Church may remember the poems of Emily Dickinson. This gifted poetess was a recluse, shrinking even from the sight of friends, and so morbidly fearful of the curious public that there came a time when she would not write an address on an envelope. That shy creature has been dragged from her seclusion and every vestige of mystery stripped away until her very soul stands revealed before the world. The pity of it! To think of that gentle nature who so loved the nunlike beauty of the ghost flower, "that weird, white flower of shade and silence," that she has been compared to, that dweller in secluded places, filling the maw of public curiosity!

"Margaret Ogilvy" is a beautiful memory that should have been held too sacred to sell for money. These instances could be multiplied indefinitely. To show that I am not alone in my conviction, it would be easy to name many men of note who, on account of this fear of public curiosity, carefully destroy much that would be of interest to the public that is not of a private nature. Whittier is one prominent example.

If I have spoken strongly on this subject, it is because I feel strongly. When a man gives to the world the creations of his brain to elevate, instruct, or amuse his fellow-creatures, they ought to receive the gift with thankfulness and show their appreciation of his genius by leaving at least the sanctity of his hearthstone inviolate.

AGNES E. BLANCHARD.

South Norwalk, Conn., April 16, 1898.

Railroads and Traveling Libraries.

From The Review of Reviews.

The adaptability of railroad methods to the business requirements of a well-organized library is well illustrated in the Baltimore and Ohio enterprise. The whole system of sending out and returning books is similar to that of the registry department of the Post Office. Every person who handles a package receipts for it, so that it is possible to trace anything that may be lost. The company is responsible for all books in transit, and it exacts the same care in the handling of library property that is required for all other property. The books are delivered to the agents through the baggage department of the road.

The system is managed from Baltimore, where the main library is kept, under the care of a competent and enthusiastic librarian, whose salary is paid by the company. For one of the Summer months each year the library is closed, and at that time the librarian visits the different agencies in the interest of the library administration.

This railroad system of book distribution differs from the typical traveling library system in this way: The wants of individual borrowers, rather than of groups of borrowers, are met by direct consignments from a central bureau. Instead of a number of small libraries being sent to the agencies to be in turn distributed, individual works are sent from one large library. This method, of course, vastly increases the number of separate shipments required to cover a given field, and would be impracticable for almost any organization not in the transportation business. The borrower, on the other hand, has a wider range of choice.

Nordau on Dreyfus.

From The March Review of Reviews.

"It is mathematically proved," Nordau said, and added: "It has never been pretended that Dreyfus acted as a traitor toward any other country but Germany. That is well understood. From the very beginning of the Dreyfus affair the German Government published in the semi-official organs of the empire denials that the empire had had dealings with Dreyfus. It repeated this statement in a more explicit and official manner five months ago by publishing in the Koelnische Zeitung, and next in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is the official journal of Berlin, the most categorical denial that Germany had had any dealings whatsoever with Dreyfus.

"Then came von Bülow's declaration on his word of honor as a gentleman, made on the [illegible] of this month before the Committee of Ways and Means of the German Reichstag, that neither directly nor indirectly had Germany had any transactions of any nature whatever with Dreyfus. [illegible]

Laurence Oliphant.

His Strange Religious Step Defended—Harris Also Defended and at Oliphant's Expense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very trying to one who understands and sympathizes with the religious aspirations of Laurence Oliphant—as evidenced in his later books and conduct—to read Mrs. Sherwood's review of Mrs. Oliphant's memoir of her kinsman, printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 16, [in the series "Books Worth Reading Again."] Why do those who regard themselves as notable devotees of common sense attempt to give information on questions which common sense is confessedly unfitted to deal with, viz., those questions relating to the deepest of life's experiences?

All through her gossipy article Mrs. Sherwood admits her incompetence, both expressed and unexpressed, to judge intelligently of Oliphant's religious ideals, hopes, and theories, and yet she does not scruple to act the part of a Philistine. She writes: "I learned for the first time of the profound and emotional piety which lay under his versatile gifts and which, losing the restraints of common sense, led to the great mistake, one might almost say the ruin, of his life." Now, Oliphant's life has widespread interest and value to-day, just because his profound piety would not suffer itself to be restrained by common sense, which is but another name for worldly wisdom and slavish expediency.

In another place the reviewer writes: "And now comes the paradox, the downfall, the failure. The influence of the man Harris upon this brilliant and versatile mind reads in Mrs. Oliphant's pages like the legend of Faust. No language of the sober nineteenth century can compass it or help us to understand it." Has the reviewer ever sought the evidently much-needed help from a competent source? It is extremely doubtful.

In what did the "downfall" and the "failure" consist? Moved by the dictates of the Soul-Self and disregarding those of the Creature-Self, Oliphant cherished high hopes of spiritual progress whereby he might ascend into the loftier, purer consciousness, and then lead others to do likewise. He found in Thomas Lake Harris—a very superior soul, despite some limitations—one who could help him attain the desired end. After much imploring of Harris to become his spiritual instructor and guide, the latter consented to enter into this extremely delicate relation, not without misgiving, however, for he could easily see the dangerous feature of Oliphant's enthusiasm, i. e., the ambition to acquire superhuman psychic powers, such as direct communication with the "spirit world."

The peculiar relation was entered into upon certain conditions. These referred to ascetic training and discipline, the necessity of which has always and everywhere been recognized as the first requisite in spiritual advancement. To the worldly minded there is no bête noire quite so repulsive as asceticism. This almost always accounts for their flings at superior souls who practice it. It is an important part of ascetic discipline that trials, hardships, and self-denials should be imposed and willingly undergone. In submitting to these Oliphant did simply what he agreed to do. All superior souls have to undergo crucial tests—yes, even to separation from their best beloved—in order to demonstrate that superiority we call godliness. This is asceticism's justification, and the testimony of the Founder of Christianity, together with a noble following of prophets, saints, and martyrs in all ages, is entirely in accord therewith.

But trouble came because of Oliphant's overmastering ambition. He grew to regard himself as Harris's rival, and in some ways his superior. Probably he was Harris's superior intellectually, but not in the higher and purely spiritual quality of intellect called illumination. Differences speedily developed after Oliphant refused to remain subordinate. Questions of control and of property rights came uppermost, and Oliphant, not Harris, was the offender. He was not entitled to what he demanded, though he and his family friends had some reasons for thinking his claims well founded. The friendship with Harris was no longer helpful. Oliphant had "served his time," and thenceforth devoted himself to projects of which he could have control. There were in Oliphant's life both success and failure—a curious mixture, truly—but the failure was far from being due to the departure from what the reviewer calls the "better worldly sense." The real success—that which high-minded people honor his memory for—was owing precisely to his break with humanistic conventionalism and hypocrisy. What there was of failure is easily traceable to excessive ambition and restlessness exerted in a cause that does not sanction them.

To those who realize that the necessary condition of a progressive thinking being is one of irrepressible conflict between the world and the spiritual, Oliphant's life is not the "incomprehensible phenomenon" it seems to the reviewer to be! W. T. S.

New York, April [illegible], 1898.

Laurence Oliphant's Last Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mrs. Sherwood's review of Mrs. Oliphant's "Memoir of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice His Wife," it is said that the [illegible]

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"Sympneumata," and second in that it was written by Oliphant himself after the death of his wife, although, as he states in the preface, dictated to him by her "spirit." It is not at all unintelligible, either to any one of even elementary familiarity with metaphysical literature, however we may oppose its statements, or disagree with its conclusions.

Mrs. Sherwood's review indicates that she is, (as Mrs. Oliphant, the novelist, was,) from her own limitations, incapable of understanding a character so complex and, in some respects, so contradictory, as that of Laurence Oliphant, whose real life never has been and probably never will be written. I knew him during the last years of his life, during the period when, as Mrs. Sherwood declares, "to his friends the noble mind seemed unhinged."

I totally disagreed with the views on many subjects which Oliphant then entertained, and still more with his practices, but I saw no evidence of any mental aberration, and such a work as "Sympneumata" could not have been the product of a mind "unhinged."

If the history of Laurence Oliphant's last years could be given to the world by the few who know it, no work of the most extravagant fiction would surpass it in the incredulity with which it would be received, and truth would once more be proved "stranger than fiction." But there are many excellent reasons why it will never be written by those who alone would be competent to such a task.

While I am on this subject I would say that an accurate account of the life of Oliphant and his wife at the community which Harris had established at Brockton, on Lake Erie, will be found in a story called "Among the Chosen," which was written by a woman, since dead, who was one of Laurence Oliphant's disciples in the last years of his life.

PHAEDO.

New York, April 17, 1898.

Truth and Fiction.

From Notes and Queries.

"Struwwelpeter," one of the pictures, represents a little maiden, supine in bed, very ill, and no wonder, with an immense cherry tree growing out of her mouth. This was the sad result of swallowing the stones along with the fruit, in spite of all warnings. But we all know that truth is stranger than fiction, and the Peterburgskaya Gazeta of 25 June and 8 July, 1897, quotes the following exemplification of this saying from the foreign papers:

"A little girl seven years of age, Amelia L., whose father worked at the sawmills in Belgard, (Ain,) was at play the other day, when she managed to push the seed of a plane tree deep into her ear. Shortly after she began to experience acute pains, and it was found that the seed had taken root in the waxy secretions of the ear, and was growing apace. The father proceeded to cautiously uproot the intrusive plant, and the girl has now recovered."

If this story is true, it is to be hoped that Miss Amelia L., now that her ear is [illegible]

Cuba in the Fifties.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Mrs. Sherwood,

Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

When I first approached Havana in the early fifties, it was from the Caribbean Sea, through which we had come from Santa Cruz, where we had spent the months of December, January, and part of February.

That journey through tropical waters seems, as I look back upon it, to have been through the heavens as much as through the sea, so enchanting did I find the nights on deck, with the splendor of the stars so near at hand; the constellations not further off, seemingly, than the chandelier of a theatre; and there were the light, soft trade winds, the dreamy beauty of the hour of sunset, the clear, warm, rose-tinted sea at sunrise. I seemed to have been living in a limbo, between sea and sky. Even the Southern Cross had become a personal ornament, and the belt of Orion a dear familiar friend, when the Captain of the Trent said to me: "There are the headlands of Cuba."

Yes, we were on the Trent, that famous steamer which Capt. Wilkes was to stop later on, and take from her the two Southern envoys to Europe, Mason and Slidell—of great consequence before they were released, of none afterward.

I did not wish to reach Cuba. I should have liked to float on forever in that pale opal-tinted Elysium, only broken by a sight of the harbor into which we had floated, watching the boys dive for pennies, and seeing the sharks retire before them.

"For," said the Captain, "they do not like dark meat, these sharks." We paused at Kingston, on the great island of Jamaica, to gather strange fruits, with the seeds on the outside of peachy skins, and I only observed, as half-sleepy, half-seasick ladies observe things, the beautiful verdure and flowers, and the ragged, wretched population. That slow, wavy motion in a harbor did not suit me, and the stewardess would arrange me on a convenient sofa. That is the last I remember well until my husband said: "My dear, rouse yourself. There is the Morro Castle." Then I remember an entrance between the Morro and the Punta, and the flag of Spain, blood red and yellow gold, and towers and sentinels, lighthouses and projecting muzzles of guns, the first oppressive fortress I had ever seen, and the old story came back to me of the Spanish King who asked if they were "building it of silver."

How beautiful that fair city looked as I "roused myself" from my dreams, with the various tinted houses, with roofs of brilliant tiles, the quaint old cathedral, the masts of the ships, the fortifications all so new to the untraveled girl that I was then—"a vision of what was to be my life later on."

What a magnificent spectacle! As the martial music floated out to us from the Morro, the Punta, the Cabana, the Casa Blanca—these trumpet tones, these drums beating, that solemn thunder of the guns, all made me tremble as I looked through the forests of masts at the curious foreign city, and it seemed to me as if every ship was heading up a street. How great and terrible was the great war frigate which floated the flag, the proud lion of Isabella, and the arms of Castile and Aragon.

We cast our anchor in due time, to be besieged by boats which had come for our persons and our baggage. We were surrounded by dark men, Spaniards and negroes, by boys who uttered shrieks of desire that we should buy their oranges.

How thin and yellow they all looked. On the pier was a soldier in white seersucker with a red rosette. All about were more soldiers, and an occasional officer. We bade adieu to our friends of the Trent. My husband gave up our passports and put me in a volante, and I entered the little ditch between two rows of houses, these crevices in the wall which pass for streets in this unique city. At every few steps we fell in with another volante and locked wheels, and the postilions swore at each other, and that is the way things have been going on in Cuba ever since—"locking wheels."

But I found it charming. The Plaza de Armas gardens were in full bloom. We passed the Governor's palace, the gloomy convent, more palaces, houses painted bright pink and blue; had a full view of the interior of every house, and above us was a blinding sun. We reached at last, through the narrowest of streets, the hotel of Mme. Almy, a very handsome woman, with a black lace over her head, who threw up her hands in despair as she saw us, for all her house was full.

However, as my husband had engaged a suite some months before, she had to take us in—it was anything rather than that sun! I was not then as particular as I am now, and I rather relished the dark corner, surrounded by sheets, into which I was introduced, and the cot, the thin mosquito net, and a hair pillow. I sank on the cot at once, glad that it did not roll, or pitch, or toss, or sink with that underground swell which I still remember as belonging to the harbor of Jamaica. That I lost willingly. The breakfast, at 12 o'clock, was delicious; with every lady in her airy muslins, every man in a cool-looking coat, with Don Ignace at the head of the table and Mme. Almy at the foot.

Don Ignace! dark-eyed Spaniard, the arbiter of destiny—he was our steward, and got us our volante. If he is with the saints in heaven now, as I devoutly trust, may they forgive him for all the lies he told me about that volante, and for all the cheats he sold me in the way of fans, pina muslins, linen, and curios of Havana.

Oh, Don Ignace! you introduced me to the charms of Havana and made me spend a prodigality of gold; but you did get me the most stylish two-horse volante and a calesero with dangling tassels, covered with more embroidery than so small a creature could well hold, with long top boots, and silver clanking spurs, a regular "Postillion de Longjumeau" with a scarlet jacket. I was the envy of all my kind as I drove of a Sunday in the Paseo de Ysabel Segunda across the Campo del Marte, and along the Paseo de Tacon, a beautiful long road lined with trees. It was Paradise! Yes, what a memory that would have been had you, Don Ignace, not stolen that volante from me while I was still paying for it, to drive out yourself!

"How dreadful it is to deviate from the truth," said one lady as she recounted some faiblesse of Don Juan to Mme. Almy. "Ignace! pooh! he was never near enough to the truth to deviate from it," said she, smiling and turning up her long lashes. In the evening we drove to the Plaza de Armas, to the Retreta, at which a military band played, above us that same tropical sky; the walks filled with promenaders around the square; ladies reclining in their carriages, while gentlemen came to talk with them. We listened to an excellent band under the mangoes and the palms, and we ate our ices in our volante, being told that it was the thing to do. What a stylish people they were then. Alas the day! nous avons changé tout cela!

Gradually all this luxury and this tropical charm became an everyday thing. Our breakfasts were rainbow fish, omelettes, rice, plantains, olla podrida, and very good stews of chicken. Our dinners were delicate abstractions of all that swims or flies, with no heavy roasts. There were cool marble floors, and walls twenty feet high, and long windows opening to the floor, and pyramids of great oranges and bouquets of red flowers, and no more privacy than there would have been in Paradise. My nearest neighbor was a fat man, who snored all night, and in the daytime as well, doing double duty by day, which disturbed my husband's siesta, so that he finally rebelled, and we got into large rooms, an entresol right over the street, with an open bow window on the street, through which I heard a guitar being strummed as some cavalier walked by, and I got to think that my name must be Xarifa, and that I was to "lay my golden cushions down," or some drunken sailor or some fugitive member of the mongrel lower population who made the tropic night hideous with oaths. However, all was better than the snoring. We got invitations to balls, parties, and dinners, and we went to a mascara, or masked ball, which I found hot and stuffy. The parties were cool and pleasant. All the ladies sat in one row of stiff chairs, and all the gentlemen were opposite, until I could be introduced as a stranger, and some gentleman would walk across and sit down by me. Every one seemed to sit in these gloomy rows. As we drove out at evening and looked in through uncurtained windows, one could see everything through these open spaces. There they were in the same rows, the unmoved Spaniards.

Then came the delight of Havana—the opera at the beautiful Tacon Theatre. Well did I know what I was to hear: Salvi singing "Spirito Gentil," with Tedesco, Perelli, and Steffanoni. "The Havana Opera Troupe" they were called in New York, (and I have heard none better since,) as they sang "Trovotore," "La Favorita," and even old "Norma," and "The Barber of Seville," in our Castle Garden opera in New York.

"But you must dress yourself beautifully, my dear," said my husband, "and wear those pretty black satin slippers with the diamond buckles, and the yellow gauze and a red hibiscus in your hair." And then I remembered, oh! jealous and alarming reflection! that my husband had been in Cuba before, and that he had told me what pretty feet the Spanish ladies had.

So when my mulatto Spanish hairdresser came in, I made her get out the pretty slippers. As I was stepping barefooted across the stone floor she screamed, "Oh, oh, Signora!—the jiggers, the jiggers!" and then I learned that there was a little insect, the "gigua," which could enter into your soul, or sole, lay its eggs and forever after encompass your destruction. So I slipped on my mules. Already afraid of the niggers, I was hereafter to dread their poetic congeners, the jiggers, one of the horrors of a tropical bedroom—the insidious gigua.

When we reached the Tacon, I found why I had been bidden to wear my best satin slippers. There are no fronts to the boxes, and a lady was framed and seated and visible, from the flower in her hair all down her rippling skirts to her feet, and oh! what little feet they all had. Mine seemed to me colossal by contrast. However, the exquisite music soon made me forget them, and jiggers, and everything. Music triumphed.

The whole Spanish male populace stares always at ladies silently and persistently. When the music ended, a regiment of black coats rose in the pit, turned round and gazed their fill at that beautiful circle of women in full dress, and I declare they were well worth looking at. I admire the Spanish women, and the Spanish men are very fine in full dress. Each and every one was well dressed, in the conventional black and white of an opera, or a party, anywhere, as in Europe or America. They seemed small to me, but here and there a big Englishman or an American would rise up. The Spaniards know all about music, and they applauded vigorously, throwing jeweled fans to the handsome Tedesco and the other divas.

We came out with a number of friends, and went to La Dominica for a supper. Nowhere have I ever seen a more brilliant or a more amusing, well-dressed scene than this.

I went the next morning to the cathedral to hear mass and to see the tomb of Columbus. It was a noble old building, with a sumptuous floor of variegated marble, tall pillars, and an altar of porphyry. Wherever Spaniards worship there is the house of God, nobly adorned. One has but to see the cathedrals in Spain to realize this great truth.

I often went back to the cathedral to look at the tomb of Columbus, which was said to hold the authentic bones. I have since seen five cathedrals which claim the honor of guarding his ashes.

To me the idea was enough, and I wanted to borrow a censer to swing before him, for it was enough to read "Chris: Colon 1494." I used to drive with my husband early in the morning for the sea baths, open boxes on the pure rock, with the waves beating in. A few are reserved for women. The water from the Gulf Stream was warm, about 73 degrees, and it felt like Newport, that splashing blue salutation. And after this refreshing plunge in the great equinoctial ocean one feels ready for food, refreshed, invigorated, made over.

I did not mean to give to pleasure, and slippers, and masked balls all of this important month, when I began to see the world. I was very glad that a distinguished friend of ours, Father Anselmo, had given us a letter to the Bishop, whom we found very kind. I was glad when our letters were answered by the great ecclesiastic, with an invitation to dinner. We met there another Bishop and a Jesuit priest, and an old Countess, who was blind. The two Bishops were gorgeously dressed and most polished men. They talked well, and I found that they had been all over the United States. We talked of everything, and I took the liberty of asking to see the Belen, the Jesuit college for boys, and also the hospital under the care of the Catholic sisters. My distinguished host, the learned prelate, answered that I should do so, and sent a very agreeable gentleman, speaking English, to conduct us over the well-kept halls of the great Franciscan monastery, which had been a barrack and was now the Jesuit school.

There were, I believe, about 200 boarders and 100 day scholars, and perhaps forty teachers, who did everything, from the highest to the lowest service, for these boys, among whom I saw some blue-eyed American lads. A most interesting young professor showed us the scholastic side, which seemed to me of a very high character, and a dear old man showed me the boys' dormitory. Never have I seen anything more clean and orderly. Each boy slept alone, and they had the best little bedrooms with curtains about.

I talked to the night watchman, who said that he never went to bed, but listened for sounds of bad breathing or of fever. Their bill of health was a good one.

As I looked at the brethren in their coarse black cassocks, the rope, and the cross, and as the little boys ran up and caressed their thin hands, I could not but respect, as I always have intensely respected, that Order of Jesus, which has been so much abused, so persecuted—and alas! which has persecuted. Never have I seen a school or a convent under their charge which has not been admirably managed. The Jesuit is perfect, absolute, and untiring in whatever he chooses to do. He is a consistent and conscientious worker. All these men wore the tonsure.

I went often after this to the Belen, to the beautiful service so religiously led by the Jesuit brothers, who sang adorably, and after that I went to the Casa de Beneficencia, an institution for orphan children.

A sweet Sister of Charity took us about, (I afterward got to know her well.) We found the most admirably cool, clean, well-ventilated house, where 300 children were taken care of as children are seldom cared for, even in their own homes.

I visited the private chapel of the sisters, and knelt at their altar, for, although of a different faith, I can never believe that they will consider it a sacrilege if I do so. It was a large, liberal, grand charity and reflected credit on the island.

My husband went to the Military Hospital, where 1,000 poor fellows were being treated. I did not go, but he said that the sisters were there, and all was most carefully managed. We paid the universal tribute to the Sisters of Charity, "whose angels do always behold the face of our Lord," and who looked like angels as they knelt in prayer, the dear, good, devoted women—how gladly would I have exchanged places with them! How hard it is for me to realize, as I remember these scenes, the later tales of misery reported to me since as being suffered in that beautiful island.

Mr. Aldama gave us a grand dinner. He was then the richest Cuban, with a lovely wife and four charming little girls, whom I have since seen, grown up and become beautiful women and noble matrons. He became the greatest of republicans, and was the agent of "Cuba Libre" in New York. He saw his immense fortune fade away. He was an old Roman—and never gave way to regret. He wrote fine poetry, and was as brave as a lion. Well did he hold up the traditions of old Spain. His house was a palace. The dinner was as grand as one which the Queen would give—twenty-four silver candelabra were placed amid flowers down the table, which was loaded with rare china and glass. A princely host was Mr. Aldama.

Indeed, I saw much splendor in Cuba. We had letters to the Count de la Fernandina, who had a palace on the Paseo, and who asked us to his house, and showed us his beautiful gardens. Nothing in the neighborhood of Florence could have been more lovely. And we found many American families who seemed very prosperous and who were as hospitable as Americans always are. These gentlemen were engaged in commerce, and did not intend to become citizens. They were very careful, however, to say nothing against the Spanish rule. The higher military and civil officers were all Spanish. Often we drove out to the Jesus del Monte to call on our good Bishop "ultra muros" (without the walls) we passed the most wretched portion of the population of Havana. This was by the Calzada de Jesus del Monte, where were mud hovels, drinking shops, naked children, horses, mules, pigs, chickens, old people, and heaps of rubbish—all miserable enough—mixed up together.

Did I not remember this and one other sight, that of the Chinese coolies and the chain gang, unmitigated wretchedness, a poor wounded set driven by men armed with guns and whips, with heavy weights and iron eating into their legs. I could not make over my Cuba into the present Cuba.

Slavery is the same sight everywhere, and it was not patriarchal slavery in Cuba. But for industrious thrift I could instance a coffee plantation at Matanzas, where we spent several days in all the luxury of a rich planter's house, (and I could well make another paper on our visit to a sugar plantation near Matanzas, which presented a singularly neat and prosperous condition. Our host told us that his income was $32,000 a year. He was an American and gave us some statistics of Cuba. Five hundred thousand slaves, 200,000 free blacks, and 800,000 whites. The Spaniards, the Peninsulares, natives of old Spain, constituted the army and navy. All judicial and Consular officers were Spaniards, and the merchants, bankers, and other traders were mostly Spaniards.

The Catalans (the Yankees of Spain) were the traders. Even in that early day the Spaniards were the opponents of the freedom of Cuba, and especially jealous of her proposed annexation to the United States, while the native Cubans desired it intensely. Our host said that the island was immensely rich, the production enormous, and property well protected. This was in the early fifties.

The Creoles, as the Cubans proper are called, all desired self-government. They objected to the immense taxation of Spain. We, as Americans, bringing excellent letters, had an opportunity to hear all these people talk. We were, however, taken over the great Morro Castle by an Englishman, Americans not being permitted to visit it. The Captain General was all powerful, and all Cuba was under martial law. No native Cuban could hold any office of honor, trust, or emolument. In fact it was an "armed monarchy encamped in the midst of a disarmed and disfranchised people."

To me it was a beautiful Paris dropped down in the tropics. Our drives in the Paseo of a Sunday afternoon showed us perhaps 200 volantes, with each containing three ladies in full dress, bonnetless and décolletée with 10,000 gentlemen standing along the lines of the street, gazing at them. It was a pretty sight. Our suppers at La Dominica were like similar ones at Delmonico's. Private dinners were magnificent. It was only the echo that we heard of discontent, of the terrible cruelties practiced on the slaves, of the bloodhounds chained to the very gates of the house where we were visiting, of the Sierra del Cristal, the mountain range full of escaped and desperate slaves where white men dared not go, that filled our souls with fear.

God help poor Cuba! Always the prey of man, who has mismanaged and injured the fairest land ever put on this earth. The furies have been let loose on her. Her beautiful safe harbors are but the homes of torpedoes. Her rich soil now lies torpid under the feet of starving people. Her flowers, who shall gather them now? Her birds of rich plumage, what a mockery they all are! As I saw Cuba she was "a laughing thought, a golden gleam." The vines were linking hands and passing from the dance of Spring. The fine old stately city, more Spanish than anything out of oldest Spain, seemed to say "Castile and Aragon" with every breath, and tropical nature made it an ecstasy of the soul. There was a sumptuousness about it which I do not remember elsewhere.

There was that tideless ocean lapping the flower bedecked shores. There was the echo of the slow swelling pulse of the dance music, and the glorious intonation of the Spanish speech, the odor of a thousand orange blossoms. It was the bridal of the earth and sky,

"A scented stillness in the night
A something subtle all around,
Came floating on the rising dew,
And sweetness took the place of sound."

And must we let loose upon it "the braggart thunders of war, those thunders that rumble, and rage, and rack" of wicked war? As I write we have a "twilight bivouac of peace." God send us peace.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Irving's Dutchmen and Their Pipes.

Mr. Arthur Mayall, in Notes and Queries, has gone to the trouble of applying weights and measures to a passage in "Knickerbocker's History of New York." The building of a church in Rotterdam being under consideration, Irving wrote: "At length, having occupied twelve good months in puffing and paddling, * * * having smoked five hundred and ninety-nine pipes, and three hundredweight of the best Virginia tobacco, my great-grandfather * * * laid the corner-stone of the church."

[illegible]koning sixteen ounces to the pound, and twen[illegible] charges to the ounce, Mr. Mayall's slate showed [illegible] Hermanus von Clattercop "must have charged and smoked his pipe 134,400 times in the twelve [illegible], [illegible] times each day, twenty-three times in the hour, and about one every three minutes." The breakage of pipes, "accidental or intentional," must, too, have averaged three in every two days. Mr. Mayall's wind up after this discovery is simply immense. "The counsel of prudence in a case of this character is not to impugn the veracity of the historian, but rather to recognize the abnormal faculty of his historical figure."

"On the rosebloom hung a million dewdrops" sang the Persian poet. "Did you count 'em?" asked the Vizier. "I did not," replied Hafiz. "Poets should be, above all, accurate," responded the Vizier. If Mr. Mayall had only figured up the residuum in the pipe bowls after the smoking, he might have had for reward the ash.

Directing, however, all our attention to such a serious matter, we are afraid that Mr. Mayall has not given higher study to the exact size of the pipe Hermanus van Clattercop smoked. Tobacco was an expensive luxury from the beginning of the middle of the seventeenth century, and pipe bowls were consequently small. The pound of tobacco gave then many more pipefuls than Mr. Mayall figures. We know this to be the fact, for in collections of old pipes we see how diminutive they are in comparison with those of to-day. This is worth the mention, because artists who take for subject the smoker of the time of Sir Walter Raleigh invariably draw the pipe two or three times larger than it should be.

When the Year is Young—Time to Take Down Chaucer.

It is time to take your Chaucer down from the book shelf and blow the dust from the edges of its leaves. You may let it stand idle day in and day out eleven months of the twelve if you will, you may bask in Wordsworth all Summer, and delight yourself with Browning the entire Winter, but now, in the bright days of the latter half of April and the beginning of May, it is time to take down your Chaucer. The quaint language is difficult, and a novice may be excused for sighing at sight of the strangeness of the page, but five centuries have failed to fossilize the poet who is still not far from being the youngest hearted of the brothers in song. Chaucer's English is not read for the first time without an effort, but he used our tongue when it was in youth's imperfect heyday, and his language is full of freshness. There is none of the mustiness of obscurity, nor the dust of July and August, nor the haze of Indian Summer hanging about his verses. If Spring was made for delight in the outdoor world, for long breaths of good air and pleasure in the pure brightness and gayety of nature, for pageantry, and for simple hearted enjoyment, then it is also the time for a Canterbury pilgrimage with the good old poet.

There are books that savor of cloudy weather, gloomy and hurried books whose personages never have time to enjoy blue sky when it is wasted on them, heavy books whose writers could not have been distracted any too often by love of the beautiful, but around the Canterbury Tales there is an atmosphere of warmth and color. A sunshiny nature their writer must have had, and charming he must have been with his acute knowledge of the world, and his unspoiled, childlike heart. Tolerance with a laugh in it, but gentleness toward sound goodness; insight into many varieties of human nature, interest in all, he can make a good story better and can bring to life a motley company gathered into the little space of some twenty pages from the four winds of society. We chuckle over the host with his genius for profit, and stand agape at the knight with his fifteen "mortal batailles" behind him. Then there is the "Young Squyer," curly haired and gay in his embroidered suit, with whom to amuse ourselves, the mincing nun to laugh at, the friar to frown on, and the poor and godly parson to admire—what fame good and evil Chaucer has won for them all!

Let us do away with the historical sense for half a month and enjoy the feeling of relief, freedom, and irresponsibility which the naive mixing of classic names and courtly chivalry gives. The end of the fourteenth century out-Shakespeares Shakespeare in its happy disregard of a Roman setting for Latin terminations. We revel in its simplicity, and when we find the nineteenth century habit of complex thought and historical analysis still clogging us we pull ourselves together and brush it aside. If we wander into a maze of "So it was in Chaucer's time. What a picture of the Norman English court in these Norman English verses of the 'Knightes Tale,' what glimpses all along of the lively, unscholarly attitude with which the men of the world in those days looked back on older worlds," we shake off the critical spirit if we can, and remember that we started with a straightforward enjoyment of the bright pleasure of the stories.

Chaucer is an early romanticist and realist combined. Though he was willing to pause and give advice or draw a moral he had no idea of fiction with a purpose, and apart from an honest use of his powers very little idea that poetry might be a gift peculiarly divine. On the one hand he has nothing in common with didactic versifiers, the "moral Gower"; on the other he is as far removed from the prophets and philosophers who have called aloud in rhythm as he is above the writers of vers de société. He is too much alive to be dull, too healthy to be trifling, too childlike to attack hard problems. It is safe to set him down as a man keenly awake to the faults and virtues of his generation. He respected work and hated fraud. He knew the tricks and petty mercenary devices of Rome, he distinguished clearly between "Christes gospel" and the evil practices which had become confused with it, but he was never much of a preacher. He did not aspire to have a "message." He was a teller of tales, eminently clear sighted, level headed, a cultivated gentleman, and above all an artist. That is the first and last word to say of this old-time lover of Spring. He learns every trait of a man's character, sees every point in his dress in surprisingly short order, and he has a quick, unfailing notion of perspective, and may be trusted to know which marks and curves show the man and should be brought into light, and which should be left in shadow. If you want "to paint the lily," and make delightful Spring still more delightful, have boldness and open your Chaucer.

M. A. N.

Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1898.

Authors and Business.

A man of letters a few days ago said some good things to the writer of this article. He consented to the repeating of them in print provided his name was not used. He is quoted from memory: "I have been thirty years in literary harness," said he. "It has been a hard struggle at all times, though for the past quarter of a century I have received good prices for my work as literary wares go in the open market. I own a home and a little plot of ground in the country, have two moderate bank accounts, a little money in Government bonds, and in all I am what might be termed well-to-do. But I am not satisfied. I believe if I had put the same amount of energy and mentality into some other more practical pursuit I should be a wealthy man to-day.

"Of course this is more or less problematical. But I resent the traditional notion that a literary man is necessarily not a good business man. Where was there a more practical mind than that of Sir Walter Scott, who made somewhere in the neighborhood of a million dollars with his pen? What other line could he, a gentleman by birth and breeding, have followed that would have brought him such pecuniary success? In our own day we see men who combine both the literary and business faculty—E. C. Stedman, for example. Mark Twain has been a prolific money-maker as an author. Where he failed was in trying to do too much. But do we not see this same thing exemplified every day in the lives of merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, who in seeking to extend their business lose everything? When Mark Twain failed as a publisher people said: 'I knew he would fail. Writers are not business men.' They did not pause to consider how or why he failed, but jumped at the conclusion which the public generally entertains with reference to authors and business. But when a commercial man goes to the wall people either express sympathy or advance reasons why he collapsed; they seldom enter into the question whether he really possessed business ability or not.

"It is amusing," the author went on to say, "to observe the contempt which many so-called solid men of business show toward 'literary fellers' and scribblers. These same men may have aesthetic faculties which they keep smothered. They are so fearful of being accused of having any sentiment. Yet unconsciously they act from sentimental motives in nine-tenths of their commercial transactions. Sentiment rules the world and always has and always will. On the other hand, there are thousands of men who devote themselves to art, music, literature, and the like, in whom the commercial sense is merely an undeveloped germ. But this does not prove that if they had been trained in commercial life like the average clerk they might not have been superior to the rank and file of business men who have no creative or artistic talent.

"It is because artists persist in thinking that they are not business people that others derive the same opinion and impose on them wherever a bargain is to be driven. I have no patience with such affectations of weakness on the part of men with brains that can produce work which moves the world. Mind you, I do not mean to insinuate that the truly cultivated man of business sneers at his literary brother; he has too much respect for brains to do that. I refer to the narrow-gauged and sordid man whose every opinion is jaundiced by gold and his thoughts about it."

For many years there has been a dispute as to whether No. 34 or No. 40 Rue de Richelieu, in Paris, was the house in which Molière died. Should No. 34 or No. 40 bear the bronze tablet? In the Rue de Richelieu there were many partisans for the respective houses, and family quarrels arose. At last, after long and arduous research, it has been decided that it was in No. 40 that Poquelin, known as Molière, died, his last breath having been drawn there in 1673. Where Molière was born is not known. Supposedly, he came into the world in the Parish of Saint Eustache, near the market, in Paris, some time in February, 1622. That son and grandson of an upholsterer was the greatest of all writers of comedy, not even excepting Shakespeare.

A massive silver goblet, weighing over two pounds, has just been found at Windisch, the old Vindonissa, in the Canton Aargau, Switzerland. The goblet had been hidden with great care by some Roman under a heavy block of stone. The condition of the silver is excellent. The work shows a warrior in armor, with a Mercury and an ox. Two goats are being led to the sacrificial altar.

Books at Auction.

Recent Sales in New York and London.

The prices for a few of the more interesting of the books sold recently by Bangs & Co. are as follows:

[illegible]'s "Recollections of a Literary Life," London, 1852, dark green morocco, by Matthews, two volumes, $16. Bought by Mr. Horst.

Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles en Vers," [illegible], 1875, two volumes, $[illegible]. Bought by Mr. Cook. With 119 extra plates.

Davies's "Life of David Garrick," London, 1781, two volumes, $[illegible]. Bought by "Brasil." With 30 extra plates.

Halleck's "Poetical Writings," New York, 1869, two volumes, $12.50. Bought by "Cash." One volume extended to two by the insertion of many portraits. Halleck's "Life and Letters," New York, 1869, two volumes, $12. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Extra illustrated with several hundred plates.

Morell's "Tales of the Genii," London, 1805, two volumes, $14. Bought by Mr. Horst.

Paris Salon, complete set from 1879 to 1897, nineteen volumes in all, $29.90. Bought by L. L.

"Life of Thomas Southard," London, 1851, red morocco, by Ramage, two volumes, $16. Bought by Henry Miller. Extra illustrated with numerous engravings.

Voltaire's "Pucelle d'Orleans," Paris, 1780, two volumes, with two extra sets of plates, $11. Bought by Mr. Gussenrode.

"The Ariel," Volumes I.-IV., in two, Philadelphia, 1827-31, $10. Bought by Mr. Dickson. Volume III. imperfect.

A. L. S. of Benjamin Franklin, dated Boston, March 17, 1724, and addressed to Richard Fisher, Jr., $11. Bought by Mr. Lander.

"Remarks Upon Gen. Howe's Account of His Proceedings on Long Island in the Extraordinary Gazette of Oct. 10, 1776," London, 1778, half calf, by Morrell, $19.50. Bought by William Terry.

McKenny's "Indian Tribes," Philadelphia, 1838, three volumes, $11.25. Bought by F. P. Harper.

One lot offered by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge at a recent sale was a very fine large copy of the third folio edition of Shakespeare, printed in 1664. This edition is of great rarity, most of the copies, it is said, having been destroyed in the great fire of London. The volume was sold for £260. Other important lots sold were: Pontanus "Opera Poetica," 1513, a fine specimen, bound in calf, covered with elegant Grolier tooling, stamped on obverse of cover "Io Jevianus Pontanus," and on the reverse "Grollerii et Amicorum"; a very interesting addition to Le Roux de Lincy's Grolier list; it was a presentation copy from Jean Grolier himself to L. Rabot, "Conseiller" to the Parliament of Grenoble, with the autograph inscription, "Jo. Grolerius copiarum gallicorum quaestor Laurentio Raboto, D. D.," on the title, £20 12s.; an exceedingly interesting and important manuscript on 148 pages of vellum relating to lands, taillages, charters, rents, &c., connected with Newstead Abbey, the ancestral home of Lord Byron, from 1330 to 1362. The volume was originally in the possession of the Byrons. At the top of the first page, written in a hand of the sixteenth century, is the following inscription: "John Byron, of Newstede, Esquier, is the trewe owner of this present booke, p. the W. B." Below is a note (1774) of the loss and restoration of the volume to the Byrons by Richard Farmer, a member of the Byron family, and an autograph letter of Farmer is inserted giving an account of his acquisition of the manuscript and his returning it to the Byron family. The manuscript, therefore, is of exceptional interest from its connection with the poet, £110. C. Saxton, complete set of the maps of England and Wales, engraved by Saxton, Remegius, Hogewbergius, &c.; issued separately during 1573 to 1579; the earliest engraved atlas of England and Wales, very scarce, £30 10s.; the Twelve Apostles, a series of finely painted and illuminated figures within large initials, on rich gold grounds, with flowering marginal scrolls, taken from the Antiphonarium on vellum of the fifteenth century, £30; "Leben der Heiligen Altvoeter," 1492, both parts in one volume, with 252 spirited woodcuts, £35.

At a sale in Paris of the collection of paintings which had been made by the Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, the prices the pictures brought were disappointing. French enthusiasm for Russia was not carried far enough, for many of the pictures with great names to them in the catalogue were not deemed reliable. There were fifty-three pictures, one said to be by Guido Reni. The total of the sale was a little over $7,000. The highest price paid was 1,900f. for a Van der Werf, representing a sportsman in front of an open window, a trophy of game on his head, chucking the chin of a young cookmaid who is busy with a cabbage. This was a pretty and clean example of the Flemish master's art, and but for the deplorable effect of the other pictures in the collection might have sold better. A Van der Meulen, which was probably authentic, but not by any means a striking specimen, went for 520f. The Guido, representing a Virgin holding in her hands a crown of thorns and contemplating it with sorrow, brought 1,700f. A "Chancellor Addison's" portrait by Kneller fetched 1,030f.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of London announced for sale on March 25 a very interesting collection of books illustrative of the life and works of Shakespeare, 134 lots in all, among which were a number of rarities not in the possession of Halliwell-Phillipps. The collection, however, which was sold en bloc before the day of sale, is said to have come to this country, having been purchased by a collector of Providence, R. I., who already has many of the rarer Shakespearean items, notably the "Venus and Adonis" of 1636, of which but two perfect copies are known, the other being in the British Museum.

The collection includes such books of value and interest as Shakespeare's "Lucrece," 1655, the Farmer copy; Gower's "Confessio Amantis," 1558; Barclay's "Discourse of the Felicity of Man," 1598, which contains the story of the induction to the "Taming of the Shrew"; Spenser's "Colin Clout Come Home Again," 1595, a large and fine copy; Corbet's "Poetica Stromata," 1648; Geraldi Cinthio's "Hecatommithi di Nuovo Rivedute," 1574, Malone's copy, the seventh novel of the third decade of which is said to have given Shakespeare the plot of "Othello"; Bacon's "Essays," the edition of 1625, with the fifty-eight essays; the Montaigne of 1603 and of 1613, and the Lipsius of 1606; "Monita et Exempla Politica," from which came the story of the Duke of Burgundy in "Measure for Measure."

Of singular interest is the little-known work of John Johnson—the "Academy of Love," 1641—in which Shakespeare is thus referred to:

"There was also Shakespeare, who (as Cupid informs me) creeps into the women's closets about bedtime, and if it were not for some of the old, out-of-date grandames (who are ever set over the rest as their tutoresses) the young, sparkish girls would read in Shakespeare day and night."

At the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, the Mar- [illegible] "Cottage by the Sea," [illegible]; "Day in the [illegible]," [illegible]; "Scene in Holland," [illegible]; "Man on Horseback," [illegible]; "Head of Peasant Girl," Millet, [illegible]; "Study for Christ [illegible]," [illegible]; "View of [illegible]," Théodore Rousseau, [illegible]; "Mont Saint-Michel," Théodore Rousseau, [illegible]; "[illegible] at Mont Saint-Michel," Théodore Rousseau, 10,[illegible]f.; "Portrait of Louis XVII.," Tassaert, [illegible]; "Portrait of Woman," Tassaert, 2,[illegible]f.; "Landscape," Troyon, 6,700f.; "[illegible] Peasants," Ziem, 1,[illegible]f.; "View of Venice," Ziem, 3,000f. Among the Millets, all of them drawings, were: "The Mill," 11,[illegible]f.; "Potato Gathering," 5,600f.; "Woman Drying Clothes," 11,100f.; "Departure from the Fields," 4,200f.; "Goose Girl," 11,700f.; "The Herdsman," 4,000f.; "Shepherd Leading His Flock," 17,000f.; "Mother and Child," 6,500f.; "The New-born Lamb," 12,600f.; "Woman at Her Spinning Wheel," 1,500f.; "Les Echevins," Meissonier, 5,[illegible]f.; "Bernard the Hermit," Meissonier, 2,800f.; "Tiger," Barye, 2,400f.; "Herald at Arms," Gustave Moreau, 6,800f.; "Shepherd," Paris, 3,[illegible]f.; "Pond in a Forest," Rousseau, 6,000f.

The coins collected by Mr. S. B. Schieffelin of New York were sold in London by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. There were 684 lots in all. The notable coins were a Syracuse medallion or dekadrachm, head of Persephone to the left, a very rare variety, struck from a broken obverse die, £10; Syracuse, Philistis, 20-litra piece, veiled head of the Queen to left, fine specimen, £10 7s., Thrace, Lysimachos, gold stater, diademed head of Alexander the Great to right, £10 2s.; Lampsakos, electrum distater, forepart of winged horse to left, within vine wreath, £12 10s. The Egyptian gold coins included Ptolemaios II., with his wife Arsinoë II., octadrachm, fine example, £15; a similar coin of Arsinoë, veiled, diademed head of the Queen to right, £13, and a similar coin of Ptolemaios III., bust of King to right, wearing radiate diadem and aegis, £13 5s.; a silver dekadrachm of Arsinoë II., £13 12s., and a Kyrene gold stater, quadriga to right, driven by female charioteer, £12 2s.

The Philip Honywood library was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. In the collection were some notable books and manuscripts. An imperfect copy of the first edition of the Bishop's Bible, 1568, the copy said to have been presented by Queen Elizabeth to a member of the Honywood family, the centrepiece of the cover engraved with the royal arms, and with the initials "El. R. E." on each side, £22 10s.; an imperfect copy of the "Cronycle of Englonde wyth the Frute of Tymes," printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde, 1497, very rare, £22; a complete copy of "The Greate Herball," 1561, and with it is bound up an imperfect one of Bullein's "Bulwarke of Defence against all Sickness," &c., 1562, £20; A. de Pluvinel, "L'Instruction du Roy en l'Exercice de Monter à Cheval," 1625, with the beautiful plates by Crispin de Pas, and portraits of Louis XIII. and others, £21 10s.; Sir R. F. Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights," with the Supplemental Nights, 16 volumes, 1888, £28 10s.; Lord Byron, "The Curse of Minerva," 1812, a presentation copy "from the author" of this excessively rare first edition, in the original boards, with two slight corrections in the text, presumably made by Byron himself, £97; a collection of sporting and humorous designs, solely executed by Henry Alken, illustrative of the manners, customs, sports, and pastimes of England, 229 colored plates, 1824, £48, and one of 150 copies of Halliwell's edition of Shakespeare's "Works," in sixteen volumes, 1853, £58.

A number of books and manuscripts, the property of Mr. Harold Baillie Weaver, were sold in London by Christie, Manson & Woods, and brought prices very much in advance of former quotations. Among the principal lots were "Preces Piae," cum calendario, a fine manuscript of the fifteenth century, by a French scribe, with thirteen exquisite miniatures, £106; J. Ruskin, "Works," in nine volumes, first editions, £34; Voltaire, "La Henriade," 1770, a fine copy, with a duplicate set of the plates and vignettes before letters, £20; Saint-Pierre, "Paul et Virginie," 1806, on papier vélin, with plates in four states, £26; O. Uzanne, "Son Altesse la Femme," 1885, a unique copy of this beautiful book, with forty-two of the original drawings in water color, &c., £43; O. Uzanne, "La Française du Siècle," 1888, also a unique copy, with the fifty original drawings in water colors, &c., by A. Lynch, £55; R. H. Horne, "History of Napoleon," 1841, extended from two volumes to five by the insertion of 700 portraits, engravings, letters, drawings, caricatures, &c., £84; Novum Testamentum, "Sancti Pauli Epistolae," &c., a twelfth century MS., £25; at the Phillipps sale this realized £57; Ovid, "Metamorphoses et Fasti," a magnificent Italian MS. of the fifteenth century on 292 leaves of pure vellum, with the commencement of many of the divisions and chapters of the work in capitals of burnished gold and ultramarine, formerly in Dr. Hawtrey's collection, £310; at the Stuart sale in 1895 this sold for £650; a Persian MS., Shâhnâma of Firdawsi, a splendid MS. on 574 leaves of glazed paper, with twenty-nine fine full-page illuminated paintings, £135; Psalterium Latine, a tenth century MS. on 186 leaves of very thick vellum, £295; Cl. Ptolemaeus, "Magnae Constructionis," the editio princeps, with the signature of "Johannes Casaubonis Isaaci F., 1611," on title, £20 10s. The Shakespeare folios were the first, 1623, sold with all faults, the title made up, with reprint of the portrait, &c., £98; the second, 1632, £64; another copy of the second, £44; the third, 1664, £107; the fourth, 1685, £20, and another of the same, £35. These folios are said to have cost their late owner about £5,000; and M. A. Thiers, "History of the French Revolution," 1838, the five volumes inlaid and enlarged to ten royal folio by the insertion of 1,184 engravings, portraits, autographs, &c., £115.

The Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge also sold the original proof sheets of Sir Walter Scott's "History of Scotland," consisting of many hundreds of pages specially printed in folio with wide margins, filled with corrections, alterations, and additions in the handwriting of the author, £21; Robert Southey, original MS. of "The Curse of Kehama," 211 leaves, with a good deal of matter not in the printed version, a small portion missing, £21; Roger Williams of Providence, New England, "A Key Into the Language of America," 1643, an exceedingly rare book, of which only a few copies are known, £51; a copy of the Sarum Missal, printed at Rouen by J. Cailiard, 1522, exceedingly rare, the only other copy known being in the Douce collection, £13 15s.; a series of three letters by Sir Walter Scott, £28 10s.; the original holograph MS. of Shelley's poem, "Night," signed in full, written in 1821, and first published in 1824, 2¼ pages quarto, £25; a beautiful example of the missal of the Use of Valence in Dauphiné, circa 1447-54, £70, and a volume containing a highly important series of nine letters from Napoleon Bonaparte to Barras and others, 1796-7, relative to his first campaign in Italy, and four holograph letters of the Empress Josephine to Barras, 1796, £98.

Comment and Query.

Achille Murat Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters published on the 9th inst. in your Saturday Review of Books and Art in regard to the American wife of the Prince of Naples, Achille Murat, are highly interesting, and in the main correct. Some additional points of interest, particularly in regard to her family and her relationship to Washington, may be added.

Catherine Daingerfield Willis, afterward Princess Murat, born in 1803, was the eldest daughter of Col. Byrd Charles Willis (not Bird Willis) of Willis Hill, (not Hall,) near Fredericksburg, Va. She married at thirteen Atcheson Gray of Stafford County, opposite Fredericksburg, who lived less than a year. The only child of this marriage died in infancy. The Widow Gray became on July 30, 1826, the wife of Achille Murat, who died in Florida in 1847, and survived him more than twenty years. There was never any issue of this marriage.

Col. Byrd C. Willis, born in 1781, was the son of Lewis Willis, who was the son of Col. Henry Willis of Willis Hill, by his third and last wife, Mildred Washington, the aunt of Gen. George Washington, being her only son. Lewis Willis was the first cousin and schoolmate of Washington, who was but two years his senior. He spoke often of his illustrious kinsman's "industry and assiduity at school as remarkable. While his brother and other boys were at bandy or other games in play hours, he was behind the door, ciphering."

Col. Byrd C. Willis at nineteen married Mary Willis Lewis, daughter of Major George Lewis of Marmion, son of Col. Fielding Lewis, whose wife, Betty Washington, was a sister of Gen. George Washington.

Thus it will be seen that Catherine Murat was, through her mother, the great-great-niece of Washington, and, on the father's side, great-granddaughter of Washington's first cousin.

These particulars are mainly drawn from a manuscript prepared at Pensacola, Fla., in 1834, by Byrd C. Willis, "intended only," he says, "for the eyes of my own people and expressly for their gratification." This paper is now in possession of John G. Williams, Esq., of Orange, Va., whose wife is Col. Willis's granddaughter. Being myself a great-great nephew of Col. Willis, I write also of personal knowledge.

L. M. BLACKFORD.

Alexandria, Va., April 20, 1898.

Thoughts About "Hugh Wynne."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me a word of appreciation for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and a somewhat belated review of a last year's book?

Perhaps the first thing which struck me as a recent reader of "Hugh Wynne" is the extreme faithfulness and over-elaboration with which the hero's environment is described. One is instantly impelled to the notion that the whole story has been written under a microscope, the characters having been impaled on pins and minutely studied! The brilliant author has, indeed, done well by the men and women whom he has thus created; but why give us every alley and footpath of old Philadelphia? To no one but a local antiquary can a gazetteer of that honorable city possess particular interest.

On the other hand, we gain but confused glimpses of the great events of the day, and are reminded of the position of the theatrical "supe," who knows nothing but his own part and the scenic shams behind him. It is true this is realistic treatment, but the reader is not satisfied without some artistic perspective, or the compensating conviction that the characters are working out some strong plot of their own. Hugh Wynne's meeting with André should be excepted from this stricture, as the interview is moving in itself, and has also definite bearing on the development of the plot.

In the character of Washington, as drawn by Dr. Mitchell, we detect again the use of microscope and scalpel, yet we must admit the probable justice of the portrayal, and that the author has given to the great leader, as he has to all his characters, a very real and human interest.

For it is a pleasure to say that, to the characters of "Hugh Wynne"—as they describe one another rather than as they show themselves—we can give almost unstinted admiration as creations of art. Hugh Wynne's father, the stern Quaker, true as steel and quite as hard, vulnerable only in his love for his sweet wife, whom to have flouted would have proved him indeed a monster; Mrs. Wynne herself, the bright and charming creature made up of wifely tact, Gallic gayety, and tenderest mother-love; Aunt Gainor, the voluble, clever, generous foil to her hard-headed brother, Hugh Wynne, with all his follies; Darthea, true and sweet, in spite of willful coquetry; Jack Warder, and even Arthur Wynne, are all cleverly drawn, and with many of them we are loath to part, perhaps because we feel so much their latent and unfulfilled capacities.

The one really dramatic scene—as it appears to me—is the one in which Darthea disposes of the evidence of her betrothed's Welsh estate, and this can hardly be called a climax, as the whole matter plays such an incidental part in the story.

To sum up, it seems to me that Hugh Wynne has made us the richer for some delightful reminiscences, for the cleverness of many neat-turned phrases, and for a portrait gallery of finely drawn characters painted in with the care of a Tadema, and yet we are disappointed. Disappointed that the author has told us no story, that the [illegible] quite ready to have [illegible] thrust upon us as [illegible].

FREDERICA EDMUNDS.

[illegible], N. J., April 18, 1898.

Hopkinson Smith's "Caleb West."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just laid down Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's latest creation, "Caleb West: Master Diver." After the "Triumph of Death" and others of that ilk, "Caleb West" comes like a refreshing breeze on a sultry Summer's day. It makes one feel that life is really worth the living. Mr. Hopkinson Smith certainly writes delightful stories, and "Caleb West" is not the least delightful by any means. True, it lacks some of the strength of "Tom Grogan," but, for all that, is highly readable, and withal a book which will well bear rereading. I do not at this moment recall a single character in recent American fiction that is more strongly and clearly drawn than that of Tom Grogan. With a mind and physique of a man and the heart of a woman, Tom Grogan was unique. In her story, the interest centred about her alone, the other characters being only so much background necessary to set off the "star." In "Caleb West," however, the interest is pretty well divided among a number of characters, so that had the author given the book to the world without a name the reader would without doubt be at a loss to identify the central figure. As it is, Captain Joe, rather than Caleb, appears to me the most prominent personage in the story. There is a man, every inch of him. His occasional and always appropriately discharged expletive fireworks made him none the less the thoroughly good man that he was; in fact, I think that those little touches of realism on his part made him all the more of a man. Uncouth in manner, uncultured as the world looks on culture, yet he conformed in every respect to Tennyson's standard of a gentleman:

> "Define a gentleman, you say? Well, yes; I
> think I can;
> He's gentle as a woman and manly as a man."

That was Captain Joe to a T. Aunty Bell was a worthy helpmate to so noble a partner.

Caleb, Captain Brandt, and Sanford are all well drawn. One sometimes becomes exasperated with the diver for what appears to be his monumental stubbornness, yet his genuineness, his high sense of honor and duty, and his childlike simplicity, make us love him whether we will or not. The high-minded, polished Sanford, accommodating himself to his surroundings, with equal facility whether he be in the cabin on the Ledge, in Aunty Betty's kitihen, at Mrs. Leroy's, or in his own apartments, always rising superior to difficulties, inspires a warm admiration.

Mrs. Leroy is charming, Betty is pitiful, Helen Shirley is a love-sick butterfly, and so we musn't judge her; Jack Hardy is restful, and Majah Slocomb, Suh, is a joy fo'eveh, Suh.

There is one disappointment in the book, which, I think, will appear to every reader. Mr. Smith should have disposed of Morgan Leroy in some safe way, so that we might be told the love story of Sanford and that of Kate Leroy, which, of course, are one and the same. Mr. Smith on this score has been very inconsiderate of his friends. Perhaps he has a sequel to "Caleb West" up his sleeve, in which he will gratify his readers' curiosity. Let us hope so at any rate.

FRANCIS A. DIMOCK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 10, 1898.

Novels and Novelists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have tried in the following pages to answer some of the questions propounded by "Reader" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 16. 1. How can I distinguish between purpose novels and problem novels?

Answer. A purpose novel is one written to demonstrate some state of society, or some existing influence. Take, for example, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Now that was written to expose to the world the horrors of slavery as it existed in our country, and nobly did it do its work.

The problem novel proposes to put before our minds a question of some kind, say, right or wrong? Take "Roden's Corner," for instance, by Henry Seton Merriman, now being published in Harper's Magazine. A company of capitalists are manufacturing paper and using a deadly substance to cheapen it, whereby the lives of the workmen are endangered to such an extent their health fails, and they soon die. Some of these gentlemen profess to be very charitable, and give of the proceeds of this to them paying business to the great charitable objects of the country. The question is, Are they humane?

5. The difference between history and a historical novel?

Answer. History is a statement of facts, and the more reliable are the facts the greater the trust and interest to the reader—Motley's "Dutch Republic" and Macaulay's "History of England." There are so many histories of America any one can choose for himself. The historical novel takes characters and plots from history and embellishes them with romantic circumstances and more or less fictitious attributes. The skill lies in mixing the truth and the romance to make an interesting story. "The Cloister and the Hearth," by Charles R[illegible], and "Romola," by George Eliot, are [illegible]sidered fine works of this kind.

6. What is the best definition of romanticism touching a novel?

Answer. Take Crawford, for instance. He

writes thrilling romances. The difficult situations in which he places his hero and heroine, the skill he shows in working out the plot, and his highly wrought love scenes render him a fair illustration of romanticism.

7. The definition of a novel.

Answer. A novel is a book written by a master hand with characters that fill you with admiration and respect in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Not trash; there is too much of that, but good books that are elevating in their tone.

10. The different kinds of romanticism.

Answer. Scott, Dickens, Howells, Kipling, Weir Mitchell in his "Hugh Wynne," all show this quality, but differ in style, and all are equally interesting. M. H.

Port Jervis, N. Y., April 16, 1898.

Good Advice to "A Student."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondent who is anxious for "a broad, liberal, and rounded education as pertaining to books and authors" does not state what century he wishes to undertake first, how many languages he understands, or what sciences he has made a special study of, and it is difficult on this account to know what suggestions would be of greatest help to him. The world was comparatively young when there began to be books and authors. It is a good many years older now. And life is short. "A Student" has set himself a very difficult task to accomplish in one lifetime.

Under the circumstances, only general advice can be offered him: He will find the only satisfactory way to know about books is to read them, and the only satisfactory way to know about authors is to read their lives. And method in reading books for knowledge is as necessary as following the rule in doing a problem in arithmetic. To read haphazard is always demoralizing to students. They find they dare not often indulge in the luxury of reading any book that looks interesting and is not in their line of study. Very few hard-working students can keep in touch with the popular novels of the day, unless they are making a study of fiction only. With limited time for such recreation, they would be obliged to swallow in quick succession one production after another, and this hasty consumption would cause literary indigestion. Rather than suffer from that, they meekly submit to the humiliation of being obliged to confess at every card party, dinner, and church sociable they attend that they have not read the latest work under discussion.

"A Student" ought to abstain for a time from reading any fiction. He seems sick of such frivolous things as novels. He complains that even George Eliot—solemn, serious George Eliot—gives him "tainted sauce," when so many other readers object to her tough meat!

Has "A Student" read "My Study Fire," Vol. II., and "Essays on Books and Culture," by Hamilton W. Mabie? I think he would find help, for the study of literature at least, in these books. C. H.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1898.

Jefferson's Names for States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your comments in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 2 on an old volume of The Boston Magazine, you say, referring to the names proposed in 1784 for the ten sections of the new Western territory: "The names suggested for these ten States are a peculiar mixture of Latin and Indian, and while a semblance of some of the names still remains in two cases, in all others it is so absolutely forgotten that the very fact has ceased to be known by many close students of American history." John T. Morse, Jr., in his "Thomas Jefferson" series of American statesmen, pp. 75 and 76, says: "Yet, besides this humane and noble piece of statesmanship (the proposed prohibition of slavery in the territory) we have a glimpse of that absurd element in Jefferson's mind which his admirers sought to excuse by calling him a 'philosopher.' The matter is small, to be sure, but suggestive. He proposed as names for the several subdivisions of this territory: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheronesus, Assenisippia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia, and Pelipsia," being the same names and in the same order as you quote them.

W. R. W.

Redlands, Cal., April 8, 1898.

The Historical Romance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in the March Forum on "The Neo-Romantic Novel," by Prof. J. R. Carpenter of Columbia, occur the following sentences:

"It is only a few months since Prof. Brander Matthews's dissection, in The Forum, of the historical romance set many serious people to inquiring into the ethics of their personal tastes in light literature. The historical romance, he declares—as Mr. Howells had already, in substance, declared—is an invertebrate literary genus of a low order. * * * One may rob the grave of its bones, and give to resuscitated skeletons the semblance of life; but this mock life is really that of the present. It is, therefore, with the present—the present of real knowledge and experience—that artists and sculptors and novelists should deal. No man can step off his own shadow, as Mr. Matthews justly remarks. The historical romance is mere mummery."

I have not read the article of Mr. Matthews referred to, but if correctly reported by his colleague, his criticism in this case cannot be called better than cheap. His remarks have no doubt the germ of a truth in them and perhaps more than the germ. "Romola" is no doubt a less vital production than "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," or "Middlemarch," and [illegible] of the fact that "Middlemarch" is almost a historical novel—who would [illegible] drawn as Tito Melema or Nello the barber?

But it is by reference to those literary masterpieces of the distant past, which, though not novels, deal with action, character, and the interpretation of life, that Mr. Matthews's theory appears in all its absurdity. Homer wrote of the days anterior to his own, when the strength of warriors was supposed to be as preternatural as the longevity of the Hebrew patriarchs. Virgil is an obvious offender and must go to the wall. So must the great masterpieces of Shakespeare. I have read very little of Calderon, but enough to know that some of his supposed masterpieces are as worthless as any of Shakespeare's. The refined taste of the future will select from the list commended by Prof. Carpenter: "Thackeray, Flaubert, Zola, Mr. James, Mr. Howells, and Mr. Matthews himself."

I do not doubt that some of these names will live for many generations, but will suggest that careful inquiry be made whether Kipling, like Mowgli, was reared in a den of wolves. If he was not, he cannot have described the jungle correctly, and we should stop admiring the "Jungle Book"—if we have been so unfortunate as to admire it—lest we fall under the censures of the illustrious professors of Columbia.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., April 5, 1898.

Edward Everett's Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 26 you gave a poem by Edward Everett, which H. D. Van Nostrand sent you, having been copied by him from a book entitled "Crown Jewels." The poem which you published, however, consists of only six stanzas, but in a book in my possession it consists of eight stanzas. The book I refer to is a collection of poems entitled "The Oasis; or, Golden Leaves of Friendship. Edited by N. L. Ferguson." The book was published in this city in 1854 by Dayton & Wentworth. The following are the two stanzas which were not given in THE TIMES, the first belonging between the third and fourth stanzas, which you gave, and the second belonging after the sixth (last) stanza:

Remember me, I pray, but not
  In Flora's gay and blooming hour,
When every brake hath found its mate,
  And sunshine smiles in every flower;
But when the fallen leaf is sere,
  And withers sadly from the tree,
And o'er the ruins of the year
  Cold Autumn weeps, remember me.

Remember me, but not as I
  On thee forever ever dwell,
With anxious heart and drooping eye,
  And doubts 'twould grieve thee should I tell!
But in thy calm, unclouded heart,
  Which dark and gloomy visions flee,
O there, my sister, be my part,
  And kindly there remember me.

C. W. LEWIS.

Boston, Mass., April 14, 1898.

An Important Naval Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your list of Classified Naval Works in the last issue of THE BOOK REVIEW, we note that you have left out our new work on the navy by Lieut. Commander Kelley, rather an important omission in our opinion. This volume was reviewed by you in your edition of Dec. 25. Your list is a valuable one, and will be undoubtedly referred to often by your readers; we therefore regret our misfortune in not being represented. Yours very truly,

WALTER BLISS,
Secretary American Publishing Company,
Hartford, Conn., April 18, 1898.

[As the book mentioned is sold by subscription only, it escaped our notice. It should certainly have had a prominent place in our list of naval books. We rectify the omission, as far as possible.

Our Navy: Its Growth and Achievements. By Lieut. Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N. Illustrated by Fred S. Cozzens. The illustrations include twenty-four 8 by 12 water-color fac similes. The work is issued in three serial parts. Hartford: American Publishing Company. $15.—ED.]

Merriman and Some Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

1. Will you please give me a short biography of Henry Seton Merriman, and tell me what, in your opinion, is his place in contemporary literature? Can his work be designated by the term "light reading."

2. Will you likewise tell me who are the editors of Harper's Century, Scribner's, and Munsey's?

3. What is the best way in which to enter the field of literature?

4. How should one first proceed in order to become employed by a magazine?

JOHN R. HALE.

New York, April 18, 1898.

1. Henry Seton Merriman is the nom de plume of Hugh S. Scott, an English novelist, who, although a prolific writer, has abstained from intruding his personal history upon the public. His publishers in this city are Dodd, Mead & Co., The Macmillan Company, and Harper & Brothers; none of these houses possessed any information concerning him. He is evidently a much-traveled man, for the scenes of his novels have been laid in Central Africa, Russia, Spain, and Holland, and we have never heard that he made misrepresentations. A recent publication, which contained the biographies of contemporaneous writers, had this to say about him: "Mr. Scott shrinks from publicity, and every attempt to secure his photograph or to discover biographical facts about him signally failed." It is hard to rank a writer among his contemporaries; future generations are pretty sure to disagree with you. Mr. Scott writes interesting novels for an [illegible], if not an [illegible] public. The late James Payn [illegible] appeared: "From first to last the book teems with interest; there have been few such good novels for years." "Light reading," in the general accepted sense of the term, does not seem to apply to Mr. Scott's work.

2. The Editor of Harper's Magazine is Henry M. Alden; of The Century, Richard Watson Gilder; of Scribner's, Edward L. Burlingame; of Munsey's, Frank A. Munsey.

3. Literature is like any other business. You must have goods to sell or services to offer that are in demand. Geniuses sometimes create a demand, but they very often nearly starve in the attempt. The variety of American magazines is large and their demands differ. Before making a contribution the status of the magazine should be carefully studied; it is the same with publishers. No one should attempt to "enter" literature without independent means of support.

4. Magazines obtain their employes very much in the same way as other trades secure theirs; it all depends on whether the services of the applicant are worth purchasing.—ED.]

Answered with Confidence and Ease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to answer to some of the questions asked by "A Reader" in the last SATURDAY REVIEW:

Q. 3.—What do we mean by a problem wen speaking of a novel?

A.—A problem wen speaking of a novel is a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequentely may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.

Q. 4.—What is a subject and what is a theme in case of a novel?

A.—The subject is the person who is treat of or the hero of it; The theme is the subject or topic on wich a novelist writes.

Q. 5.—The difference between history and historical novel?

A.—History is a book in which are written the human events, or things which have relation with the human events, such as to be worth to be transmitted to the posterity for the benefit of the future civilization. There is no historical novel, but historical romance which through a fiction tells the state of the humanity in a time gone by or historical.

Q. 6.—What is the best definition of romanticism touching a novel?

A.—Romance is a fabulous relation story of adventures and incidents designed for the entertaiment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitiuos and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibility of the heart, or the passion of wonder and curiosity.

Q. 9.—What is the best definition of a novel?

A.—A novel is a narrative in prose of a fiction or fiction-like tale with the principal intention to delight, or to exhibit the operation of the passion.

Q. 10.—What are the different kind of romanticism?

A.—A romance may be historical, of habit, manner or fashion, psychological and social.

JAMES CALANDRIN.

New York, April 17, 1898.

"Woodman, Spare That Tree."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 2 the article on the song, "Woodman, Spare That Tree" is so far from being correct that I cannot refrain from telling what I know about it. The Tree was a willow and once stood at the west end of old St. Paul's Churchyard. At a meeting of the church vestry it was voted to have the tree removed, as it was discoloring the grave stones. Mr. B. M. Brown was a member of the vestry and pleaded for the preservation of the tree. Having been born in a house facing the churchyard, he had played in the shade of the dear old tree when a child. Mr. George P. Morris, being a friend of Mr. Brown and hearing of the incident, wrote the words and music and dedicated the song to Mr. Benjamin Moore Brown. I have in my possession the letter from Mr. Morris to Mr. Brown, of which you will find a copy inclosed. The original copy of the song was destroyed in a fire, and thus the song cannot be found at the music stores, but I have no doubt that there are copies to be found in the houses of old New York families, for it was once a great favorite.

JANE H. THAYER.
Daughter of B. M. Brown.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1898.

Copy of letter from George P. Morris to Benjamin M. Brown:

New York Mirror Office,
May 16, 1837.

My Dear Sir—For once in my life I have the pleasure of presenting you with some notes that I do not offer for discount. They are inscribed to you, my dear Sir, as a feeble testimonial of my esteem and respect, and will prove to you that the many, very many, acts of kindness you have shown me are "registered where every day I turn the leaf to read them."

Hoping—which I do in all sincerity—that you may long continue your publick usefulness and receive the blessings of all good men, I remain your obliged and grateful serv't,

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Benjamin M. Brown, Esq., President of Butchers and Drovers' Bank.

"To Make Your Conscience Smart."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While looking over the list "Books of the Spring" in THE TIMES'S last SATURDAY REVIEW, I failed to find my two volumes, "Mammon" and "Lady Vere," under the heading of "Poetry."

I do not see any reason why you ignored them. Surely, to advertise Kipling's already known and hackneyed short poems seems to be ridiculous, since every one is familiar with them and has copies at hand. And, after deeper [illegible], I cannot find any fragrance in them, nor anything wonderful that would warrant their being [illegible] in the true sense of the word.

As I have no one to plead for me, I must [illegible] according to the old adage "God helps those who help themselves."

There is a tendency [illegible] in New York to omit any home talent in the papers, or to help aspiring poets to win recognition.

Your paper has never recognized my two books, and surely there is fragrant poetry in them. However, be it as it may, I think that American talent should have a recognition as generous as that awarded to our cousins across the ocean. We have entered the ranks, and we expect our names to be mentioned at every roll-call. It is unjust to ignore us. We make such a bustle about Kipling being a great poet, when we let die in poverty a truly great poet—Walt Whitman. It is really monstrous. Surely, the former has not the genius to have written "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed." This line alone is worth more than pages of Kipling. But I suppose it is the times we live in—indeed, a sad excuse.

On the other hand, it is unpardonable in you to have omitted my two volumes in your list of books.

I will not say more, as the foregoing is sufficient exhortation to make your conscience smart. I close with the statement that you have forgotten two volumes of poetry as worthy as any in your list written by those living at present.

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS,
Author of "Mammon," "Lady Vere," and others.

New York City, April 6, 1898.

[Since this letter was received the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has endeavored to ascertain the name of the publisher of "Mammon" and "Lady Vere"; fortunately not without success. About the 1st of March he received a circular with the request that he announce the appearance of the above-mentioned volumes. He readily complied, and with pleasure inserted a paragraph in Books and Authors of March 5. As he was unable to find the name of the publisher in any trade book, no request was made for the publisher's list to be included in the Spring book announcements. However, the editor does the best he can in the circumstances, and presents the titles of the two books of poems, with all the data he is able to obtain, and in the form that they would have appeared in under "Poetry" in the Spring list:

Mammon: A Spirit Song: A Dramatic Poem. By Louis M. Elshemus. Eastman Lewis.

Lady Vere, and Other Narratives. By Louis M. Elshemus. Eastman Lewis.

It gives him great pleasure to print the two title pages, with the above delightful letter—a letter the charm of which is so potent and peculiar that he hopes readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will be able to share it with him.—ED.]

William Morris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to "A. E. G.'s" letter in your SATURDAY REVIEW of April 16, wherein he asks for articles on William Morris, I would call his attention to an excellent one by William Sharp, entitled "William Morris; the Man and His Work," and published in The Atlantic Monthly of December, 18[illegible].

L. N. FLORENCE.

New York, April 17, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A. E. G. will find portraits of William Morris and articles on his life in the November and December numbers of the Review of Reviews of 1896, as well as in the October number of the Outlook of 1896.

ELIZABETH E. LISMAN.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 19, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to A. E. G.'s request (under date of April 11) for portraits of William Morris, one bearing the imprint of "A. W. Elson & Co." appears in "A Tale of the House of the Wolfings," published by Roberts Brothers in 1890. It is a photogravure or some kindred process, and has always impressed me as a fine picture.

Boston, April 19, 1898. H. E. H.

Mrs. Bertram's Bequests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the list of generous donors of the past year, which is given in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of this date, occurs the name of Mrs. Susan H. Bertram of Suffolk County, Mass., who is spoken of as having made a bequest to Roman Catholic institutions.

Mrs. Bertram lived and died a devout member of the Episcopal Church, and her bequests were to institutions under the control of that church. The correction is authorized by one of her closest friends.

E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., April 16, 1898.

Stevenson's "Prince Otto."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell me your critical opinion of Stevenson's "Prince Otto"? I have been under the impression since I read it a year ago that it is a work of unusual literary merit. One who is disposed to ridicule my favorable estimate of it has suggested that we refer the matter for our enlightenment to THE TIMES'S instructive and interesting SATURDAY REVIEW. H. M. M.

[Our correspondent's judgment of "Prince Otto," published in 1885, is perfectly sound. Though not as well known as others of Stevenson's romances, it is considered one of his best.—ED.]

Edward Jenkins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Mr. Edward Jenkins * * * still writes an occasional book. * * * His last book, 'A Week of Passion,' was published a fortnight ago." These extraordinary statements are made by W. L. Alden in his London letter in the last TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I say extraordinary, because, as a matter of fact, Mr. Jenkins died three or four years ago, and his "Week of Passion" was published in 188[illegible]. Almost equally extraordinary is Mr. Alden's remark that the book is "more or less humorous in intention." Less rather than more, probably, inasmuch as it is a tragedy of the deepest dye.

"A. E. G." can find a portrait of William Morris in Mr. Wanamaker's Book News of June, 18[illegible]. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Burlington, Vt., April 1[illegible], 1898.

D. Appleton & Co.'s "Concise Knowledge Library" is to present a new edition of Mr. Louis Heilprin's "Historical Reference Book," well known as an authoritative work [illegible]

[illegible] Publishers.

New York publishers are generally complaining of the bad effect that the [illegible] upon the book trade. It will be recalled that it was noted in these columns in the recent Zola-Dreyfus excitement in Paris that Parisian publishers made a similar complaint. Publishers here say that business dropped off just before the publication of the President's Cuban message and has remained in that state ever since. It is not, they say, that people do not read as many books or buy as many as they formerly did—as was the case in Paris when the journals took the place of the most fascinating novels—but because the retailers, with an uncertain prospect before them, do not seem to care to purchase more books than they can dispose of almost from day to day. There is one redeeming feature in all this, however; those houses that have been strong in army and navy books are making up for the dropping off in the sale of other works. Particularly has there been a large call for scientific naval books and military tactics as now practiced by the United States Army. One publisher remarked that it had got to be quite a fad to read works on the art of war, and that even young ladies were calling for them, while the latest society novels gathered dust on the shelves.

"The Spaniard in History" is a timely volume in press at Funk & Wagnalls Company. The author is the Rev. James C. Fernald of the editorial staff of the "Columbian Cyclopedia," author of "A Study of the Inquisition." The work is said to show conclusively that the long series of oppressions and cruelties in Cuba are only the natural development of Spanish policy and in accord with the character of the Spanish nation, as manifested in its history for more than 400 years.

The first volume of "The Poetical and Prose Works of Lord Byron," of which notice has already been given in these columns, appears to-day from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The initial volume includes "Hours of Idleness, and Other Early Poems." The poetry is edited by Earnest Hartley Coleridge, and the letters by Rowland E. Prothero, with the co-operation of Lord Byron's grandson, the Earl of Lovelace. This edition, published as it is with the eager co-operation of the representatives of Lord and Lady Byron, contains many hitherto unpublished letters, poems, and portraits, and is the only authorized and copyrighted edition of the works of Lord Byron.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish, one week from to-day, "Ars et Vita," by T. R. Sullivan, author of "Day and Night Stories"; "The Crook of the Bough," by Menie Muriel Dowie, and the first two volumes of the new edition of the works of George Meredith, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," and "Diana of the Crossways."

The latest number of Literature is remarkable in several features. The editorial article is a concise—yet elaborate within its limits—study of "International Criticism" from the point of view of a cosmopolitan homme de lettres. It is made to appeal particularly to the student of the international novel, who is well acquainted not only with the authors, but with standard criticisms on them as well. In the department "Among My Books" is an article in French by Henry D. Davray on "Notes et Reflexions à propos des Oeuvres en Prose de Mr. George Meredith," ("Notes and Retrospective Comment on the Prose Works of Mr. George Meredith.") It is to be hoped that an English translation of this critique may be presented, for there is an intelligent and appreciative public for such things that does not command more than one language, and who will enjoy a charming bunch of impressions such as M. Davray's sketch is. With the second installment of Henry James's article on American literature is a supplement sheet containing an excellent likeness of that author. And with the fourth installment of "New Nelson Manuscripts" some fac similes are given. In the third batch of letters the paradox of the victor of the Nile's being curtailed in his Mediterranean command is explained on other grounds than those of his relations with Lady Hamilton.

"Oriental Ceramic Art," the elaborate work on the Chinese porcelain collection of W. T. Walters of Baltimore, by Dr. S. W. Bushell of the British Legation in Pekin, is at length announced as completed by D. Appleton & Co. It consists of ten parts, and the price is $500. The work is elaborately bound in specially prepared silk, and its large folio pages have, besides the text, 116 plates in colors and 437 black and white cuts. The process of making porcelain and the significance of the marks is described, and a general history of Chinese porcelain manufacturing is given. It will be recalled that Dr. Bushell wrote an article on "Chinese Ceramic Art" for THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW in the twenty-four page holiday number of Dec. 11.

An elaborate bulletin announcing Lieut. Robert E. Peary's forthcoming book, "Northward Over the 'Great Ice,'" has just been published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, containing specimens of text and pictures of the work. Among the latter is a half tone of Mrs. Peary and her baby, which is the only white child born north of the Arctic Circle. On another page is a series of pictures of a young Eskimo woman taken in various forms of native dress.

Since Emile Zola's defense of the unfortunate Dreyfus, educators in this country who know the author of the great trilogy other than as a "shocking realist" have been bold enough to introduce some of M. Zola's short stories in their classrooms as examples of the best and most vigorous modern French. The announcement now comes from Henry Holt & Co. of a volume called "Zola Selections," edited for the classroom by Prof. Arnold Guyot Cameron of Princeton.

"A Trooper of the Empress," by Clinton

[illegible]

The immense success of Edmond Rostand's play "Cyrano de Bergerac" in Paris has called attention to the literary works of the hero of the play. These works are exceedingly scarce, so that the reprint of the more important of them in one volume which MM. Garnier Frères are about to issue will be generally welcomed by students.

Harper's Weekly is arranging for its staff of correspondents and artists to send to the front when the war shall actually be on between this country and Spain. Rufus F. Zogbaum, Frederic Remington, Carlton T. Chapman, W. A. Rogers, and others have been engaged to follow the movements of the navy and the forces in the field. Among the Weekly's special correspondents will be John R. Spears, with the North Atlantic fleet; O. K. Davis, with the Flying Squadron, and Harold Martin, who, from headquarters at St. Thomas, will follow the progress of events in the West Indies.

A new book by John Kendrick Bangs, "Ghosts I Have Met," is promised by Harper and Brothers for publication on May 17. "Paradise Lost: Its Structure and Meaning," by Prof. John A. Himes, is announced for the same date, as is the second volume of the Biographical Edition of Thackeray's complete works, "Pendennis." An anonymous book, "Collections and Recollections" is also down for that date. The author describes himself on the title page as "One Who Keeps a Diary"; he is known to be a prominent English Radical, a member of Parliament, and one of the literary craft. He has met most of the greatest men of his country in his time, including Lord John Russell, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Cardinal Manning, and Lord Houghton. The recollections of these friends of his which are also given in the volume, are said to be not less entertaining than his own.

Brentano's expects from Paris in the course of a week Paul Bourget's new novel "Duchesse Alène"; "La Princesse," by Jules Claretie; a new romance by Mme. Henry Durand Gréville, "Snobs de Province," and a fascinating story by Gyp entitled "Les Rois de la Rue."

It is reported from Boston that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been engaged in writing her autobiography this Winter. For more than fifty years her life has not only been identified with the development of American literature, but with many public-spirited movements besides. Her autobiography should be very entertaining and useful reading.

Among the recently published and forthcoming books in Paris are "La Jeune Amérique," by André Bellessart; "Le Déserteur," by Théodore Cahu; "La Filleule de Monseigneur," by Mme. Octave Feuillet, the widow of the famous novelist; a detailed biography of the Duchess de Daras, by M. A. Bardoux; "Per Orgueil," by Marie Anne de Bovet; "Le Tribunal de Vuillermos," by Antoine Baumann; "Pas à Pas," by Mme. E. Caro; "Christine Myriané," by Guillaume Dall, and "Coeurs en Détresse," by Gabriel Mourey.

"The Gotham of Yasmar: A Satire," by N. J. Clodfelter, is announced by the Peter Paul Book Company of Buffalo.

The impressions of "George Bec" (Georges Bonnamour) of the Zola trial that were published from day to day in Le Journal of Paris are about to be brought out in book form. The volume will contain a number of illustrations sketched in court by L. Sabattier. Apropos of Zola, it is announced that Henri de Groux, a young Belgian artist of great talent, is painting the portrait of the defender of Dreyfus.

"The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," by Martin A. S. Hume, is announced by the Macmillan Company in a new and popular edition.

Henry Altemus of Philadelphia will shortly publish a new novel by Mrs. C. E. Satterthwait, entitled "A Son of the Carolinas." The same publisher has also in press "The Day Breaketh," a new book, by Mrs. Fanny Alricks Shugert, author of "Ezekiel; or, from Bethlehem to Calvary." "She Who Will Not When She May," by Miss Eleanor G. Walton, a new writer, is also booked by Mr. Altemus for early publication.

F. W. Hodge of the Ethnological Bureau will tell the story of his ascent of the Enchanted Mesa in the May Century. Katzimo, the loftiest of the New Mexico mesas, has been for centuries the subject of Indian legends, and its summit was believed to be inaccessible. Mr. Hodge asserts that he found Pueblo remains on his ascent. The article is illustrated by Ferdinand Lungren, who contributes a supplemental sketch on "Old Mesa Life."

The forthcoming novel of "Pierre Loti" (Julien Viaud) is entitled "Matelot," (The Sailor.) It will be published in Paris before the beginning of May. Lieut. Viaud has now completely withdrawn from the French Navy, and will henceforth devote himself entirely to literature.

A number of Mrs. Cleveland's most recent photographs will be reproduced in the next number of The Ladies' Home Journal. The set also includes the first authoritative photographs published of the new Princeton home of the Clevelands. The authorship of the much-discussed "Inner Experience of a Cabinet Member's Wife," printed in The Home Journal, will be revealed in the June issue of that magazine.

Among the pertinent features in Current Literature for May is a compilation of newspaper verse entitled "Remember the Maine." With this number a department of French letters makes its first appearance.

R. H. Russell has just issued an artistic catalogue of his late Spring books. The pamphlet, which may be had on application, is elaborately illustrated by the work of C. D. Gibson, A. W. Wenzell, F. Remington, and others.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing a new [illegible]

The publication of "Martin Luther, the Hero of the Reformation, 1483-1546," in G. P. Putnam's Sons' "The Heroes of the Reformation" Series, will be followed at brief intervals by "Erasmus," "Zwingli," "Cranmer," "Melanchthon," "Knox," "Calvin," and "Beza." The Luther book, whose publication is now announced, is by Prof. Henry E. Jacobs of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia.

"Paul and His Friends; a Series of Revival Sermons," by Louis Albert Banks, D. D., is ready for the public from the press of the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that Henry E. Krehbiel's "How to Listen to Music" has gone into the seventh edition, while W. J. Henderson's "What Is Good Music?" more recently published, has passed to its second.

"The West Indian Bridge Between North and South America" is the title of an elaborately illustrated article by J. W. Spencer in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for May. The probability of the existence of such a land connection in recent geological times is clearly shown. David A. Wells, the well-known political economist, will discuss the "Income Tax Question" in the same number. It will be learned with deep sorrow by Mr. Wells's many friends in all parts of the country that he is seriously ill at his home in Norwich, Conn.

"Christ in the Daily Meal; the Ordinance Concerning the Breaking of Bread," is a little volume soon to be issued by Fords, Howard & Hulbert. The author is the Rev. Dr. Norman Fox.

The Lothrop Company of Boston intends to enter a new field this year and to publish books of colored pictures illustrating stories and verses for very little children. The first group will contain "Dainty Darlings and Their Doings," by Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt; "Children All," by Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks; "Happy Little People," by Mrs. M. D. Brine, and "Little Lads and Lasses," by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall. The title of Miss Sophie Swett's book, announced by the same publishers, is "Bilberry Boys and Girls"; of Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods's, "A Little New England Maid"; of Margaret Sydney's, "A Little Maid of Concord." The last two are war stories, and so is Miss Mary B. Sleight's "An Island Heroine," but that deals with the occupation of Long Island and really ought to appear in New York. All four of the stories in Mr. Harold Frederic's "The Deserter," deal with war, two with our own civil contest, the other two with the York and Lancaster struggle. Another story of still more ancient battles is called "Clan of the Chariots," and the author is Mr. W. H. Babcock of the Patent Office, the writer of "Two Lost Centuries." The second title is "Arthur, Emperor of Britain, and His Knights, and How They Delivered London and Overthrew the Saxons After the Downfall of Britain." The story grew out of the serious work "Two Lost Centuries," and the hero's name is pronounced "Klan."

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks, whose Christmas books for 1897 won such favor with the librarians, has completed his "True Story of Benjamin Franklin," a profusely illustrated quarto containing all of Franklin's history that can be told to a child, and, lastly, the Lothrop Company's list contains "Labor of Love," by Miss Julia Magruder, who has written a Sunday school story by way of experiment.

A Browning Book Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very anxious to buy several copies of "Browning's Women," by Mary E. Burt. The book was published in 1887 by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 175 Dearborn Street, Chicago. I have been told that the firm has been dissolved and cannot find who has the publication now. It will be a favor to learn, through THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW, where this little book can be procured, or to receive the address of Miss Burt, to whom I could then apply for the desired information. Would be willing to buy an old copy of the book if it is in good condition—no pages missing; but hope to be able to get new books for a class of beginners in Browning. G.

New York, April 21, 1898.

Lowell's Criticism.

From "Memories and Fancies." Lady Gordon.

Lowell told me that Thackeray had asked him once for his candid opinion of the novel "Henry Esmond," begging him to point out any mistake he might detect in the English of the reign of Queen Anne. Mr. Lowell answered that there was one thing he thought wrong; did anybody then ever use the phrase, "different to" such a thing? "Hang it all!" cried Thackeray. "No; of course they didn't."

The collection of pictures made by F. W. Amsden has just been disposed of at auction in London. Among the leading works were a Van Marcke, a cattle subject, representing cows standing in a pool, and a tree and foliage background, 1,280 guineas. An interior of a fisherman's cottage, "Watching," by Israels, brought 700 guineas, and a fisher girl on the seashore, by the same, 580 guineas; an Egyptian street scene, painted in 1885, by L. C. Muller, 600 guineas; a view on the Thames above Henley, by Vicat Cole, 700 guineas; "Great Marlow," and "Harvest Time, Rainstorm Coming on," by the same artist, 280 guineas and 270 guineas; "An Autumn Afternoon, Ben Slioch," by H. W. B. Davis, 480 guineas; "No Tidings," by Frank Holl, 340 guineas, and "Bereaved," also by Holl, 240 guineas; "Gathering Seaweed," by J. C. Hook, 380 guineas; "Landing Eel Pots, Evening," by J. Linnell, 405 guineas; by B. W. Leader, "On the River Teine, Worcestershire," 256 guineas; "A Welsh Lake Scene, with Trees and Figures in the Foreground," 225 guineas; and another Welsh scene, 280 guineas; a river scene, with reeds and a windmill, date 1885, by Keeley Halswelle, 235 guineas; "Rocks on the Coast, with Gulls and Cormorants," by Peter Graham, 820 guineas, (Gribble;) and, by the same, "Highland Cattle on the Borders of a Lake," 420 guineas; the banks of a river, with cattle, by Daubigny, on panel, 260 guineas, and, by Dieterle, a marshy landscape, with cattle, 270 guineas.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1898

Minister to Spain

Portrait of General Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn, with review of his life.

Scenes in the Navy Yard

Pictures of Naval Recruits on board the Vermont. Converting Frederick Gallatin's yacht, the Aimy, and Henry M. Flagler's yacht, Alicia, into Gunboats. Full page of snapshots of the work at the Navy Yard on Uncle Sam's fighting vessels.

Mobilization of Troops

Page of pictures of the arrival of the 25th Infantry, colored, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Uncle Sam's New Fighting Machine

Double page of pictures taken exclusively for The New York Times of the new cruiser, New Orleans. Portrait of Lieutenant Commander Nazro.

Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer

Picture and brief description of the Audax, recently partially wrecked off the coast of Ireland. Portrait of Captain General Blanco.

City's New Fire Boat

Pictures and description of the Robert A Van Wyck, the latest addition to the powerful fleet of fire boats owned by the City of New York.

Day in the New York Post Office

Interesting description with handsome series of pictures. Portraits of Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott of New York, Postmaster F. H. Wilson of Brooklyn, and Assistant Postmaster Morgan of New York.

The Drama

Portraits of Digby Bell, Henry B. Irving, Edgar L. Davenport, Lettie Lind as Columbine, Ethel Haydon, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Le Moyne, Edna Phillips, Bruce McRae, Lulu Ellis, half-page scene "The Moth and the Flame," and portraits of Frank Mordaunt and Edward Arden of the Columbus Theatre stock company.

Clara De Hirsch Home

Description, with picture, of the home for working girls about to be constructed by the Baroness De Hirsch.

Art

Mr. de Kay writes an entertaining criticism of the Sergeant Kendall collection of portraits. The reproductions include portraits of Capt. Mahan, U. S. N.; Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, Mrs. Frank Lazarus, August Franzén, Joseph Hutcheson, George H. Clements, Mrs. Sergeant Kendall, and Master "Billie" Emerson.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,125 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

In the collection made by Mr. H. Baillie Weaver and disposed of by Christie, in London, were the following books and MSS.: Some fine MSS. were sold, the most notable being "Leges Edwardi Confessoris," an Anglo-Norman MS., thirteenth century, formerly belonging to Umfreville, £71; Latin MS. Bible from the Palatine Library at Mannheim, thirteenth century, £240, and Bocace's "Le Liure de la Louenge et Vertu des Nobles et Cleres Dames," fifteenth century, £260. A printed copy of this book sold recently at Sotheby's for £41. Caxton's "A Boke of Divers Fruytful Ghoostly Matters," circa of 1490, (of the five known copies only one is perfect, and that in the University Library, Cambridge,) fetched £129, and Byron's "Hours of Idleness," 1807, with a curious letter of the poet inserted, written when he was at school at Dulwich, in which he says, "I am going to leave this damned place at Easter, and am going to Harrow, a public school with 200 boys," £17.